Gray prepared for issues
By Tom Curtis and Steve Solnick
Rising to the role of government, and the student housing crisis was led by President-elect Paul Gray '54, in a special interview with The Tech last week. At the heart of the most important issues he expects to face in his administration, Gray’s selection as MIT’s 14th President was announced at a special family and friends meeting the afternoon. MIT Corporation Chair Howard Johnson told the faculty that Gray was “elected unanimously and with enthusiasm” at the quarterly meeting of the Corporation that morning. The faculty, which filled 10-250, responded with standing ovation. The election had been announced earlier that morning in The Tech’s Friday edition. (The announcement was made before the printer had accidentally switched picture of Gray and Pope John Paul II and had printed a few hundred copies before the mistake was discovered.)

Gray, borrowing a phrase from Pope, told the faculty “We are family and friends meeting.”

Gray said one of the most important issues he expects to face is “How do we finance education in an era of unprecedented inflation? Our expenses rise faster than our income.” At a local and national press conference Friday, Gray predicted that inflation and rising interest rates would continue to force tuition hikes higher each year.

Another issue Gray sees as important is the definition of “the nature of the relationship between student and the government.” He said, “That just isn’t the level of understanding between government and research institutions which existed in the 60’s.”

Gray admitted that he himself has “not been active in public life” but he added “I’ve had experience in the national scientific community” although he noted he spent more time in Washington in the last year than he did in the previous years combined.

Gray added that he believes that “he is at least not the case that that there is a plan to expand class size.” He said the Corporation (Please turn to page 10).

Relations present problems
By Gordon Hinter
Editor’s note: This article is the first in a three-part series on student-faculty relationships. Is it wrong for a student to date a professor? Only if it involves harassment, discrimination, or a conflict of interest, according to Mary Rowe, Special Assistant to the President and Chancellor for Women and Work.

“The Institute is not against true love,” explained Rowe. “The problem is that such relationships (like dating) come in all varieties, from very innocent all the way to very abusive.” She said that it is the abusive forms which are of the most concern.

Rowe characterized these relations by four basic types. The first is true love, in which there is mutual consent from both parties. On may or may not be a conflict of interest involved. The second is any situation in which one person makes an overture (a pass) to another, is turned down, and the matter is forgotten.

The remaining types are the abusive relationships which have caused angst to those directly or indirectly involved, according to Rowe. The third type involves harassment, coercion, or discrimination. The fourth type is rape or any criminal sexual offense.

James Oliver of Campus Patrol said there has been a reported rape on campus since 1975 and that he can’t recall an incident in which a student was not connected with MIT. He added that most of these are the result of alcohol and that the Campus Police, (CP) has also investigated “attempted rape between girls and boy-friends” and sexual harassment among students. He said that although they often have referred such cases to social workers, the CP has continued to

Seabrook action repulsed
By Erik Sherman
Editor’s note: Erik Sherman was at the Seabrook site during the eviction attempt.

Because of police and national Guard resistance, the Coalition for Direct Action at Seabrook (CDA), a coalition of groups opposing nuclear power, was unable to occupy the nuclear protest site at Seabrook, New Hampshire.

It was a confused and defeated group that turned away late Thursday morning from the fence surrounding the site. They had been working to breach the fence since 4am. Almost 4000 people, including groups from as far as California, began crossing the marshes at dawn. They tanked ankle-high in the marsh and waded to the fence. A lucky few had boats; some wore plastic garbage bags under their shoes. Others walked barefoot. State troopers from all the New England states except Connecticut, numbering about 250, were stationed just within the fence, as were 200 National Guardsmen at the bridge near the marshes.

A few people, including those with their feet in the marsh, were surrounded by the police, and some fought their way back to town. About 30 State Troopers swarmed out of the compound to force demonstrators back into the marshes. They confiscated gas masks from many of the demonstrators.

While police tactics had been explained to all Coalition members, the physical reality was overpowering. “I understand its giving you, but the point of being martyrs and getting maced,” said one woman, discussing alternative strategies. The Coalition returned to a tailgate to their campsite nearby.

(Strong text continues to page 10.)