Space shortage hits MIT student activities

By Rob Hunter

Exegestion of student activities is currently placing several major groups under pressure. While the useable variable of space is already overcrowded, other space available to the student activities is subject to prior rights of other tenants.

The groups who are actively looking for additional space are the Student Arts Association (SAA), the MIT Science Fiction Society (MITSF), and, most immediately, the Department of Student Activities. Both of the former currently occupy offices in the Student Center, and space limitations have forced a halt to further expansion. The Department has also experienced growth in its membership: according to John Buttrick, head of the department, enrollment in the department has doubled in the past three years. This increase has developed a critical shortage of classroom and practice space.

At this time, the Music Department is using rooms 4-160 and 4-260 as classroom practice areas. The problem, as Burnrick stated, is that, as acoustic insulation does not prevent musical crosstalk, the two rooms are not adequate for practice purposes. The only professional advice received from the Planning Office was unable to solve the problem, he received an indication that space might be available in Wailer Mall.

At the time, several student activity groups were considering the move. The problem is compounded by the fact that the Student Center is the primary housing for student activities, is already overcrowded, and other space available to student activities is subject to prior rights of other tenants.

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Spinoff forces rise in overhead charges

(Continued from page 1)

Howard Johnson's decision to divest the Labs, failed to turn up sufficient capital to assure the Labs' survival.

MIT's loss of D-Lab overhead has been complicated by a movement underway within the federal government to fix cost-benefit standards for research done through university contracts. Paul Cusick, MIT Vice-Pres. for Business and Fiscal Affairs, told The Tech that Congress has established a Cost Accounting Standards Board which is to seek individual rates for research in each academic discipline. Such rates would make research in a theoretical discipline, such as mathematics, very cheap at MIT, while making research in empirical fields such as high-energy physics or nuclear engineering very expensive. MIT will face increased competition for these contracts from other universities. Cusick said, because the proposed standards do not take into account the difference in research quality between work done at an expensive, prestigious university, such as MIT or Princeton, and research done at "cheaper" universities.

MIT's bookkeeping revisions will be further compounded by recent attempts to determine the differing costs of educating students at various colleges throughout the country. Sponsored by the Office of Education and the Ford Foundation, the National Center for Higher Management Systems is developing models of faculty time allocations in teaching, research, and university responsibilities and of how students "flow" through their undergraduate years. Future federal educational funding will presumably be based on each school's cost per student, thus necessitating an extensive and more detailed reorganization of MIT's accounting system.

ASA faces office crunch

(Continued from page 1)

responsibilities such as that created by the allocation of Dean's Office space to ASA groups. At this time, both the Black Student Union and the campus newspaper Thurday were given space in Walker by the Dean's Office. While this space is not under ASA jurisdiction, the groups involved are ASA members, and as such are entitled to operating space as determined by need. The ASA would be obligated to find a substitute room should either of these highly active groups lose their specialty allocated space. At this point, substitute space is unavailable.

Buttrick's proposal to the Institute Space Committee has prompted inquiries into the use of student space in Walker Memorial. The only rooms available in Walker which are large enough to meet his requirements are the aforementioned BU and Thurday rooms, and substantial improvements have been made on the BU lounge. Recently, Larry Goldman, editor of Thursday, was asked to prepare an efficiency evaluation of his organization's room, a request which in the past has been interpreted as asking for a justification for the space requirement. Goldman has done so, and the Space Committee will meet this week to determine whether Thursday's space is a possible solution to the problem of the Music Department. When contacted by The Tech, Buttrick discussed the problems incurred by his department's expansion, and admitted that Thursday's office had been a prime target. He stated, however, that this choice had been suggested last spring, when Thursday, because of financial difficulties, was at a low state of activity. Since that time, Thursday had returned to regular publication, and its office is used on a more consistent basis. Buttrick said that, in light of this fact, he did not consider their office a particular target.

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Our Representative will be on Campus.

DECEMBER 6, 1972
Campus Patrol stops crime, starts cars

With an enrollment of 8,000, what do you think of Campus Patrol? Most students know that the Patrol is a "Cop on Campus," but few discover that their rooms have been broken into, but know little else about their powers and duties.

According to Campus Patrol Captain James Olivieri, the Campus Patrol officer's powers are the same as any city police officer's, with the restriction that "police powers as such are limited to areas on the land owned or occupied by MIT." These powers started to take shape in 1966. Before this time, Campus Patrolmen had to be specially trained police officers in Cambridge and Boston.

The only time that a Patrolman has the power to act as a police officer outside of MIT property is in "fresh pursuit." That is, if a crime is in progress, he can try to stop it, but if it is over, he must stop within the Institute grounds, and then spread to adjoining areas, their police power continues while they are involved in this particular activity.

According to Olivieri, the Campus Patrol is "continuing and support" with the Cambridge Police. Both parties give mutual assistance in areas such as accidents and investigations.

Olivieri says that "the duties of an officer on a college campus are quite different than those of a police officer in a community."

One of the ways the Campus Patrol differs from the police force is in their method of recruiting. Policemen must take a civil service exam, and are usually chosen randomly for their mark. The Campus Patrol is not burdened by this list of applicants and therefore have the choice of applicants. Rather, the men are chosen based on the merit of many factors.

The purpose of this method of recruiting is to create a more "handicap-proof" patrol. It enables the patrol to advertise for people experienced in the police field. It also makes it possible to take a person in and send them to a police academy for formal training. He will then continue that training while in service.

According to Olivieri, "This is an attempt to assign the most capable officers to those who are already in the field with their duties. We do not want to spread the knowledge of the other officers we look for."

As far as crime at the Institute is concerned, the worst problem stems from outsiders seeking funds for drug needs or money to live on. People who have no place to stay and who would like to stay on campus.

According to Olivieri, "All the problems stem from outside sources... people seeking funds for drug needs or money to live on. People who have no place to stay and who would like to stay on campus."

This year, to prevent such thefts as possible, the Campus Patrol has started an identification process for valuable items. They have electric scribers available for loan to students, free of charge. These enable them to identify their own property by putting a social security number or student ID number on them. This has proven highly successful. An item marked in this fashion decreases considerably in value to the thief.

Because of recent student participation in crime prevention, the theft rate has decreased significantly. Students are becoming more aware of potential danger. When an intruder enters a dormitory or other Institute building, the residents realize that he should not be allowed to stay. Instead of letting him wander around, they approach him and ask if they can help him. They have learned not to accept stories like "I'm the TV repairman," from a stranger who is walking out the door with a television set.

Besides theft, there have been other crimes committed on campus in 1968. There were three assaults; in 1967, the rate had risen to ten. In 1970, there were ten assaults reported, in 1971 there were 22. All victims were MIT students; all attackers were outsiders.

Bicycle thefts are also very common. In 1971 alone, 246 bicycles were stolen. To help combat this crime, two MIT students invented a bicycle-motorcycle lock called "The Stopper." This practically 100% effective device consists of a foldable hoop and padlock, made of a special alloy of steel. No pair of bolt cutters can cut the stopper. Liquid nitrogen can also do it no harm.

The lock can be cut by an ambitious thief who has at his disposal an hour and several special tungsten hackaw blade. This lock is not only effective but is sturdy. The lock sets for between $13 and $20. The Campus Patrol office has already received at least 15 inquiries concerning it from all over the country. Time magazine published an article on the lock and the two inventors. It is invented by Olivieri describes the lock as "just fantastic." For further information, contact Greg Grandmont, 528 Beacon Street, Boston.

Hillel revives Jewish area

By Arnold Schwartz

More than twenty years ago, the Jewish presence in the Institute population was in Mattapoisett. The area seemed culturally and religiously homogeneous, except for the Jewish needs of its residents. Synagogues, religious schools, and communal institutions merged into one to maintain the vibrant cohesiveness of the Jewish community.

Almost ten years ago, however, the Jewish community began to flourish in Mattapoisett. The movement of minority groups into Roxbury and contiguous areas was considered to be a rising crime rate, and the Newton, Sharon and beyond.

The new owners will mainly use the classrooms and social hall for their rooms have broken in, and in one case, the door was conversely left in the lock. The most popular items stolen were wallets, cash, clock radios, cameras, tape recorders, typewriters, video equipment and stereos.

As far as crime at the Institute is concerned, the worst problem stems from outsiders seeking funds for drug needs or money to live on, people who have no place to stay and who would like to stay on campus.

Hillel decided to seek solutions as well. A program was launched last year which sent into Mattapoisett a vanload of students during the winter to assist Mattapoisett Jews in forming a daily minyan for evening services. Functions, which began with surprise, turned quickly into friendships as students and residents became familiar with each other. As the students began to encourage the presence of a daily minyan, more residents realized their former identity and participation in synagogue life. However this small affiliation was spent in service to the MIT community.

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Four more years: what does it mean?

By Norman D. Sandler

Now that the elections of both Tuesday's events have sunk in and have been generally accepted by most of the American electorate (although there are the usual congratulations of "Four More Years." We must see four more years of a president who has been connected with political espionage, sabotage, and a promise of peace in 1968 which has not yet been fulfilled (even though Nixon himself once said that "peace must come by 1969" to bring peace and have not yet done so do not deserve another chance).

Why did people vote for Nixon if the above allegations are true? Certainly those of us who kept ourselves up to date on the Watergate incident, the sale of wheat to the Russians, the economic depression, and the fact that Nixon did not deserve a majority of the popular vote and a mandate for another four years.

The To be sure, had every American voter thought about the implications of Mr. Nixon's having the opportunity to pack the Supreme Court with his nominees, then what awaits us now face four more years of a president who has done the most to reverse the decisions of the Warren Court during the Johnson administration, as well as the era of permissiveness, as well as the freedom of the press. If he has his way, it will mean the gradual disestablishment of the press. The answer is fairly straightforward: the case could save the Institute also be the first major steps to the Telecommunications Commission, not because of his choice to drop the young Missouri senator from the ticket, but because of poor staff work and hesitation in making the decision which everyone knew would be coming. Later in the campaign, running further and further behind in the polls, McGovern stepped up his attack on Nixon, a move which increasingly discredited the candidate who was campaigning from within the party. McGovern continued to attack the Nixon administration on all fronts after the primary. Nixon himself was no match for McGovern, whose campaign was the only serious challenge to the re-election of the President. We thought that connecting a phone from the White House to the Student Center was impossible; it was frightening to consider what else Mr. McGovern could do, to do, with more than a few dollars could raise the
to the Lord High XXX for YYY, where he will always have enough money to pay his salary (and taxes). President's duties will be.... "Fortunate".

What does it mean?

So much for the question of whether Nixon over was re-elected. The fact remains that he did receive a vast majority of the votes, though the question now facing the American public is how will he instigate his own version of the same kind of degree's restriction and along those same lines, how will he use the mandate he has received?”

The answer to those questions are not obvious, and all we can do now is speculate. I think that Mr. Nixon's Republican court could not do in excess of GOP candidates to gain control of either house of Congress. In fact, the Democrats actually gained two seats in the Senate. Therefore, we can probably be hopeful that the President's use of presidential power will be limited by the same methods used to brake the House. We can probably be hopeful that the President's use of presidential power will be limited by the same methods used to brake the House, it is time to determine the real implications of Mr. Nixon's re-election.

Congress feelings

We have seen in the past that a combination of Nixon and a Democratic Congress does not work well in matters of conservative Republican policies, or liberal policies, as is true of the times of President Ford. Nixon's re-election has gone along with the President with somewhat different results. The Rehnquist nomination to the Supreme Court (and other) it is not clear what the future of that gap, preventing the public on the Senator's policy stands. In addition, the vote 1972 is published "two weeks later" than the previous year... it means that the worst is yet to come.

Executive branch

There will also be a broadening in the jurisdictional line between the President's use of presidential powers in such matters as the PM radio installation previously mentioned. We have not seen thusfar is nothing and that the answer is fairly straightforward: the case could save the Institute more than a few dollars could raise the Imperial Washington Post on such issues as energy, say that "liberal" press was again after Nixon and his (and persons) the presses were trnue (by using such lines as "No one could have predicted (and persons) the Committee to Re-elect the President suc- cessfully in 1972. The country's voters that McGovern's credibil- ity was non-existent and that none of them will have the chance to vote against his candidacy on any question of legitimate (and a legitimacy which is derived from personal visit to the Telecommunications Commission, not because of his choice to drop the young Missouri senator from the ticket, but because of poor staff work and hesitation in making the decision which everyone knew would be coming. Later in the campaign, running further and further behind in the polls, McGovern stepped up his attack on Nixon, a move which increasingly discredited the candidate who was campaigning from within the party. McGovern continued to attack the Nixon administration on all fronts after the primary. Nixon himself was no match for McGovern, whose campaign was the only serious challenge to the re-election of the President. We thought that connecting a phone from the White House to the Student Center was impossible; it was frightening to consider what else Mr. McGovern could do, to do, with more than a few dollars could raise the

Letters to the Tech

To the editor: For the last few weeks a great many articles in The Tech have been questioning the appointment of a new presidential post for resource development, in which you wrote: "no one really knew what the vice president's duties will be...." Fortunately, it is apparent that his job will pull in enough money to pay his salary (and his secretaries etc.).

This is not the first time that the MIT community has been pleasantly surprised by the appointment of a Special Assistant to the Lord High XXY for YYY, where YYY is pitifully ill-defined. Some of these people have been described as the full-time job, and are genuinely useful. Others serve only as "seismos" and sources of nonsense. In other words, these people are useful but not dangerous. We would like to see use up office space and funds better devoted to research on the exponential growth of political colorology.

The operation of the Dean's office is an example close to students' hearts, some of whom are extremely active and busy in counseling, political making, and so forth. Among the other duties done by a dean (who are manifestly active and useful, but less obviously busy, housing, for example), it is not clear what a dean is concerned with in any dean who is concerned with any director of student housing. Some students (such as the dean for minorities), do much else than write memoranda. Finally, there are deans who are said to be bad people that I cannot help considering secretaries, and sometimes by pleading the Student Center. But, if you are a dean, and have nothing to do, you can always say "There Must Be Another Meeting Somewhere." (My apologies to the example. The other means of efficiency are too numerous to list. It is time for the appointment of a vice president, appointed to the position by the president, who will review the functions of the vice president and define them for the first time) so as to define them for the first time, so as to eliminate all the overlap of responsibilities and also the use of all the overlapping with all the useful and finally kick all the dead wood out of instead of upsides. A sufficiently aggressive person in such a post could save the Institute

by Bertrand C. Baroos

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by Bertrand C. Baroos
Dean's office seeks student thought, input

By Sandy Yelle

"Is there a way for deans to meet a wider variety of students and to speak directly to students felt?" Dean Carol Eisenberg hopes so, and she found at least one way of doing so.

The "boom plan" of the late '60's has returned to have college administrations today. Many colleges have had to re-estimate the number of students they can accept for admission.

The regularly scheduled meet-ings, she feels, should supplement the meetings over dinner. Eisenberg hopes that the students who attend the meetings are not simply those whom she already knows, or "students who feel that what have attended. She feels that she does not want enough students to be at the meetings and hopes that setting a regular period of time aside in her schedule solely for the purpose of meeting students will increase her student contact.

"I could go to meetings all day, but that would not be enough," Eisenberg said. "I want my free time just to sip around and listen to students and see what they are thinking," says Eisenberg. "Having dinner with small living groups like fraternities is an excellent way of meeting people."
People, primaries and conventions—

Copyright 1972
By Norman D. Sandler

(Though the election was not even close on Tuesday, November 7, 1972 will go down in history as one of the most unique presidential races in history, particularly from the standpoint of George McGovern, who went from a 3% position in the Harris and Gallup polls back in January to the coveted position of Democratic nominee as a convention which itself was an historic event.

Throughout the campaign, this reporter and The Tech photography editor, David Tenenbaum, followed the candidates through the nation for the Democratic nomination, through the conventions, and then through the final months of a campaign which began over two years ago, and which many at the time even doubted could be won.

This week The Tech is presenting a two part series on the campaign.

What follows are perceptions, the campaign which began over two years ago, and which many at the time even doubted could be won.

On the campaign.

In liberal Massachusetts, the campaign trail was long and arduous. McGovern told this reporter that his campaign would be aimed at capturing a majority of the student vote, which he discovered he could win.

The student vote was important for the first time in Massachusetts. McGovern told this reporter that his campaign would be aimed at capturing a majority of the students in the many colleges and universities throughout Massachusetts.

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Campaign '72 ... in retrospect

time was divided into factions, and the control was really up for grabs. With fights over credentials, platform, and candidates for the slate, there were bound to be irrepresensational divisions. Most of the groups affected by these divisions was the Wallace delegation. Previously, traditionally Democratic South, many of the delegates, though with the McGovern forces in the South after Tinley, that was the night the nomination was really won. Nor was the Party brought back together the second night as many of the highly ideological McGovern delegates attempted to pass the platform planks calling for equal rights for homosexuals, legalization of marijuana, and liberalized abortion laws. True, some of the delegates actually felt that homosexuals should have equal rights; however, most felt the other way, though they didn't want the party to say that in the platform on which it would run a candidate for the presidency, even though the candidate may also agree.

The third night of the Convention was just a formality, as McGovern was easily nominated. The McGovern forces were jubilant, and rightfully so. After all, they had stocked with their candidate since early in the year when he was just a Don Quixote politician against the party leaders. All the talk was justificatory responsible for having brought him the nominations after a full year of campaigning.

The next day, McGovern aides announced at an afternoon press conference at the Hotel Roosevelt that McGovern would ask the Convention to ratify Senator Thomas Eagleton of Missouri as his running mate in November. The announcement was somewhat anti-climactic, since Eagleton's name, as well as the name of almost every other Democratic politician, had been mentioned repeatedly throughout the campaign. Eagleton was reportedly chosen only after a number of others had refused the running spot with McGovern, either for personal or political reasons.

However, the Convention nominated Eagleton amid some rumors that he had had emotional or drinking problems. However, the Convention was somewhat anti-climactic, since Eagle- lton's name, as well as the name of almost every other Demo-


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The activity for the Convention was high, regardless of how many disputes or factions were represented. For the first time, the delegates to the Convention were three for a particular reason, and many saw the changes within the Party as being beneficial, even though the advantage was with McGovern.

Throughout the first two days of the Convention the dish- tumes were far from being re- solved. The credentials fight was the last front eaten by the McGovern forces, though with the McGovern forces in the South after Tinley, that was the night the nomination was really won. Nor was the Party brought back together the second night as many of the highly ideological McGovern delegates attempted to pass minority planks calling for equal rights for homosexuals, legalization of marijuana, and liberalized abortion laws. True, some of the delegates actually felt that homosexuals should have equal rights; however, most felt the other way, though they didn't want the party to say that in the platform on which it would run a candidate for the presidency, even though the candidate may also agree.

The third night of the Convention was just a formality, as McGovern was easily nominated. The McGovern forces were jubilant, and rightfully so. After all, they had stocked with their candidate since early in the year when he was just a Don Quixote politician against the party leaders. All the talk was justificatory responsible for having brought him the nominations after a full year of campaigning.

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The varsity soccer team dropped a close 1-0 decision to Boston University Tuesday night at Nickerson Field. The loss threw the Greater Boston League into a three-way tie for first place between Tufts, BU and MIT, each with a 3-1 record. At a meeting between the athletic directors of the three schools prior to game time, Boston University won the coin toss and a playoff bye should a three-way tie occur. As a result, BU would be guaranteed a spot in the playoffs. At a meeting between the athletic directors of the three schools prior to game time, Boston University won the coin toss and a playoff bye should a three-way tie occur. As a result, BU would be guaranteed a spot in the playoffs.

BU Game

The game was highlighted by superb defensive play but marred by serious injuries to MIT's left fullback Greg Hunter '76 and BU's right fullback David Thorne. The game's lone goal was scored by BU's Popalizio midway through the first half when he fired an 18 yard blast from the penalty box to the left corner of the net. Goalie Ritchie Stafford '74, who made a total of 16 saves on the night, had no chance on the shot. MIT pressured BU throughout the second half, but could never finish off a number of good scoring opportunities. As time expired, BU goalie Weishenker made a spectacular save off MIT forward Yoshida '76 to preserve the victory.

Loss to Colby

On Saturday, November 4 the booters traveled to Colby and lost 2-2 to the host team. The field, under heavy rain the day before the game, acted like a sponge and it became apparent early in the game that the final outcome would be decided by lucky breaks. To add to the miserable field conditions, the temperature at game time was only 32 degrees. Colby struck first on a goal by Terry Reilly, and MIT responded minutes later on a penalty shot. Steve Collins put Colby back on top at 33:18 of the period. Ray Matson '74 picked up an Esref Yoshida '76 rebound to tie the score 2-2 at the close of the half.

Frank Kel '72, with Bob Longhi '73 as crew, (above) prepare for a start in a regatta on the Charles River at MIT. Photo by Dave Green

Sailors win Schell Regatta

The weekend before last, MIT's men's varsity sailors scored their most impressive victory of the fall season, as they won the Schell Trophy Regatta at MIT by a margin of forty-two points over the second place entry. This regatta annually brings together some of the top teams in the country, and is one of the most important events of the season.

Alan Spoon '73, with Dean Kross '73 crewing, placed first in A- Division, while Steve Derciardo '74, with Bob Longhi '73 as crew, captured the low-point honors in B- Division. Cucchiaro compiled an impressive record of five firsts, three seconds, and one sixth in the thirteen-boat fleet, to finish twenty-eight points ahead of the runner-up B- Division skipper, Spoon, in winning A- Division. MIT's third and fourth places were claimed by Steve Collins '75 and Bob Longhi '73.

The results were: MIT 49, NY Maritime 91, University of Rhode Island 96, Tufts 111, Michigan 116, Harvard 121, Stevens Tech 148, Yale 149, Coast Guard Academy 152, Royal Military College of Canada 174, and Franklin Pierce 183.

On Saturday, the Tech sailors placed first in a four-school dinghy invitational at the Coast Guard Academy. Both A and B Divisions were sailed together; Frank Kel '73, with Jeff Friedman '75 as crew placed first overall. Randy Young '74, with Scott Lucia '76 crewing, sailed as MIT's B entry, and tied for third place in the eight-boat fleet. Results of the regatta were: MIT 59, Harvard 45, Coast Guard 72, and the University of Connecticut 98.

On Sunday, the men entered an invitational regatta at Tufts, and placed second of eight schools. Chuck Tucker '75, with Young crewing, sailed in A- Division, while Matson, with Lucia as crew, competed in B- Division. Results of the event were: Harvard 27, MIT 29, Brown 30, Tufts 31, Coast Guard 41, Northeastern 44, Maine Maritime 47, and the University of New Hampshire 56.

The major event on the women's schedule last weekend was the Boston University President's Trophy Regatta, sailed on Sunday, Maria Bussano '73, with Penny Butler '74 as crew, represented the women's varsity in A-Division, while Shirley Bernstein '74, with Joan Pendleton '76 crewing, sailed in B. Results of the event, the last women's trophy regatta of the season, were: Radcliffe 16, MIT 18, Jackson 24, and Boston Uni-

Events scheduled for the past weekend included the White Trophy Regatta (New England Sloop Championship finals) at Coast Guard, the Hoyt Trophy Regatta at Harvard, and a Co-Ed Invitational at MIT.

Sailors win Schell Regatta

By winning the regatta, coach Hitch Brown's squad defeated several schools that had placed in the top ten in the North American Championships last year, including New York Maritime Academy (runner-up in the NA Regatta), Tufts, and Michigan.

On Saturday, Todd Matson '74, Walter Frank '74, Rich Zippel '74, and Bob Longhi '73 represented MIT in a Shields Invitational Regatta at Coast Guard.

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