**MIT increases housing costs by 2.8 percent**

By Sam Onofsky

Costs for housing in MIT undergraduate dormitories will rise 2.8 percent in academic year 1986-87. Prices for Commons meals will rise 4.7 percent and prices for a la carte meals will rise 3.5 percent, according to Lawrence E. Maguire, associate director of the Office of Housing and Food Services.

All residents of undergraduate houses received a letter describing the price increases last week.

The price increases should not reduce the number of students on meal plans, Maguire said. "The increases are more than compensatory for the recent increase in salary differences," Maguire said.

"There has been a really active and positive input from the students this year," Maguire added. "Almost every undergraduate house has had something articulable to say, beyond a "hated the new.""

"The evidence is in the à la carte versus Commons controversy," he said. Baker, MacGregor and McCormick dining halls have had only Commons meals in the past. The MacGregor and McCormick dining halls have been switched to à la carte in response to students' desires, Maguire said.

Dining Service has tried to "respond to student input, within operating costs," Maguire said.

**Police arrest nine in protest march**

By Craig Jaquish

Student groups from Boston area colleges staged a protest march Wednesday that crossed the Harvard Bridge to MIT and resulted in nine arrests.

Approximately 50 demonstrators protes7ed the United States' involvement in Central America, sparked in South Africa and the Reagan administration's proposed budget cuts. Said Vladimir Gindy, a Harvard graduate student and a participant in the demonstration: "Each house is so different."

Psychologist, now 76, was arrested in order "to be felt," Maguire said. "Each house is so different." Maguire cited a 4.5 percent increase in labor costs by 2.8 percent in the academic year 1986-87. Maguire expected food prices to rise 3.5 percent. "We still have labor cost increases, support cost increases, and so on," he said. "We have tried to cut the budget back as much as possible by good management," Maguire said. The offices have given more authority to house managers, and allowed them input on the house budgets.

The price of energy, a major expense, is subject to greater increases in the future, is subject to greater increases in the future, said. The office of Students Organized Against Apartheid in South Africa and involvement in Central America, resulted in nine arrests.

After the arrests started, the [protesters] raised a slogan: "Police can't stop the anti-apartheid movement!" he said.

"The only thing I can figure out is they were blocking traffic or something," he continued. When a UMass student approached the police asking them to release the first person arrested, she too was arrested, Lowe said.

"Each house has a right to say, beyond "I hated the new.""

The arrested students were taken to the Harvard Bridge to MIT and arrested for the code was a set of one or more numbers assigned to a letter corresponding to the nature of the English language — a set of one or more numbers assigned to a letter in the alphabet. For example, (1, 17, 23) could be assigned to A, (0, 9, 21) could be assigned to B and (5, 18) could be assigned to C. The word "CAP" could then be encoded as (17, 73), (5, 21) or (18, 23).

The key for the code was a sequence of 1252 characters. The numbers assigned to a letter corresponded to the positions the letter appeared in the sequence.

Because of the nature of the language, it was impossible to come up with the correct solution without using some extra information about the nature of the key. The only clue initially given about the key was that it was derived from a document that was in the public domain.

Baldwin and Sherman had worked on the problem for the past two years. They also sponsored an IAP activity based on the problem in 1984.

The pair used statistical properties of the English language to determine that the key was probably created by taking the first

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