

The Tech.

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MIT, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

FIVE CENTS

Kerry scores neglect of Vietnam veterans

By Norman Sandler

There are an estimated 15 to 20 thousand Vietnam veterans in New York and another 6-10 thousand in the Boston area who are "street-walking" drug addicts. Perhaps more ironic than this is the fact that the Veterans Administration has but 100 beds in VA hospitals throughout the nation to lend assistance to the returning veteran-addict, according to John F. Kerry.

The articulate Kerry spoke to an enthusiastic audience Sunday at the New England Conservatory's Jordan Hall on topics ranging from the plight of the returning Vietnam veteran to our involvement in Indo-China to next year's presidential race and national health insurance.

Kerry first received nationwide attention in May of this year, when he went to Washington to testify before a Congressional committee on the US involvement in Indo-China. His testimony represented the views of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War, the group for which Kerry is now spokesman.

His testimony before Congress was described by many as "eloquent and passionate" in his pleas for an end to the killing in Southeast Asia, and benefits for veterans, who now "have to go through what they went through

in Vietnam to get what they want."

In his speech, sponsored by the Ford Hall Forum, Kerry placed a portion of the blame for extension of the war on Richard Nixon. Kerry stated that Nixon has not lived up to the promises which he made during the 1968 presidential campaign. He said "the man who in 1968 told the American people that he had a plan for peace in Southeast Asia has thus far succeeded in doing only one thing - keeping that plan a secret."

Kerry spoke from experience of the problems Vietnam veterans are having upon returning home, particularly members of the organization he represents. Last May, while in Washington, D.C. for his Congressional testimony and the demonstrations throughout the week, Kerry found that members of the Nixon administration were unresponsive to the grievances set forth by the veterans. He explained that it was the futility with which he and others met while in Washington that led the returning veteran to understand the problem of the power structure in the United States, where members of the federal government are becoming increasingly

(Please turn to page 3)

Stud Center thief nets \$4k; UA check thefts revealed

By Paul Schindler

Two robberies have occurred at MIT in two weeks. A daring daylight robbery took place Monday morning, in which a solitary thief escaped with \$4000 in cash. The other robbery occurred just before Thanksgiving, when two checks were taken from the Undergraduate Association (UA) office, and fraudulently used to make purchases totalling some \$3000.

According to the journal at the front desk of the Cambridge Police department, they received the following information concerning Monday's robbery.

"At 9:50 am, two employees from the MIT Student Center, 84 Massachusetts Avenue, reported a robbery. A 6'2" colored male, thin build, wearing a white beret, dark jacket and dark pants, with a dark leather bag over his shoulder, knocked on the office door. A secretary was inside, the safe was open. She responded to the knock and opened the door. The man asked her about his paycheck. She turned to go back to her desk and sat down, and while her back was turned, the man grabbed two sacks of cash and dashed from the door. The sacks were dark blue, size 11" by 6", reinforced with brown leather."

forced with brown leather."

At this point, further information has been obtained from employees of the Student Center, and of the Dining Service.

The two bags (which are marked in yellow thread with "MIT Dining Service") probably contained all the receipts from Saturday and Sunday, which totalled about \$4002.

The secretary from the Dining Service office was joined by another secretary, and the pair gave chase, but lost sight of the thief (who seemed to be unarmed) when he reached the front door. A Campus Patrol cruiser was called in, as were the Cambridge police, who searched the area, but found no sign of the robber. It is theorized that the robber had some form of transportation waiting for him.

The loss is probably insured, according to MIT Assistant Treasurer Kimball Valentine. The Institute has a comprehensive bond (which is the equivalent of a fidelity bond, a form of insurance which protects money and employee honesty) that protects it from losses of up to \$500,000. There is a deductible, according to Valentine, but it is on the order of \$200. There does not seem to be an exclusion for robbery.

UA theft

The stolen checks from the UA office were a different matter. Sources close to the situation have provided *The Tech* with this scenario for the theft:

Sometime shortly before Thanksgiving, some person or persons entered the office of the UA secretary, apparently using a master key. The entry was made over a weekend, and was discovered because the check stub

was left in the book.

The second check was taken a day or two later. This theft was detected when Harold Humphrey, the UA accountant, noticed that some papers which had been left on top of the checkbook were no longer in place. He then discovered a missing number in the check series.

Both thefts were reported to the bank, the police, and the Campus Patrol. In addition, the checks were removed from their former location and are now kept under tighter security.

The stolen checks were used with stationery, which was also taken from the UA office, to order merchandise through the mail, in amounts totalling some \$3200. This fraudulent use of the mails was reported by one of the companies involved, which may result in federal involvement at some point.

In order to use the checks and stationery, the thief or thieves found it necessary to forge the signatures of both UAP Robert Schulte and Finboard Chairman John Kavazanjian. As a result, one line of investigation includes requests for handwriting samples from all persons having access to UA office keys.

Apparently, according to somewhat less reliable sources, the fraudulently ordered goods were actually delivered to the UA office the day before Thanksgiving, and were picked up from there sometime during vacation.

UAP Schulte noted that, "We are not out anything. Because of our prompt notification of the banks involved, the UA will not lose any money from this theft."

'There are elevators ...'

Last Sunday night, a Student Center elevator lost count of its floors and nearly abducted a *The Tech* managing editor to the Student Center Library. That is typical behavior for what many consider to be the worst elevators at the Institute.

There are two elevators in the Julius Stratton Student Center - most of the time. The rest of the time, the number varies from 1/2 to 1 1/2, depending on how you wish to calculate the value of a partially-functioning elevator which, among other things, has burnt-out indicator lights, missing call buttons, and the ability to lose track of which floor it is on.

There have been problems with the elevators ever since the Student Center was built. In spite of almost continual dissatisfaction nothing seems to have been done. Why are there problems? Are there solutions?

One of the major faults, according to such concerned and knowledgeable people as Thomas Shepherd of Physical Plant Electrical Services and Ed Dimond, Student Center Manager, is that there is "no way the two elevators can be put on a common-call system."

Because the elevators are on opposite sides of the building, it is assumed that people will not want to stand in the middle and dash to whichever elevator responds to the call for that floor. In addition, putting in common-call equipment would now be prohibitively expensive. As a re-

sult, the already slow elevators are made even slower by those people who are speedy enough to push both call buttons, but who use only one elevator.

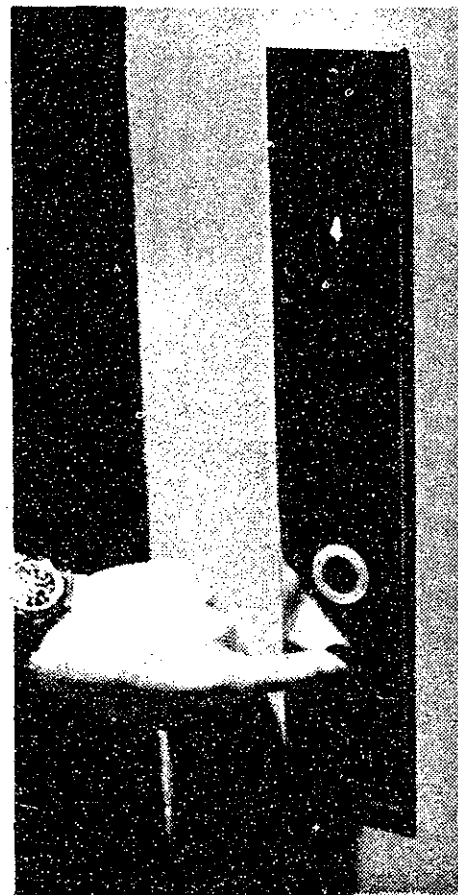
Eduardo Catalano, Professor of Architecture, was responsible for the design of the Student Center. He told *The Tech* that "any blame for design faults rests with me," in spite of the fact that MIT made several key changes after the end of the original design phase.

For starters, the Institute added the other elevator in the building (Catalano's design called for one elevator) between the design and drafting stages of the original planning. Then, the fifth floor library was added during the actual construction.

That is the key to the problem: "The addition of the library at the top of the building resulted in tremendous movement from the ground floor to the roof, taxing the elevators beyond their expected capability."

According to some students of architecture, Catalano might have had multiple reasons for putting the elevators on opposite sides, including the express reason that, by the time the second was added, there was no room for it on the same side as the first. A look at the Center reveals a strong trend towards "symmetry." Indeed, some say too strong. In any case, elevators on opposite sides follow this trend.

Catalano did not expect this



The "down" call button on the Student Center fourth floor west elevator has been missing for over eight weeks...

to become the problem it has: the building after all, was only four (and then five) stories high. Even if the elevator service was marginal, almost everyone could walk, with the exception of Dining Service employees and bicycle riders. The latter two groups were not expected to make up a majority, or even a significant minority, of the users of the building.

(Please turn to page 10)

MIT offerings grow in biology & medicine

By Carol McGuire

With the steadily-increasing interest in medicine and biological sciences and technology, MIT is increasing its commitments and offerings in these areas.

Currently, there are two different programs in bio-engineering and medical technology at the Institute. One, the Graduate Program in Biomedical Engineering, is an interdisciplinary graduate program leading to the degree of PhD in Biomedical Engineering. It is oriented towards the person interested in the breadth of health- and bio-engineering, one who will become a life scientist with a technical application, not an engineer with knowledge of one specific aspect of biology or medicine, according to Prof. Laurence Young, chairman of the committee.

Those who wish to be engineers specializing in bio-engineering or health science can

find such opportunities within six departments; the interdisciplinary committee is for the few (approximately six per year) who put their biological interests before their engineering ones but do not wish to become physicians per se.

The second program, the Harvard-MIT Program in Health Sciences and Technology, is not only for bio-engineers but also for physicians. The section for physicians is in close collaboration with the Harvard Medical School. In effect, according to Prof. Boris Magasanik, it is an alternative for the two years of pre-clinical medical education for the scientifically and technologically oriented. Persons admitted to the program (this year, 25 from MIT and Harvard-Radcliffe) will take two years of classes within the program that cover the traditional medical-school areas of anatomy, physiology, pathology, pharmacology, (Please turn to page 2)

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(Continued from page 1)

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Those students in the program itself will continue for two years, and are then ready to enter the clinical portion of Harvard Medical School. This MD program may be entered, not only at the graduate level, but also as a senior. It will soon be possible to begin as a junior, and, if the freshman and sopho-

more electives are properly chosen, to be ready to enter clinical work after the standard two years, as Dr. Irving London, chairman of the program, said in an interview with *The Tech*.

The program is not entirely for physicians-to-be; a second, major part of its objectives is to train bio-engineers and health technicians. This program is done within regular departmental programs or in the bio-engineering interdisciplinary program, with the cooperation and aid of the Harvard Medical School faculty and facilities.

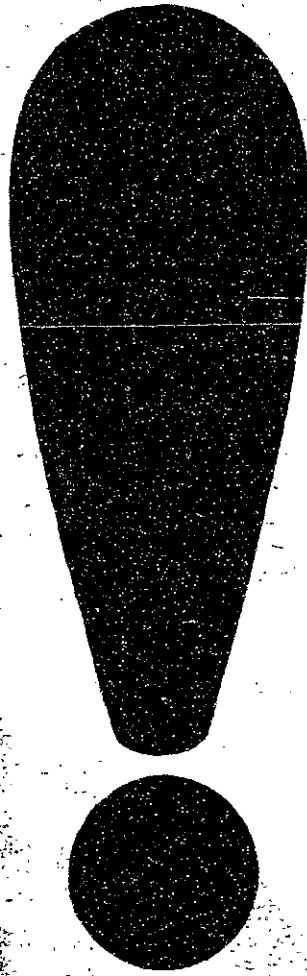
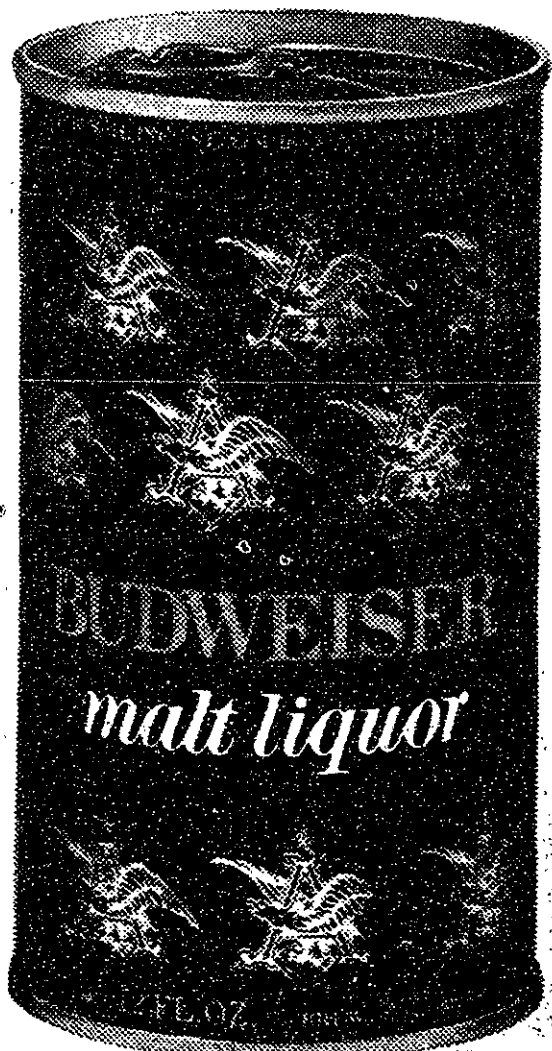
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This program backs the researcher, allowing more of a scope, quality, and cooperation never before possible. Its formal organization also aids in securing funds, which naturally is a great help to any researcher. The program not only helps the MIT researcher in bio-engineering by making physicians available to aid in research (a major asset, as Prof. Robert Mann asserts, since MD's tend to have a noticeably different perspective on problems than engineers do) but also aids the Harvard Medical School faculty in their own research, since much of it has a large scientific or engineering component and they have not really had much assistance in the past from Harvard's School of Science.

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Vietnam vets face neglect, unemployment

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out of touch with the people they represent.

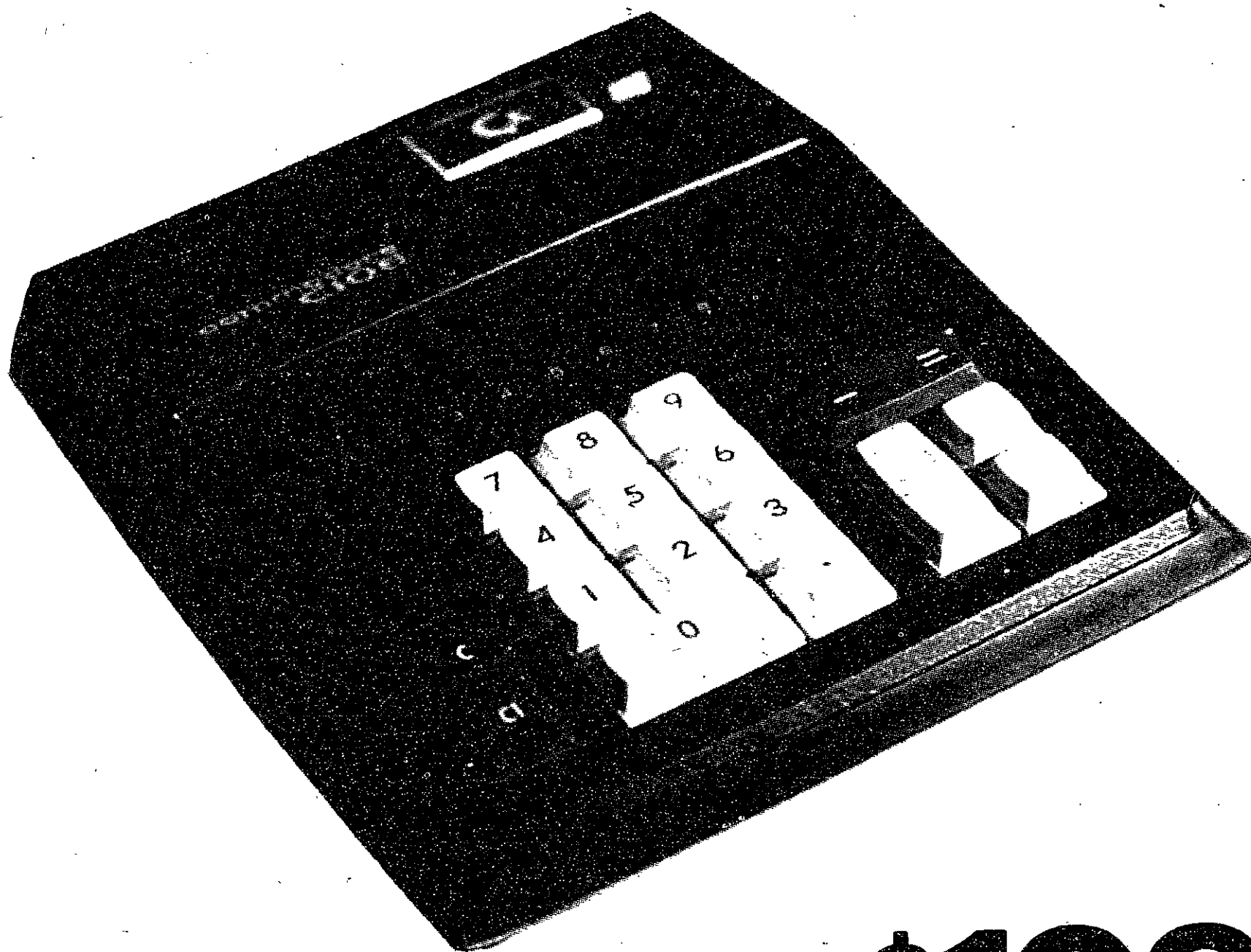
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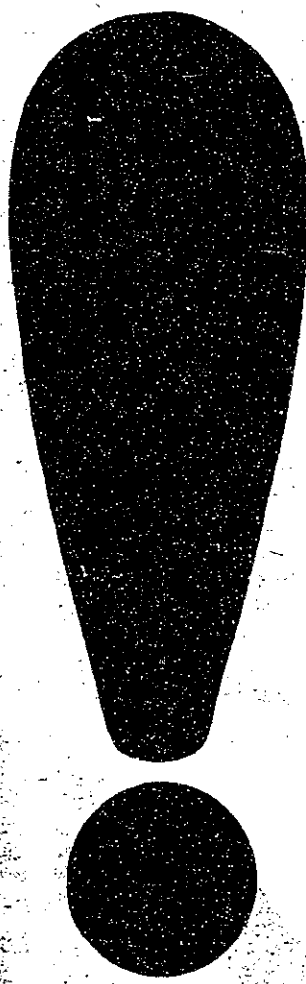
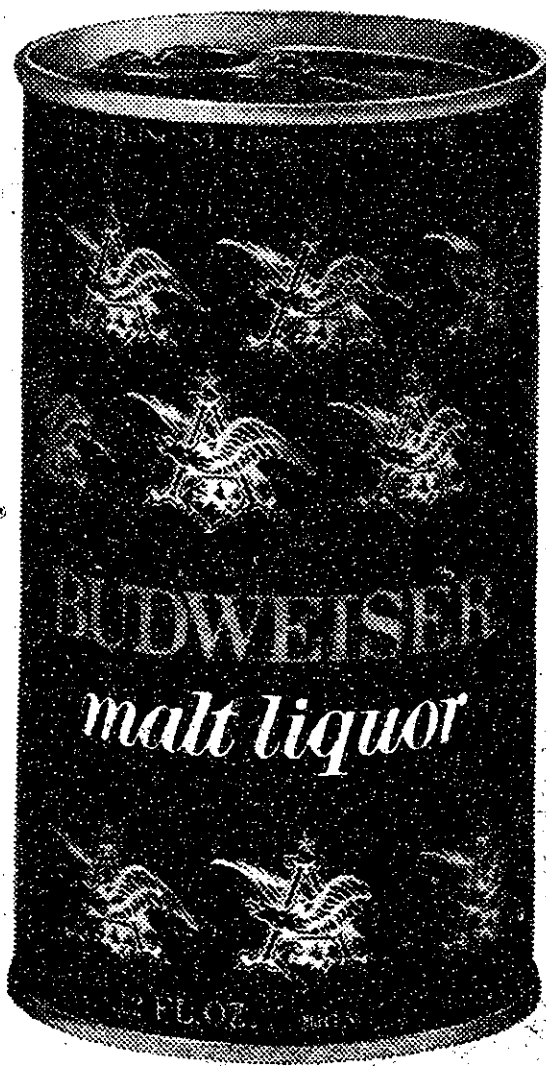
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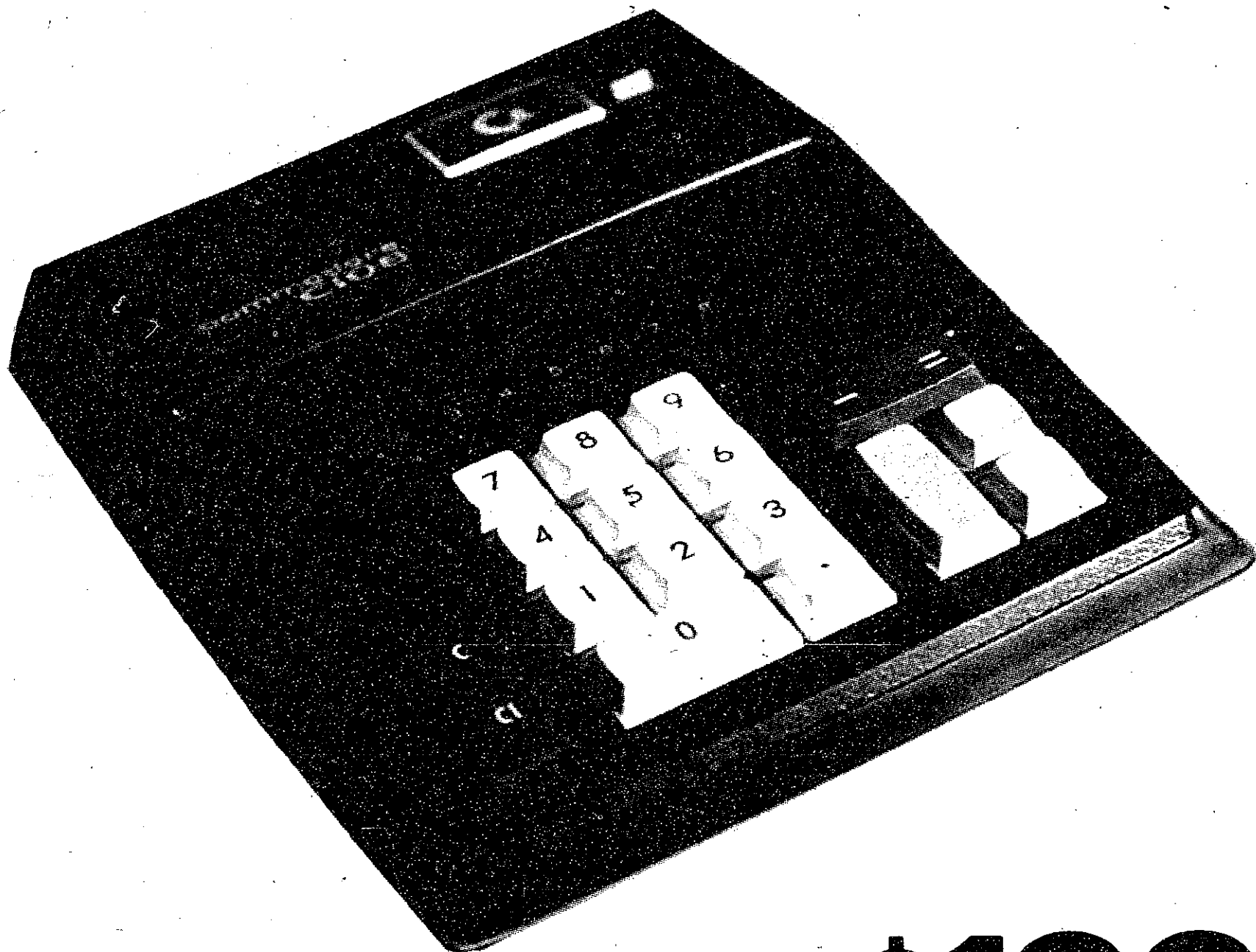
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THE TECH

Vol. XCI, No. 53 December 7, 1971

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NOTES

* There is still time to enter a team in the '72 MIT Bridge intramurals. Teams of 4, 5, 6, or 7 may enter. Call Ken Arnold at 261-8279 for details.

* There will be a meeting of SCEP (Student Committee on Educational Policy) tonight (Tues.) at 7:30 in Room 1-134. The proposals of the (Roders) Task Force on Education will be discussed. The meeting will also consider appropriate responses to the report. All students are invited to attend.

* "Life and Study Opportunities Abroad," a meeting sponsored by the Foreign Study Office, will be held today (Tues.) at 3:30 in Student Center Room 437. Informal discussion, talks, slides, and refreshments. All welcome!

* The 1971-72 MIT Hillel Morris Burg Memorial Lectures will consist of a series of talks on "Jewish Ethics Throughout the Ages." The first lecture, delivered by Prof. S. Talmon, on the subject "Man and Society in the Biblical Period," will be held this Thurs., Dec. 9 at 7:30 pm in the McCormick Hall Green Living Room. Prof. Talmon, a Biblical scholar, is a professor at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, currently teaching at Brandeis University.

* Open meeting of CJAC (Corporation Joint Advisory Committee): discussion of the Simplex/Northwest Area Development. This Thurs., Dec. 9, 7:30 pm, Bush Room (10-105).

* ERC Colloquium: "Needs and Directions in MIT Education": Hartley Rogers, Jr., chairman, Special Task Force on Education. This Fri., Dec. 10, 12 noon, Bush Room (10-105).

* Teach-in on Angela Davis, Malik Hakim and all political prisoners, with: Haywood Burns, chairman of National Conference of Black Lawyers; and Michael Shabazz, minister of education, Malcolm X Foundation. At Boylston Aud., Boylston Hall, Harvard, this Fri., Dec. 10 at 8 pm.

* ERC Colloquium: "Reflections on Attica, Prison and Justice": TV tape of speech given at Harvard last month by Tom Wicker, Associate Editor, New York Times. Fri., Dec. 17, 12 noon, Bush Room (10-105).

* Sign-up for Creative Photography (4.051), spring term, ends this Sun., Dec. 12, in the Creative Photo Lab, W31-310. The lottery is Dec. 15.

* The Medical Scientist Training Program at the University of Washington Medical School, Seattle, Wash., has extended its application deadline to Dec. 15. Call Dr. George Martin, Program Director, collect for further information and application: (206) 543-1142.

UROP

A Cambridge research group interested in computer networks seeks undergraduates interested in the same. Opportunities include research on organizational development, long-range planning, market analysis, and digital communications. For more information, call or visit D.E. Burmaster 20C-231, x4849.

IAP

How not to get lost (at least when at sea) during IAP. Just think about it: over 70% of the world's surface is water, but probably only 1% of all you landlubbers know how to pilot a yacht on Buzzard's Bay or a vessel through the Cape Cod Canal. Rudder amidships, steady as you go will be the order of the day, as this course covers such topics as nautical charts, navigational aids, basic navigation procedures and nautical rules of the road. Will adjust course to meet your desires. Call Donald Welch, x2991.

Drug report: new cures for heroin

By Molly Kaale

Although methadone has received widespread public acclaim, its use has many drawbacks. Dispensing an addicting drug presents ethical problems. Government control causes political problems. The procedure for eventual withdrawal is undetermined, its long term effects are unknown, and it has already spawned a flourishing black market.

Recently, however, two true narcotic antagonists have been tested: cyclazocine and naloxone. Neither are addictive. Both show no tolerance effects (i.e., continued usage does not force escalation of dosages to obtain the same effect), neither produce a high, and only cyclazocine shows (slight) withdrawal symptoms. In theory, the antagonists have a greater affinity for the central nervous system sites ("morphine receptors") where the narcotics would ordinarily attach themselves. Thus the antagonist blocks the opiate from reaching the central nervous system.

Of the two, cyclazocine has received far more testing. In a typical regimen, as described in the *American Journal of Nursing*, July 1971, a volunteer addict is admitted to the hospital and signs some forms. He is immediately withdrawn from heroin and given decreasing methadone dosages for 4-7 days for detoxification. He is then built up to the standard dose of 4 mg/day in 4 days, during which he is usually given naloxone to counteract some of the induction period side effects seen in many patients. These include somnolence, irritability, hallucinations, etc. Once a stable dose is established, he

will enter some form of therapy. Some people have been on cyclazocine for over three years. Nearly all users will continue to try opiates anyhow, but they will not get high unless they skip one of their daily doses - the drug's effects fall off rapidly after 24 hours. The regimen with naloxone is similar except that no build-up to the daily dose is needed.

There are a myriad of problems associated with these agents, however, and success rates have been variable. Dr. Max Fink reports that in five years of testing in New York, only 52 of 300 patients stayed in the program. However, at a heroin symposium in June 1970, 4 teams reported an average "overall acceptance and continued treatment" rate of 40% of 450 addicts.

Without therapy, the antagonists may do more harm than good for those whose addiction is a way of keeping from going to pieces. There is also the risk that the still-drug-dependent patient will just switch to barbiturates or speed. Many do not like it because, unlike methadone, it gives them no high whatsoever. Their short period of action means they must be taken daily. And both are in short supply. *Science* writer Allen L. Hammond claims that the two drug companies which supply the antagonists do so reluctantly, as a "public service" and public relations gesture, because the potential market is not large.

In addition, each drug has its own problems. Continued use of cyclazocine causes a variety of side effects, including dizziness, insomnia, headaches and anxiety. These effects will probably prevent

widespread use of cyclazocine. Naloxone has no side effects to speak of, but its period of action is short. Oral doses of 400 mg will hold off 50 mg of heroin for six hours, but longer periods require drastic escalation of dosage. Protection for 24 hours requires 2400 mg (compare cyclazocine's 4 mg). Injection is more efficient but most doctors feel that addicts must be broken from dependence on a needle mystique, and will not use it. The high dosage problem is exacerbated by its extreme scarcity. Naloxone is derived from thebain, a 1% constituent of opium, and the difficulties of obtaining a large, steady supply of opium may drastically limit production. This scarcity and cost has already cramped research.

Business Week discussed some possible solutions. One is to use implants, which will release the drug continuously. This allows much lower doses, and a single implant may last for months. Another possibility is EN-1639, now undergoing human tests at Lexington, Ky., which is similar to naloxone but lasts longer and is cheaper. Another is Revivon, which is currently used to wake up animals after they have been shot with opiate-analgesic darts. But the ideal antagonist - one with no side effects and lasting weeks or months with a single oral dose - is still far off.

In addition to its use as an adjunct therapy, other uses have been suggested. Naloxone is already being used in treatment of heroin overdose. Since both antagonists immediately precipitate withdrawal symptoms when given to addicts they could be used diagnostically. In Brooklyn, a plan which will stabilize the patients on methadone for 3-6 months and switch them to cyclazocine is being tried. If a long lasting antagonist could be developed, mass immunizations would be feasible, although this might pose ugly legal problems. Finally, an occasional user might want temporary protection during a period of stress.

At present, these drugs are still classified as "experimental" and can only be used in government-approved research projects.

But don't count methadone out. Methadone has going for it public confidence, very low cost, and a head start of at least 30,000 users. Soon to be on the market will be a new preparation of methadone, call Westadone, with lower oral toxicity, and properties making injection difficult. And research is going on full steam with the reactivated methadone acetate, which is effective for three days

A people's bicentennial

By Lee Giguere

Last July 4th, speaking on nation-wide television, President Richard Nixon opened the official commemoration of the bicentennial of the American revolution. In an effort to recapture revolutionary ardor, he employed the same rhetoric which brought vociferous condemnation upon the likes of Abbie Hoffman and Jerry Rubin.

Chief Justice Warren Burger and House Speaker Carl Albert were in attendance to speak and lend solemnity to the occasion. They, like Nixon, used strong words in their efforts to emulate the revolutionary founders of the United States.

That brief ceremony has long since been forgotten by most of those who saw it, but some listeners, perhaps inspired by Nixon's rhetoric, have formed "The People's American Revolutionary Bicentennial Commission." Their politics is a strange but effective amalgam, incorporating elements from both the inflammatory campus left and high school civics.

In attempting to face what they feel is the bankruptcy of modern American leftist thinking, the People's Commission argues that the left has abandoned its roots. Rather than building on "our revolutionary heritage," they argue, the left until now has chosen to follow patterns developed elsewhere (specifically Europe and the Third World). While attempting to demonstrate its solidarity with "the oppressed everywhere," it has failed to see the revolutionary cause in America.

Their logic is very convincing if, as it seems, they are calling on the new left to develop historical perspective. The heritage of this country's founding has been left to America's more reactionary partisans. They have thus been able to capture the edge, arguing that they alone are the repositories of American patriotism, and that they alone are real Americans. The

conservatives' control of this country's heritage has meant that its once-strong spirit of change and adventure has been subverted.

Still, it is not entirely clear just what is the politics of the People's Commission. Their literature seems to vacillate between definite militancy and advocacy of "work within the system." The group is saying that there is a need to revive the "revolutionary heritage" of America - they just don't make clear how violent this revolution should be.

In their strongest appeal they say: "Without confidence in our revolutionary heritage, deteriorating economic and social conditions are liable to lead to an increased sense of hopelessness and fear, and a defense of the most reactionary aspects of the American ideology - with appeals to national honor, duty, courage, and vigilance in protection of the mother country - as the American people make a desperate attempt to hold onto what is familiar in their everyday life."

Of course, this needn't take the listener any further than Nixon tried to: superficially he was saying exactly the same thing. Yet one feels that the People's Commission intends something different. Nixon's revolutionary rhetoric rings false, while the People's Commission leaves the listener confused by its contrasting elements.

The reactionary elements of American politics have tried to claim the revolutionary heritage as their own, but it is not theirs alone since it clearly encompasses principles foreign to their beliefs. And the left, until now, has failed to take advantage of the American revolutionary heritage and build on it. The Commission represents an organized effort to develop the revolutionary aspects of this country's history. Their efforts could mark an advance in the radical cause, if they can stymie the establishment's efforts to subvert the American revolution.

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For more details see Peter Buttner or Joe LaBrecche before December 17, at the F.A.C., Room 7-103.

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THE WIZARD OF ID

by Brant Parker and Johnny Hart



The Wizard of Id appears daily, and Sunday in the Boston Herald Traveler.



Battering Ram: The Occupation of the President's Office, January 15, 1970 — I

By Michael Feirtag

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SHORTLY BEFORE NOON on Thursday, January 15, 1970 a demonstration began in the lobby of building seven of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. A few hundred seemed to be participants, as opposed to those who only paused before continuing through the lobby from Massachusetts Avenue to classes. A drama of sorts was being performed, including a mime in which two prisoners were bound and gagged by an executioner. Several persons carried "For sale" signs, including one woman costumed as a whore and labelled Miss America. There seemed to be a group caucussing, unseen in a niche next to an elevator, for the will that the demonstrators move on to the president's office seemed to emanate from there. The sluggish demonstration began to move once, stopped, and, again in response to an unseen will behind the turn, finally moved slowly down the building seven corridor.

At the end of the group came four persons, wearing ski masks and white laboratory jackets. They carried a five foot length of metal fashioned of two five or six inch diameter pipes welded together along their length, somewhat like a double-barreled shotgun. Two cross-pieces had been welded on to the double length of pipe; four persons could grip the thing. Some who were at the rally say they saw the group of four carrying the welded pipe, wandering about the lobby during the mime presentation; some even remember thinking they seemed to blend in naturally with the guerrilla theater taking place: the lab jackets were a clever touch, costumes in the festivities, and the curious object they held was no more than a prop in a mime troupe's performance.

It had been an uncertain morning. From his office on the second floor of building three, across the hall from the suite of offices occupied by the president, the chairman of the MIT Corporation, and their secretaries, then Assistant to the President Constantine Simonides had heard nervous laughter from a few students who seemed to be loitering in the corridor just before the

demonstration had begun in building seven. At some time a few hours earlier, two or three persons had been walking around with cap pistols.

And sometime that morning, Simonides had met with Dean for Student Affairs J. Daniel Nyhart, Associate Provost Paul E. Gray, and others. They had thought of the crowd which massed outside the president's office on the last day of the November Actions the preceding fall, and they had made the final decision to lock the office and remove the secretaries. There were no active files in either President Howard Johnson's or Chairman James Killian's offices, and the safes—a small one in the president's office, a larger one in the chairman's—were empty; the filing cabinets and safes had been emptied before the November Actions, and the materials had never been replaced. Most had merely been moved across the hall to Simonides' office. Simonides expected a confrontation and rally in front of the doors. Johnson would be elsewhere, possibly in Building Nine, where he had been in November, administrators having decided that they could not hazard a meeting between Johnson and radicals. It would be Simonides who would wait at the door as the representative of the president.

Simonides had been down the corridor to the balcony overlooking the rally. He had had only a glimpse, insufficient inspection to sort out participants in the rally from the usual bustle in the lobby, and then he had returned to his office.

Told that the demonstration was approaching, Simonides crossed the corridor. A few steps brought him to the double doors labelled "Office of the President; Office of the Chairman of the Corporation." He took up a position with his back to the locked doors. With him was then Lieutenant James Olivieri of the campus patrol, and two or three other campus patrolmen. They all clustered in front of the doors; there were no campus patrolmen elsewhere, either toward building ten, or back along the corridor through buildings three and seven.

The doors were rather flimsy. Made of the expensive hardwood that had induced student politicians to give the name "Teakwood Row" to the second floor of building three, both doors swung inward in a two-foot alcove in the secretarial/reception area of the suite of

offices. At the top of one of the doors was a pin that fit into a slot in the ceiling of the door alcove, thus securing that door in its closed position. In conjunction with a bolt that fastened the two doors together, this flimsy mechanism would be all that locked the entrance shut. There was no massive bar or any other similarly bulky but effective lock mechanism; apparently such an apparatus would be gauche on the door to the office of the two top men at an educational institution. There was perhaps a quarter-inch gap between the two closed doors even when locked; applying the method of lock-breaking involving slipping a laminated card into the lock mechanism to force it open—the method known as coop carding—would be easy here.

In fact, a person walking rapidly could apply pressure to the wrong door, the one with a pin into the ceiling, and almost effortlessly force it open. It had been done by absent-minded persons entering the offices.

The demonstration moved from the lobby down the building seven corridor on the first floor, ascended the stairwell opposite the medical department at the junction of buildings three and seven, and moved down the corridor of building three to the president's office on the right. Behind them came Associate Provost Paul Gray, who had been in building seven watching the rally. He had not seen the four persons holding the double length of pipe.

Gray began slowly easing through the crowd, which now completely filled the width of the corridor around the entrance to the offices of the president and corporation chairman. He could see Lillian Robinson, a humanities department instructor. She appeared to be delivering a speech to Simonides, who stood in front of the doors a few feet from her. She was speaking into a bullhorn.

She was reading a document that has, in some mysterious way, come to be known as the People's Injunction, although none of those who had produced the document had so named it. The bullhorn, in fact, was part of the effect. The humor of injunctions is of a peculiar sort that is most effective when the injunction is read by an amplified emotionless male voice at a group

Photo credit: Dick King

of very serious people huddled together under cold neon lighting. The demonstrators had believed that the delivery of this document would be enhanced by having a deep bureaucratic voice read it through a bullhorn, but for some reason, although a bullhorn had been obtained, no deep bureaucratically-voiced male with any desire to serve the document had come forward. It was unfortunate, since it had been on this very spot that the MIT administration had served an injunction on a demonstration during the November Actions.

Robinson read:

LIBERATED TERRITORY IN MASSACHUSETTS

To: The Corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, an Imperialist Institution whose principle bastion is located in the City of Cambridge and whose tentacles spread throughout the world; And To: The Administration of such Imperialist Institution; And To: Those acting in collaboration with them, All in the Territory of No-Sex, DEFENDANTS
Hi!

Gray continued working his way through the crowd. Now he saw four persons holding the length of two pipes joined together. He kept moving, now beyond the demonstration and walking toward building ten, where he would turn to watch the demonstration after talking briefly with Assistant to the Chairman of the Corporation Walter Milne, whose office was at the bend of the corridor at the balcony overlooking the building ten lobby.

At the door, Simonides listened to the reading of the document.

WHEREAS

A War of Liberation has been begun against you, whose judicial voice is the People's Tribunal of this Territory
WE COMMAND YOU to appear to meet justice upon the victory of the people's war
Hereof fail not at your peril.

In the meantime, until such justice can be enacted, **WE COMMAND YOU**, said Corporation, Administration and collaborators of the aforementioned Imperialist Institution, and your agents, scabs, counselors, nards, and deans, and each and every one of them,

to desist and refrain from employing force or violence against the peoples of the world;
to desist from offering threats of force and violence to said peoples;

or from damaging or defacing such people's lives, the earth that belongs to them all and its resources, human liberty and security;

The four persons carrying the pipe were moving through the crowd clustered around the door. Most gave way cheerfully; this seemed to be the arrival of a group that would perform after the document was read. The atmosphere thus far on the part of the demonstrators had been festive rather than otherwise; first the theatre downstairs, and now this reading. Many, perhaps a majority of the demonstrators, appeared to take the arrival of the pipe-bearers as another stage in a confrontation—nothing more—that was thus far being handled in an unsolemn manner.

or exploiting without popular authorization the said lives, earth, resources, liberty and security for the aggrandizement of pig profit and power;

or congregating within any of the liberated territory or in any corridors, stairways, entrances thereto, or elsewhere in the said area in such place as to block or hinder access or egress to any such liberated areas by any of the people to whom it really belongs.

Gray had returned from building ten, and began again to ease through the crowd's outer fringe. In front of the doors, Simonides suddenly became aware of the length of pipe, watched the crowd divide, and saw four persons wearing lab jackets, their faces hidden, come forward and deposit the thing on the floor a few feet from him, Olivieri, and the locked doors. Simonides stared at it, fascinated. Next to where the pipe now lay stood George Katsiaticas, a radical prominent in Rosa Luxemburg SDS (RLSDS) and formerly the head of the Inter Fraternity Conference, a position he had resigned a few days before. Three days previously, his farcical hearing before the committee on discipline in Kresge Auditorium had ended with the lobbing of three stink bombs on stage.

or enticing or counseling others to any of the above mentioned acts or atrocities.

Witness: **ALL POWER TO THE IMAGINATION**

Robinson had finished. For a moment there was silence. The document had not been long enough. The pipe still lay on the floor.

Katsiaticas and Simonides knew each other; both were of Greek origin, and had conversed in Greek at a previous disturbance, to the amazement of reporters from Boston newspapers covering that demonstration.

We like you, Constantine, Katsiaticas now told him, but you are standing in the way of the people. Simonides replied that he, in turn, liked Katsiaticas, but where he stood seemed to him to be where he belonged.

Gray stood beyond the double doors toward building ten. He saw a person rise above the level of the crowd, hoisted on others' shoulders, perhaps thirty feet further down the corridor than the massed crowd at the official doors. Someone was, Gray realized, inspecting an unused door that opened directly into Howard Johnson's office.

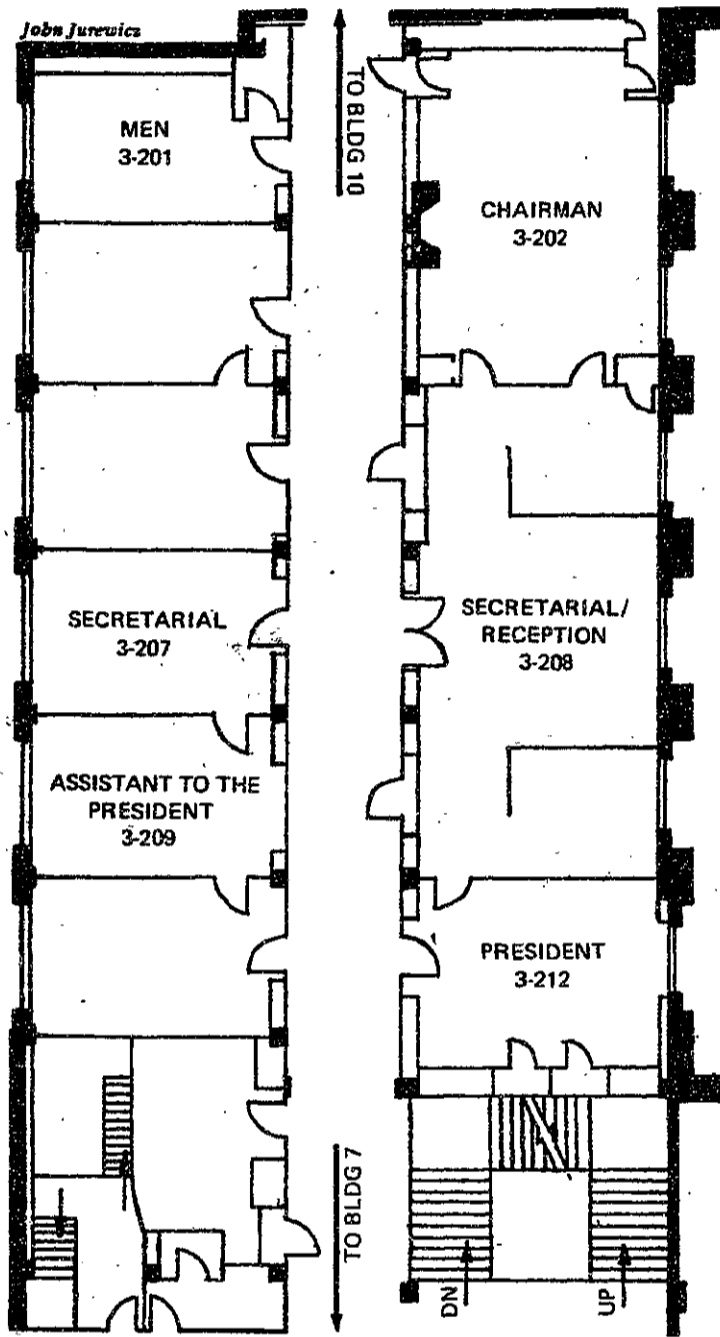
All these offices were modified from classroom space; the president's office had in fact once been a storeroom for janitorial supplies, so the offices had doors opening directly onto the corridor that had never been walled up. The unused door to the corridor from the president's office was a substantial one, far more massive than the double teakwood doors. There was no gleam of light at the top of the door; no flimsy pin mechanism here. The figure disappeared back into the crowd. Gray moved forward.

Simonides never noticed that the welded pipes had been lifted and taken elsewhere. After the exchange with Katsiaticas, he had suddenly "had this fleeting thought that there was not going to be a real pressure on that door where I was... although there was talk of 'We'd like to go through...'"

"And then—I think probably just about then—is when I heard—only one thud."

Gray, still at the fringe of the crowd several feet from the teakwood doors, could see the top of the unused door down the corridor. It was swinging open.

Probably more than one blow was delivered to the door; probably several. The veneer of the door cracked;



Teakwood Row, January 1970

the double pipe ends left their blunt imprint, exposing layers of laminated wood beneath the black enamel.

The door hinged on the right, as seen from the corridor. It swung open on its hinges, tearing from its runners a curtain in the office of the president that hid the door. The four bearers of the battering ram dropped it in the office a few feet from the smashed-in door and ran, descending the staircase opposite the medical department and just past Johnson's office, to the first floor. There had been no campus patrolmen present outside the president's office save the two or three who had been in front of the teakwood doors with Simonides. The four bearers of the ram fled in the direction in which they had come, through building seven and out to Massachusetts Avenue.

Simonides, in the slight recess of the double doors, for a moment could not remember the existence of the unused door. The sound he had heard did not register in his mind as the successful removal of a door to the president's office. He heard the "thud," and then saw, first slowly and then with a remarkable suddenness, the disappearance of the demonstration; into some point not far down the hall, in the vicinity of the president's office—and a stairwell. His first impulse was to get into the offices. Turning around, he produced a key and opened the door. There was slight pressure on the door from within. He entered, though, without much difficulty. Inside, a stream of people rushed past him, coming from Johnson's office and dashing through the secretarial area to Killian's. The faces were recognizable to Simonides as those of people who had confronted him in the corridor moments ago. Suddenly he realized exactly what had happened.

The attention of the demonstration had been drawn away from the double teakwood doors by the movement of the battering ram down the hall to the unused door. It was perhaps only then that many present at the

demonstration had realized that others had planned a takeover of the offices; realized that momentarily a smashed door would be a *fait accompli*, and that anybody present, though not compelled, would be in a way coerced into entering the offices.

Three meetings, each attended by perhaps thirty persons, though there had been considerable overlap in attendance—three meetings earlier that week had planned the takeover. The meetings had certainly not been secret; anyone with radical sympathies could have known of their times and locations, and would not have been barred from attending. The leaflets that had been written and distributed on Wednesday afternoon, after no answer had come from the MIT administration to an ultimatum which had been delivered Wednesday morning,—the leaflets had if anything been too explicit; they had promised that a demonstration would take up residence in some location on campus, and a list had been given of possible sites for such an occupation, which had included the president's office. The other locations on the list had approached the unlikelihood of the sauna bath. (That steam room's inclusion had perhaps been nostalgic,—the sauna bath had indeed been "liberated" at some point in the November actions by a group composed of naked males and females. This had horrified and frightened the freshman fencing team, which had been in the steam room at the time. The director of athletics had subsequently spent an afternoon putting "males only" signs up all over the shower areas.) The president's office seemed, at least to the radicals, to be very obviously, probably too obviously, the only credible target on the list.

Yet the arrival of the battering ram at the teakwood doors had been greeted by the majority with apparent innocence; the demonstration had acquired a sudden seriousness only as Katsiaticas insisted that Simonides get out of the way of the people. And the crowd had hesitated in front of the smashed door. It seemed that, of the demonstrators on Teakwood Row at noon Thursday, those who knew of the plans for a takeover of the offices were in the minority.

As Gray saw the door swing open, he decided he could not get through the crowd converging on it. He pivoted, ascended the staircase beyond Killian's office, dashed down the corridor on the third floor, and descended from the third floor to the second floor by the same stairwell that, seconds earlier, the four wielders of the battering ram had descended from the second floor to the first.

Inexplicably, there were three secretaries present in the suite of offices. As the demonstrators swarmed through Johnson's door, they ran through Killian's office, and left through a door from that office to the corridor.

Gray arrived at Johnson's office moments after its door had been smashed in. He attempted to enter, and was met by Katsiaticas. A heated exchange followed. Gray decided that continuing the conversation could lead to a fight, and gave up his efforts to get in. Similarly, campus patrolmen who tried to block the smashed door, limited access, rapidly sensed the tension their action caused, and their position was quickly abandoned.

Simonides, inside the invaded offices, spoke with some three or four of the occupiers. What you are doing is crazy, he told them, you'd better all get out of here; this is trespassing;—this to those who spoke with him, and whom he knew. Would the MIT administration warn them before they called in the police? one person asked Simonides, who answered that the time to leave was immediately.

Simonides,

... for reasons that I will never understand or explain to myself... walked into the other area, into the president's inner office, which was the outer area of the people rushing in, and I stayed there for a long time. I never was able to get in again, because when I tried to get in—I remember the notices, I remember Dr. Wiesner on top of the chair, Nyhart looking for a loudspeaker, and getting one and giving the trespass notice. I remember then, myself, thinking that I ought to be in there, and trying to get in. Now, whether this is fifteen, or twenty minutes—I think the first notice was something like between fifteen and twenty past twelve... and then I remember going back, and there was a very long involvement at the door because people wouldn't let me in, and I said I had a right to be in, I should be in. And then more people came by on the other side of the door and closed it. Some of the individuals in the door, there were a couple. I didn't know, some I did know, and everybody was saying, "Who's pushing?" and everybody was pushing, and that's the famous time when I said, "Anybody who's pushing raise your hand." And lots of people raised their hands.

I felt pretty bad for having walked out, because once I realized that there was an interdicted area I felt that it would have been very important for me to have been in there, because I was not ushered or pushed out—but I would have much preferred to have been in there, and then it would have been a much stronger action to have taken me out then to not let me in. But I felt very indignant and very bad about not being let in, and tried everything I could to get in—but nothing, and there was really physical obstruction and force there.

At some point in the first few minutes, Simonides, now at the door to the occupied territory, was told that

if he could clear all the campus patrol and administrators from Johnson's office, he would be allowed into the occupied area to discuss things with those who had taken the offices over. Simonides replied that that was nonsense; he couldn't do that.

IT WAS SOME TIME before a key was found to room 9-150 and the door could be opened. Building nine served as office space for post-doctoral work in engineering; although room 9-150 was a lavishly appointed lecture hall, complete with facilities for closed circuit television displays, all of building nine was under a bizarre regulation that it could not be used except for the advanced work, or otherwise only with the permission of the president of the Institute. Keys to the room were rare, and almost invariably persons arriving for some meeting would be obliged to wait outside the locked doors until a key could be located.

It was the afternoon of Wednesday, January 14, 1970, the day before the takeover.

MIT had been presented with an ultimatum that morning.

Two persons had appeared in the reception area of the president's office. The first was Tom Goreau, a reporter for the undergraduate newspaper *Thursday*. The other was the former AWOL GI whom several hundred MIT students had harbored from military police and federal authorities for some two weeks the previous year in what was called a "Sanctuary." His name was Mike O'Connor; he had served some months in a military stockade after federal agents had finally arrested him, and had then been discharged from military service. His hair had grown long, he had taken on the standard hippie appearance, and apparently would for a few months be more or less a member of a weatherman group.

Betty Whitaker, Johnson's secretary, had been somewhat alarmed. Johnson was in Florida with his wife, on a few days' vacation following some meeting he had attended there the previous week. The highest ranking academic officer, Provost Jerome Wiesner, was not at the Institute that day. Whitaker finally located Associate Provost Walter Rosenblith, who arrived shortly at the president's office.

O'Connor had a piece of paper to give Rosenblith, who had no desire whatever to accept it. Rosenblith told O'Connor that he was not an MIT student, at which point Goreau spoke. Would the associate provost accept the paper from Goreau if Goreau offered it to him? Goreau was an MIT student.

But Goreau, Rosenblith responded, was a reporter for a student newspaper, and presumably present in that capacity.

The nature of the conversation that followed is uncertain. But within a few moments, Rosenblith had come into possession of the piece of paper. It was an ultimatum. It had a deadline: 5 pm Wednesday.

The demands were almost identical with the three points made by a resolution that had been passed on Tuesday night by the General Assembly, the representative undergraduate body. The GA had resolved that the undergraduate student body president, Mike Albert, who had been expelled by the faculty discipline committee, be reinstated pending the creation of a judicial process that was equitable; that the present system must be abolished; and that previous outcomes of the present discipline committee's work be rescinded. Presumably, the ultimatum presented to Rosenblith on Wednesday morning was nearly identical, though a more extensive set of demands would later be issued from the occupied offices.

A first version of the GA statement had demanded only Albert's reinstatement; that had been passed 40-4. The second version was the more extensive one, including positions against the discipline committee, and that had been passed 34-13.

Rosenblith had been present in the provost's office later Wednesday morning, after he had received the ultimatum, when the phone had rung. (Obviously, it was known to radicals by then that Johnson was out of Boston.)

Hello, said the voice on the other end of the line, is Jerry Wiesner there? This is the revolution calling. Have you received the demands? the revolution wanted to know. We will take action if these demands are not met. The revolution then rang off.

9-150 had been opened. It was extremely crowded. In addition to the Faculty Council (whose membership in

general includes the president, chancellor, provost, the vice-presidents, the academic deans, the deans for student affairs and for institute relations, the chairman of the Corporation, the department heads, and directors of labs, libraries, computational facilities, and so on), this meeting had been opened to the Faculty Advisory Group and the Student Advisory Group.

Those last named two groups had been the inspiration of Dean for Institute Relations Benson Snyder, who had strongly advocated the creation of a mechanism for students and faculty to participate in some way in the making of decisions, even in crisis. The groups had been created during the November Actions.

The passion for the construction of acronyms as mnemonics for the incredible proliferation of committees and panels and groups at MIT applied in a particularly unfortunate way to the Faculty and Student Advisory Groups; as acronyms, the former became FAG, and the latter was SAG.

The matter of the actual composition of FAG had been left to the chairman of the faculty, William Ted Martin of mathematics, who had sent out a call for one interested faculty member from each department in the Institute. As usual when a summons for concerned faculty members was issued, those who responded tended to be somewhat more liberal than the imagined average.

SAG had been assembled by the then only recently appointed Dean for Student Affairs, Daniel Nyhart. And, as was customary among Institute functionaries seeking students to place on committees, the dean looked no further than his own office, and the students who sat there frequently, with appointments to see him—that is, student politicians.

Since November, when the meetings of FAG/SAG had seemed rather peripheral to an only dimly seen decision-making apparatus, FAG/SAG had been fairly quiescent. FAG had busied itself soliciting and distributing the views of many persons on the Multiple Independent Re-entry Vehicles, the nuclear warhead delivery system that the Instrumentation Labs (now the Draper Labs) were developing for the Department of Defense and the Navy. SAG had been meeting with Nyhart to discuss the residence system, and communication between administrators and students.

Paul Gray wandered up and down the aisles, looking to see who was present, and frequently holding brief conversations. Rosenblith did the same, though he did not wander far from the front of the room. Wiesner stayed exclusively at the front. Those present were finding seats.

Rosenblith and Wiesner moved to chairs at the front of the room, in the area that could be considered the equivalent of a stage. Wiesner soon walked to a lectern equipped with a microphone, and began the meeting with the announcement that Johnson was out of town, but had been informed of the crisis, and was cutting short his few days' vacation to return to the Institute. Temporary responsibility, at least to chair this meeting, had devolved then on Wiesner. So it was that, after the Institute had received an ultimatum, apparently from a coalition of radical groups, he and Rosenblith had called this meeting.

Wiesner then gave a chronology. He began with the first hearing before the discipline committee of Micheal Albert, the president of the undergraduate student body (Undergraduate Association President, or UAP, was his title) for a disruption at the Placement Office the previous October during the visit of a recruiter from General Electric; continued with Albert's second hearing, during Christmas vacation, for the added charge of disrespect to the committee's chairman. Wiesner then mentioned the decision to expell the UAP, and the review (and subsequent upholding) of the decision by President Johnson.

Rosenblith then gave an account of that morning's events: the ultimatum and the telephone calls. There had been a series of telephone calls throughout the morning, similar to the first call from the revolution.

Some student on SAG attempted to mention the GA resolution. But the sense of the meeting seemed to be that it was an ultimatum that should be considered,—that, and the intention of the group that had presented it; the meeting was disinclined, apparently, to discuss the resolutions of the General Assembly.

Wiesner spoke again, speculating on the possible number of people that might be involved in some theorized action of an unknown nature that could follow the ignoring of the ultimatum. The Science Action Coordinating Committee (SACC), an organization primarily of graduate students that had acted as a moderating influence on the other groups in the November Action Coalition, during the November Action at Instrumentation Lab 5 and elsewhere, was a signatory to the ultimatum, but SACC had been contacted (Wiesner did not say in what manner) and SACC had not affirmed its support of the ultimatum.

That is, SACC did not support a deadline and a threat of action, though it may have supported the demands. MITSDS, another signer, could not be located. RLSDS, it had been determined, had been the primary source of the ultimatum; the number of actual members of that group was moderate, but certainly by no means very large. The New University Conference (NUC), primarily faculty members, had been called as well—Prof. Kampf had been telephoned, it would come out at the faculty meeting the next day—and he had indicated that NUC's signature should not have been on the ultimatum, though, again, this said nothing about support of the demands.

The discussion turned to speculation on the feelings of the undergraduates. The members of SAG tried, in general, to give the impression that the student body was upset over the expulsion of Albert, which looked unjust. Probably, though, although the student body supported the demands of the ultimatum,—identical as they were with the General Assembly motion—the idea of an ultimatum was repulsive.

The meeting ended at about 6:30 pm. An hour and a half had passed since the deadline. There had never been a vote taken on whether any response would be made to the ultimatum. Wiesner had considered it evident that a university did not answer a group that presented it with an ultimatum, and had in fact so stated. Evidently, the vast majority concurred; there had been no discussion of that point whatever.

Certainly the administration, at least the provost's office, was treating the ultimatum rather seriously; this was the first appeal since November to the crisis government that had been created for the November Actions. Yet it seemed to some students present at the meeting that the faculty members who were there, up to the deans and department heads, while not treating the matter frivolously or at all lightly, seemed to be reacting with annoyance verging on anger that a radical group would resort to the tactic of the ultimatum in their free, rational university. Perhaps the annoyance came from a vague disgust that, if nothing else, they were devoting time to considering the machinations of radical groups, and that in this sense, the radicals had already successfully disrupted the normal functioning of the Institute.

The administrators seemed to be more deeply concerned; their feelings included a large amount of worry, rather than a predominance of annoyance or anger. Did they see themselves as having successfully skirted disaster all fall, through the confrontation at the Placement Office, through the picketing of the Instrumentation lab, and all the rest, carefully handling crises and possible crises with evident success, now to have the faculty and their discipline committee end all that with the decision to expell Albert? There can be no way of determining. But administrators were pragmatists. Doubtless, they expected trouble.

ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT, a group met in Constantine Simonides' office to attempt to draft a paper that would give the "MIT Community," though it was primarily the undergraduates who were being thought of, some factual rendering of the process whereby Michael Albert had met with what the committee on discipline believed to be justice.

Though it was uncertain at whose urging the group met, since all decisions seemed to be a consensus—if only a consensus among a small conference of administrators—it was evident that the person responsible for the production and distribution of such a statement would be the dean for student affairs.

Wiesner, Gray, Rosenblith, Vice President for Administration and Personnel John Wynne (who attended briefly), and Dean Nyhart were present, as were a few members of SAG. Nyhart believes that Jim Nichols, Johnson's personal public relations consultant, may have been at the meeting, useful there for his abilities as a writer; Nichols had a tendency to appear on campus during a crisis or major proclamation by the MIT administration during Johnson's years as president, and he would in fact be seen consulting with Johnson during the following days.

The meeting was collaborating on the writing of the statement, which Nyhart was intermittently putting down on paper as phrasings were agreed upon.

There had gone through several drafts when Simonides appeared. He had just returned from Florida.

Simonides recalls that when he entered, everyone was wondering just who should author such a position paper: this group, which was doing so; the discipline

committee; or the administration. Curiously, there were no members of the discipline committee at this gathering save Nyhart, who was a member *ex officio*. In fact, Nyhart's role in the disciplinary system as it was organized at that time was, many felt, an inappropriate one for a dean for student affairs. Nyhart was the person to whom complaints would be made; Nyhart would transmit charges to the discipline committee, and Nyhart would in effect act as prosecutor at any discipline committee hearing. In view of this state of affairs, at least one student argued during the course of the discipline hearings in the fall of 1969 that Nyhart's title should be dean *against* student affairs.

It occurred to Simonides that certainly some group, perhaps this one, could attempt to write a statement on the committee's work in general, and the Albert case in particular, and that the means of disseminating a position paper existed in the *Institute Report* (the MIT house organ that has since been absorbed into *Tech Talk*, a more gossipy tabloid for blander times). But it seemed to Simonides that it would be difficult, and perhaps impossible, to determine a chain of statements that could claim to be a representation of the truth of what had happened.

The statement was nearing a satisfactory final version when it was decided that professor Roy Lamson (literature), the head of the committee, be telephoned.

Lamson was indignant. Administrators had no business meddling in the business of the discipline committee. Lamson had prepared a statement with his committee anyway, which he would be releasing shortly.

He could not have known that he would read the statement before an emergency faculty meeting the next day.

It was 1 am. Everyone went home.

Another meeting took place on Wednesday night, perhaps only in response to some instinctive need to hold meetings. This discussion was almost entirely a tactical one. The participants included two members of SAG, Vice President Kenneth Wadleigh, Prof. Elias Gyftopoulos (a discipline committee and FAG member), and Wynne, who divided his time between the two meetings.

They discussed locking the doors, making sure that the president was not in or near his office, removing documents from the office (on occasion, visitors to the office of the chairman had been requested to keep some distance from the chairman's desk, whose surface was littered with classified documents, pertaining to classified research contracts for MIT or the MIT offshoots, such as the MITRE Corporation), and removing the secretaries. Wadleigh was particularly concerned with this last point, emphasizing that MIT had not hired women to defend the offices they worked in.

Though Howard Johnson appeared about 11 pm, the meeting seemed somewhat aimless. Leaflets had come out, and those at the meeting thus knew that there would be at least a rally in building seven the next day, and perhaps a confrontation outside the president's office. More than that, they could not guess.

All the decisions on tactical preparations for a confrontation had been made in November. There was nothing more they could do now.

THERE IS USUALLY a campus patrolman lounging against the wall of the corridor of building ten, opposite the cashier's office. On the morning of the following day, Thursday, January 15, 1970, that duty was being performed by campus patrol officer Andrew O'Malley.

About 9:45 am, Officer O'Malley noticed that two persons carrying a ten foot length of six inch diameter pipe on their shoulders were walking past him. As he watched, the two walked toward building four, where they turned right and disappeared from sight. O'Malley recognized one of the two as Steve Krasner; he had seen a photograph of some earlier radical action which included that particular radical.

Krasner and his companion (who was never identified) entered 4-133, a welding lab in the metallurgy department. Anthony Zona has an office at the rear of the lab; he is a technical instructor in metallurgy. In the spring term the previous year, Krasner had taken 3.19, Techniques of Metal Sculpture, an enjoyable six unit subject elected by many students whose interests tended more toward liberal arts than hard science or engineering. Krasner was in architecture.

Zona, who participated in the instruction of that subject, had come to know Krasner then, and Krasner had occasionally used the shop after the conclusion of the course.

Now, Krasner asked Zona if he could use equipment to cut the pipe. As it happened, the apparatus in the welding lab was out of order.

Zona, always helpful, accompanied the two to another shop in the basement of the building, where he assisted them in cutting the pipe into two lengths.

All three now returned to 4-133, where the two pipe sections were welded together, and two bars were welded across the coupled pipes, so that four persons could hold the structure. Zona occasionally helped.

It was now shortly before noon. As Zona later testified in court, some four or five persons entered the lab and carried the double length of pipe from the room.

The demonstration was beginning in the lobby of building seven.

IN THE EARLY AFTERNOON of the day of the takeover, a huge crowd milled about in the corridor of building three's second floor. Comprised entirely of persons in varying degrees unsympathetic to the tactics of occupying offices, the group included high ranking faculty members, among them many department heads; campus patrolmen; and every student politician then existent. The door to Howard Johnson's office gaped open, canting to the right on its hinges. The battering ram lay on the floor inside the office a few feet from the door it had forced open.

There were no radicals in Johnson's office. That room contained, shortly after noon, about four campus patrolmen and perhaps 16 administrators and high-ranking faculty. The president's office had become a buffer zone; the occupied territory began at the door from Johnson's office to the secretarial/reception area, all of which, through to and including Killian's office, was controlled by the occupiers.

In the corridor outside the smashed door, an argument was being held on whether it would constitute trespassing to enter the buffer zone—Johnson's office—where the administrators milled, and look into the occupied territory.

Wells Eddleman stood in the corridor, content to listen to David Burmaster (DSR) who was arguing rather heatedly that no one had the right to enter the buffer zone, since that act alone would indeed constitute trespassing. Eddleman thought: those in Johnson's office were high level administrators who could obviously do as they pleased; he was a member of the Student Advisory Group, head of the nominations committee of the General Assembly, and a member of the executive committee of the General Assembly, all of which counted for little or nothing here and now. He was listening and wondering just what would be trespassing in this case when Provost Jerome Wiesner simplified matters by calling his name.

Eddleman entered Johnson's office. Wiesner wanted to know what Eddleman thought of all this. Eddleman did not know. I just woke up, he explained. Similarly nebulous conversations took place with Associate Provosts Gray and Rosenblith.

Johnson's office was growing more crowded. As the time edged toward 1 pm, the head count in Johnson's office had risen to about 60: 9 campus patrolmen, 30 faculty members, 10 administrators,—and, emboldened with the passage of time, about 20 students, a good portion of them student politicians who had convinced themselves that certainly *they* would not be charged with trespass for looking around.

Eddleman found Simonides and asked him how the demonstrators had entered; he had stared with interest at the smashed door, which bore the marks of some rather massive proverbial blunt instrument. Here, said Simonides, I'll show you, and pointed to the battering ram on the floor. I guess that will do the job, said Eddleman. I guess it did, said Simonides, who seemed a trifle upset that Eddleman could so disinterestedly contemplate the battering ram, repulsive symbol, as it must have been to Simonides, of the desecration of the Open University. Eddleman seemed to be matter-of-factly considering the battering ram without outrage, or any other emotion at all.

Johnson's office held more and more people. It had finally become impossible to see beyond a surrounding circle of persons. In this crush, it was easy for bizarre scavenging to take place: at about the same time as Dean for Student Affairs J. Daniel Nyhart found a bullhorn

and informed those in the offices that they were liable for prosecution for criminal trespass, and to internal disciplinary action if they were MIT students, other students, largely student politicians, become interested in Johnson's desk, which stood in a corner of the buffer zone. One egotistic student (shortly thereafter to flunk out of the Institute) found a cigar in Johnson's desk and settled back in Johnson's chair, his feet on the desk, to smoke it. He was discovered in this position by a woman photographer. Ostensibly employed by the Boston *Herald Traveler*, she had been present at the discipline committee hearing of George Katsiaticas three days before. Believed to be employed by the FBI, she had been shouted out of the hearing by the unruly audience. Now she had been rebuffed by the campus patrol, which had begun keeping photographers from attempting to enter occupied territory, as the presence of photographers so upset those in occupancy in the offices that fights might have resulted. (The photographer that MIT had hired had been reluctantly withdrawn.) Now the woman photographer for the *Traveler* came upon the egotistic cigar smoker, and, delighted, snapped his picture. After all, the student smoking the president's cigar with his feet on the president's desk was a classic cliché photograph of the revolution, like the bride feeding the groom a mouthful of wedding cake would be under other circumstances. No matter that the president's office itself was not occupied, and the student was merely an egotistic boob. The photo appeared in the *Herald Traveler* the next day.

In the crowded office the president's desk also safely yielded up a cigar to a student politician who was a member of the Corporation joint advisory committee on Institute-wide affairs.

Two campus patrolmen stood by the smashed door. Others formed a broken line across the crowded room from the smashed door to the vicinity of the desk at the other side of the office, by a window on the Great Court.

Rosenblith stood a few feet away from the door from Johnson's office to the occupied territory beyond. The door was already guarded by radicals demanding of those who wished to go inside that they agree not to identify any of those within or to testify in court. Eddleman was edging toward the door, and a few feet from it came together with Rosenblith and Prof. Edgar Schein. Schein had wanted to enter the occupied offices, but had refused to take the pledge. A radical guarding the door had moved into position firmly in front of the entrance, and it was evident he would not be moved. He was large. Schein retreated a few feet to Rosenblith, where he complained that he felt humiliated and angered by intimidation that was of a physical nature.

News began filtering through the room that Johnson had called a faculty meeting.

Eddleman wandered over to the person in the door and said hello. Do you want to come inside? the person at the door asked. Eddleman did. Did Eddleman support the demands? Eddleman did.

Rosenblith, a few feet away, watched, a curious expression on his face.

The occupied office was packed. People were still opening drawers of filing cabinets. They were empty. *The Tech* reporters had received press immunity; they sat in the middle area on a couch that had been just moved into position blocking the double doors. None of the reporters were, strictly speaking, reporting. In fact, most of them stared around like country boys in the big city, impressed by the splendor of upper administrators' lairs. They were eating sandwiches. Two reporters stood gawking at a painting of MIT's ancestor, Boston Tech, done in the socialist reality style. Around the squat building were vignettes that included a strapping youth hammering incandescent iron on an anvil, his glistening torso illuminated by sparks.

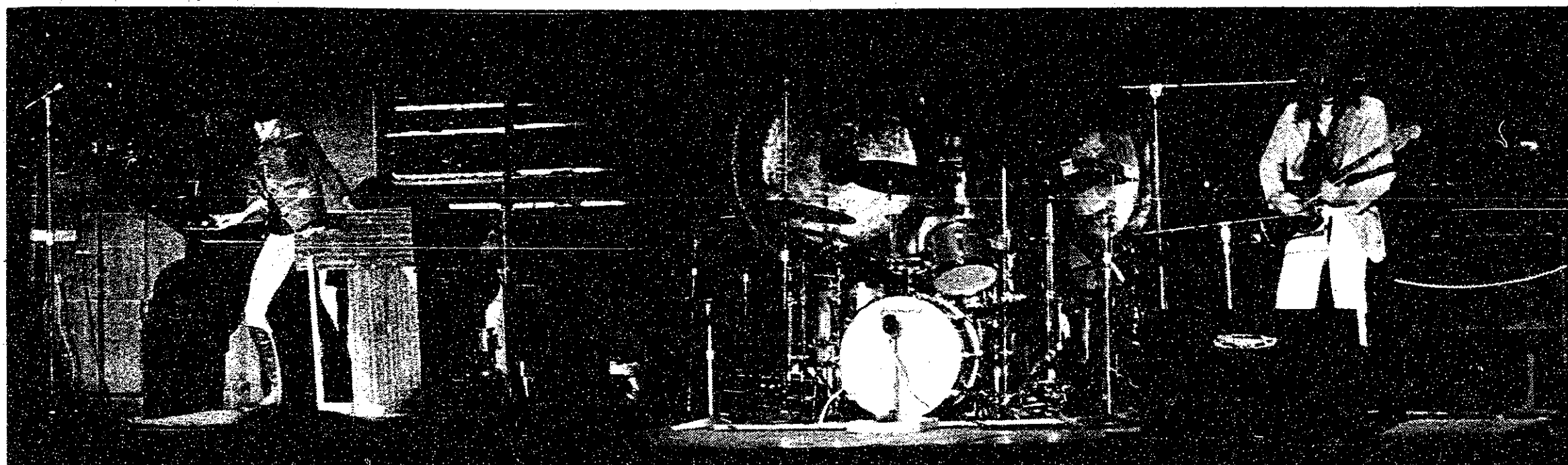
The outer office was relatively empty, but for those guarding the door and those still opening filing cabinets. All the well known radicals, mostly RL members, were in Killian's office. It seemed that those who were exploring the filing cabinets now were people who wandered in late. Those in Killian's office had already gone through the files and had found nothing.

Somebody asked Eddleman what he thought of the life expectancy of the occupancy. Eddleman didn't know. He told the radicals of the calling of the faculty meeting. He then left the occupied offices.

Rosenblith still stood outside the door. He and Gray were trying to look around the bulk of those guarding the entrance. They could not see much, and later, at discipline committee hearings, Gray would be contradicted by actual measurements of distances and angles, largely invalidating his claims of what he could see.

Rosenblith asked Eddleman what he was doing agreeing with the radicals. Eddleman said he agreed with their demands, at least, and went off to the faculty meeting.

First of three parts. Part II will appear in Friday's issue.



music:

ELP—The Master Musicians of Rock

By Neal Vitale

Tuesday brought Emerson, Lake, and Palmer, the premier band of English musicians, into Boston. Following the usual lengthy delay in the setting up of their literally tons of equipment, three of the best musicians in rock came onto the Music Hall stage and proceeded to entrance the awaiting audience.

Keith Emerson is the best keyboards player going. After leaving what would later become Spooky Tooth, he formed the Nice, the first of the three-men groups (keyboards, drums, bass). They received marginal success, the limitations basically being inferior vocals and somewhat shoddy sex-centered songwriting (by bassist Lee Jackson). Even so, Emerson has to his credit some astounding keyboard work, primarily on organ, and some excellent arrangements of such pieces as "America" and "Rondo."

At one point, the Nice and King Crimson were on the same bill at the Filmore. King Crimson was a highly experimental group, working in polyrhythmic and polyphonic styles, using the mellotron, and generally achieving what the Moody Blues have only attempted but instead cheapened with commercialism.

They featured probably the second best bassist in rock (after Jack Casady of the Airplane) Greg Lake, who also has a fine clear voice and is an exceedingly interesting writer to boot. In some way, Lake and Emerson teamed up, and so lacked only a drummer to complete the trio.

Carl Palmer, having left the Crazy World of Arthur Brown, was then in Atomic Rooster. Before their first American album was released, Palmer split and joined Emerson and Lake to form the present group. In an area where rock is decidedly weak, drumming, Palmer comes through as possibly the best. The

two times ELP has been in Boston, he has done drum solos, and so far, they are the only ones I have ever found interesting.

Tuesday, Emerson (resplendent in tan leotards and knee boots), Lake, and Palmer started off with a song "Hoedown" from their fourth album (currently being recorded). Their third, a live version of Mussorgsky's *Pictures At An Exhibition* has been released in England (the import is available around town) and should be out on Cotillion shortly.

The fourth record is to be "country and western" but from the sound of "Hoedown," it will be C&W like no one has ever done it.

ELP then launched into the complete "Tarkus," and did a powerful version, improvising where it was possible in the rather structured composition. Emerson played two organs throughout, one with each hand; at times switching to Moog synthesizer.

At the central point of the work, the climax of the battle-field scene, he took an attachment to the Moog, a kind of theremin-like instrument, and went into the audience, walking along the rail of the orchestra, making machine-gun noises and gunning down members of the crowd and random state troopers.

Lake sang perfectly, even improvising on the vocals; yet they did not come across as hauntingly as in the open-air Hatch Shell, due to the very nature of the lyrics. His bass work was a bit hidden, which was unfortunate, as it supplements Emerson extremely well.

Near the end of the piece, at the tailend of the battle sequence, the only music was howling rushing white noise from the synthesizer and Lake's fine electric guitar lead. The effect was excellent, accentuating the lonely hollowness and

desolation of the victory, underscoring the very theme of "Tarkus."

Next was "Just Take A Pebble," as Emerson switched to grand piano, and began by strumming the strings inside its body. Lake did some accomplished acoustic guitar work, mixing in bits of "Oh, Susannah" and "My Dog Blue" (indications of things to come?). Palmer, meanwhile was doing clever little riffs on the cymbals, and Emerson threw in part of "Jeremy Bender." In an inspired piano solo, he showed himself to be as masterful of that instrument as he is with the organ.

"Knife-Edge" followed and the group's showmanship came

to bear. At a break mid-way into the song, Palmer did his solo and set a precedent that so-called "good" drummers should follow rather than the Ginger Baker recipe for "Instant Boredom." He incorporates two huge gongs, sleigh bells, siren whistles, other bells, blocks, and, even, the bass drum as a virtually solo instrument. In a limited medium, Palmer spans about the broadest spectrum available.

Then Emerson took over as center of attention. He proceeded to rock one organ on its end, jump over it, play it from behind, drop it back onto his legs as he lay on the stage, raise it up again with short, quick pelvic thrusts, walk on the key-

board, draw daggers out of his boots and stab down the keys.

He put the organ on his back and drew whining, moaning sounds from it, using a device similar to a tailpiece on a guitar for bending notes (only infinitely variable), a modified frequency shifter (which I am reliably told is a feature found on old Lowry or Cordovox organs).

The trip then broke into "Rondo," and after more organ histrionics, ended a long set. They were called back to a rare (for them) encore, "A Time And A Place," then left the audience with memories of one of the most incredible nights of music Boston has seen.

theatre:

The Most Happy Fella

By P.E. Schindler, Jr.

Frank Loesser created a real one-man show when he wrote the book, lyrics, and music to *The Most Happy Fella*. The plot can easily be faulted, but few faults lie in the music, or the performance by the Harvard Dramatic Club at the Loeb Drama center.

The sets are one of the few major criticisms this reviewer would make of the play. Although they are indeed clever (Loeb has no mechanical set changing devices, yet the sets are changed rapidly and convincingly, in a style that Kresge designers might watch), the sets seem cute but unreal. The Coke signs are inauthentic, and the name "Napa" seems tacked on merely as identification of the scene.

The crowning touch was the flimsy, shaky construction of the set, which had me concerned for the safety of the actors; the flats swayed with every contact.

No other aspect of the play comes in for such a "thumbs down" view, with the possible exception of the mildly unbelievable plot. A Napa Valley farmer meets a San Francisco waitress in January, and has convinced her to be his mail-order

bride by June. (Along the way, during a set change, we find out that Rosabella the waitress, played by Virginia Lee, can hold a note in the high register loudly enough to cover the fact that they are dismantling a rather bulky set backstage.)

The farmer has practiced deception (as musical characters often do, as it makes the plots more complex) by sending Rosabella a picture of his young foreman instead of one of himself. On the night she is due to arrive, he is so worried that he has a big auto crash, but she marries him anyway, crippled and old though he is.

He recovers, falls in love with his wife (as musical characters often do), and sends her away for becoming pregnant by his foreman (on the night of his accident and marriage, no less). They have the expected reconciliation at the bus station, and everybody is happy at the end, even the audience.

The audience is happy about the music, which includes three well known tunes: *Big D*, *Standin' on the Corner*, and *Joey*. It's rare that one musical generates three songs that stand alone so well as these, but the lack of plot in the play may have

something to do with it. The rest of the music lacks fame, and while not generally distinguished, it is at least often interesting and usually appropriate. The musical performances, both singers and orchestra, did justice to the score, and call for a tip of the hat to Musical Director John Posner.

Of particular note are the quartet of cowboys, and the Italian cook trio in the play, whose identities are not made clear in the playbill. The former did an excellent job of close harmony on *Standin' on the Corner*, but the latter stole the show. Every time they appeared on stage, their comic antics and fine voices threw the audience into an uproar of applause and laughter.

The Harvard Dramatic Club has staged a generally creditable performance of *The Most Happy Fella*. The acting is fair, the choreography could be termed interesting, and the director, Barry Harman, deserves credit for a job well done. The most outstanding recommendation for this performance has to be the ticket price: \$2.25 for general admission, which is a real bargain for a well-staged musical.

—at the Loeb Drama Center

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Don't ride the elevators ... walking's faster

(Continued from page 1)

Those are the basic, built-in complications which lead to poor service on the Building W20 elevators. Very little can be done, short of complete rebuilding of the Student Center, which is unlikely. Yet there are complications. In addition to mere design, there is function.

Common complaints about the elevators are that they do not run fast enough, that indicator lights and call buttons are burnt-out or non-functional, and that the doors do not close quickly enough after the last patron has stepped aboard.

Elevator operating speed is determined by the particular elevator machinery installed and specified by the architect. The speed of the elevators in the Student Center is determined by how close together the floors are. They simply cannot be made to go much faster, and in any case, it is not simple mechanical adjustment: to increase the speed of the elevators would call for an entirely new installation, at a monetary and inconvenience cost that the Institute does not seem likely ever to desire.

The elevators in the Student Center are not serviced by Otis, which services the vast majority of MIT elevators, or any other well-known international giant of the business. The Beckwith Elevator Company of 8 St. Mary's Street, Boston, installed and services these two technological marvels.

One of the chief service technicians from Beckwith outlined the problems the company faces with the MIT Student Center elevators:

"95% of the disorders are the result of vandalism, and some of

it is not so obvious. For starters, I have never seen a downtown elevator taken apart [i.e., with its control mechanism panel removed] in 20 years. It has happened several times at MIT. Students there are just more curious about elevator workings than the general public, and if they don't put it back together right, we have to fix it."

He went on to note that, "some of the damage is malicious, too. Someone stuck a portable radio into the elevator [no details given] causing a shutdown."

The repairmen, after lamenting the building's design and discoursing on "unwarranted tampering with complex equipment," explained that under the then-existent service contract with MIT, burnt-out lights and missing call buttons would not be replaced very often (say twice per month). In particular, he mentioned possible installation of a new call button on the fourth floor in six weeks. (That deadline expired three weeks ago, and there is still no down button on the fourth floor west elevator.)

He then put in a plug for the "full-service contract" that Beckwith was then negotiating with MIT. "It will improve service," he told this reporter.

Thomas Shepherd of Physical Plant explained how. Under the old POG (Periodic Overhaul and Greasing) contract, the elevator basically belonged to MIT, with Beckwith handling major repairs and occasional inspection of the equipment for burnt-out lights and vandalism damage. Under a "full maintenance" contract, Beckwith would own the elevator, and be completely responsible for its operating con-

dition. The cost? About three times the current expense, running to a total of \$198 per month for the two Student Center elevators.

MIT bought the bigger contract. And you could tell the difference the first day. Suddenly, all the indicator lights worked, even if there were still some balky call buttons, and others that did not exist at all. Three weeks later, things settled back to normal, and no one on the fourth floor can tell whether the east elevator is here or in limbo. (Old pros know that, to date, the fifth floor is the only burnt-out lights; thus, for a little while, no lights equals fifth floor.)

"We know that students are heavy users of the Center, and we are trying to provide the best elevator service possible," assured Shepherd. When asked how the contract with Beckwith was structured, he commented, "It's a one year contract, but we are not bound to that." He noted that Beckwith should be given a little while to "prove itself," but that the contract could be cancelled at any time with reasonable notice. When asked, he added that some other company could service the elevators, and might be asked to submit a bid should Beckwith prove to be unsatisfactory in this, apparently their last chance.

Shepherd does hold out some hope for improvement of service, in spite of the built-in limitations detailed above. Some have suggested making the elevators express in one direction or the other, or perhaps having one of them skip floors two and three (where Lobdell and 20 Chimneys generate heavy traffic that could walk in from the outside). Physical Plant is sympathetic but cannot act



Going down? Not on the west elevator — the down button's still missing. At least the situation gives people a chance to socialize while waiting for the east elevator. Photo by Roger Goldstein

without a thorough traffic survey. Money has been requested, but has yet to be approved. "It requires all-day elevator riding and careful records," said Shepherd, "but if some group of students were willing to do it, it might very well help the situation immensely. We need definitive data, not guesswork."

In the meantime, there are some suggestions which might alleviate the situation, according to Arthur Murphy, of Brown and Murphy Elevator Consultants:

- 1) Walk whenever feasible.

2) Don't use the elevator for one-floor trips.

3) Don't push both buttons. Figure out which elevator is coming next, and push the button on that one.

4) If you must curse while awaiting the elevator's arrival, do so quietly, as otherwise you will disturb it.

Murphy, the junior partner of the consulting firm, was pessimistic about chances for better service in the short run, but has long-range proposals which he will present to the MIT community over IAP.

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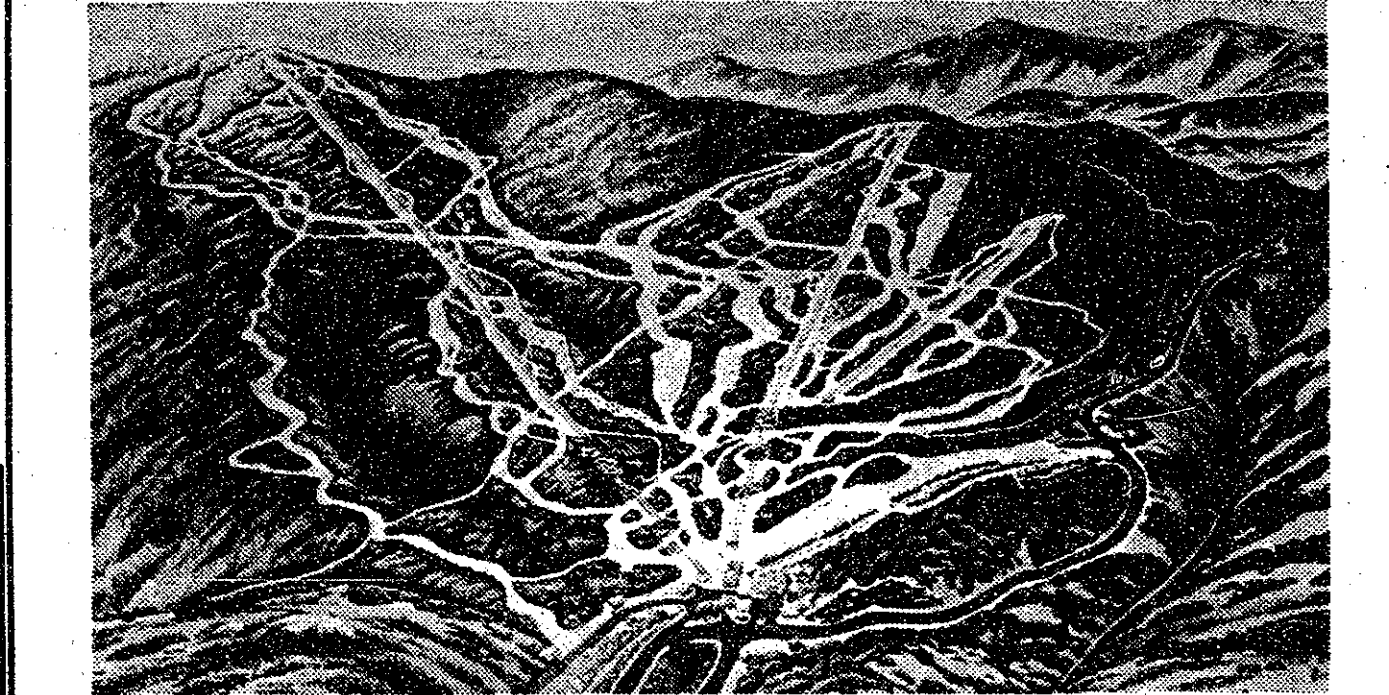
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B-State 2nd half tops gym

The MIT gymnastics team was dealt a painful loss Saturday at Boston State to even their record at one and one. It was painful because most members of the team did outstanding jobs, but a couple of poor performances negated their efforts.

The team had to get a good lead in the first half to counteract Boston State's strong second half. The three B's on floor exercise, Beck, Bocek and Bell, did their part with another new record event score of 23.0. Senior captain Dave Beck also broke his two week old individual record with 8.4. This gave MIT a lead of 1.1 after the first event.

The third event, rings, did even better as they beat the opposition by 2.15. The dynamic duo of Dave Millman '72 and Jarvis Middleton '74 scored another 1-2 finish with 6.85 and 6.5. The meet was decided, though, on the second event, pommel horse. Instead of winning the event, as they should have, the Techmen lost it by a stunning 2.4. Junior Dennis Dubro hit his normal fine routine for second place with 6.35, but the other two on the event broke and together only scored

8.4.

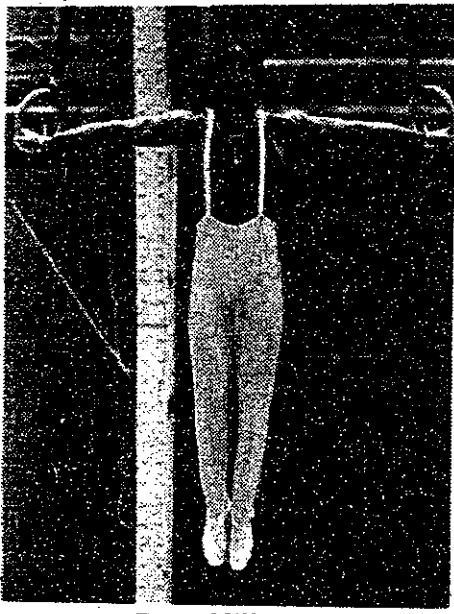
The second half started with MIT ahead by only .85, so despite their efforts, the remaining men couldn't hold off Boston State. The Techmen hit well on all three events, but were only able to pull out one second and two thirds of the first three places. Larry Bell '74 got second on parallel bars with 7.25. Danny Bocek '72 with 8.4 on vaulting and John Austin '74 with 5.9 on high bar accounted for the third places. The team lost the second half by 3.8 to give a final score of Boston State 119.9, MIT 116.95.

The team has two meets this week, to finish up the pre-IAP half of the season. They travel to New Hampshire Wednesday night to meet last year's New England Champs, UNH. They come home Saturday for their only home meet before Christmas.

Floor exercise: MIT 23.0 Beck 8.4, Bocek 7.6, Bell 7.0; Boston State 21.9

Pommel Horse: MIT 14.75 Dubro 6.35, Bayer 5.2, Bell 3.2; Boston State 17.15

Rings: MIT 18.25 Millman 6.85, Middleton 6.5, Bell 4.9; Boston State 16.1



Dave Millman
Photo by Bob Tycast

Vaulting: MIT 24.15 Bocek 8.4, Razak 8.05, Davies 7.7, Austin 7.7; Boston State 25.25

Parallel Bars: MIT 20.45 Bell 7.25, Rubel 7.05, Razak 6.15; Boston State 21.6

High Bar: MIT 16.35 Austin 5.9, Davies 5.6, Foster 4.85; Boston State 17.9

Total: MIT 116.95; Boston State 119.9

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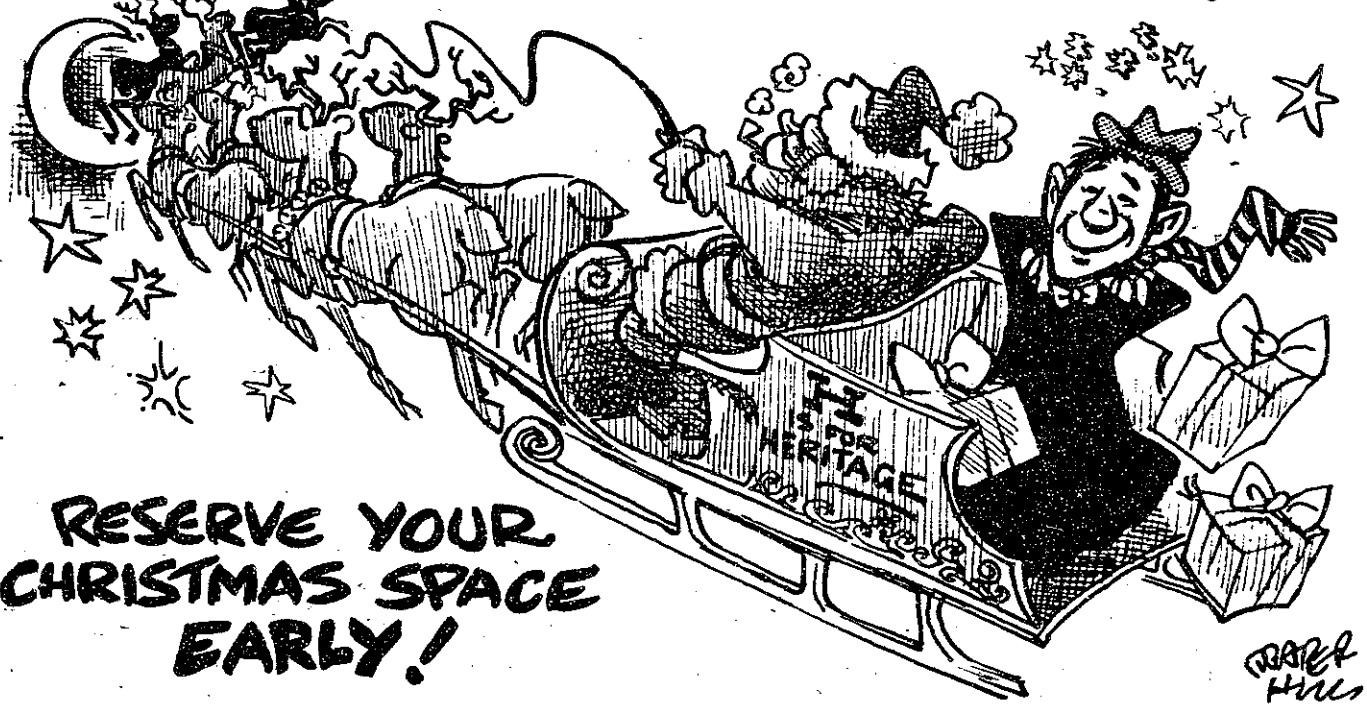
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SPORTS



Hoopsters impressive, 2-0

By Mike Milner

The MIT varsity basketball squad opened its 1971 season with two straight victories over Tufts and Norwich. Center Jerry Hudson '73 came within three points of the MIT single game scoring record by putting in 37 points against Tufts.

Tufts, 93-84

Last Wednesday the cage squad travelled to Medford and downed an aggressive Tufts quintet, 93-84. Assistant coach Fran O'Brien directed the Engineers in the absence of Coach Barry.

Tufts opened with an expected zone press, but guards Minot Cleveland '72 and Ray White '74 combined with co-captain Hal Brown '72 to beat the press

early and build a 14-4 lead. Tufts adjusted and the press began to work, as the Jumbos scored 16 unanswered points. However, the press began to cost. Overaggressiveness left four Tufts players with three fouls each by the half.

With less than three seconds left in the half, Brown took a half-court pass from Cleveland and swished a 25-footer. At the buzzer, Tufts led, 47-44. Hudson and forward Bill Godfrey '72 did a good job of keeping the Tech-men close with twelve rebounds in the first half.

Tufts opened the second half in a 2-1-2 defense to avoid fouling. MIT responded with balanced scoring from Hudson, Brown and Cleveland, and board-control - Hudson grabbing off eleven defense rebounds by himself. Roger King '73, a 6'9" center, spelled Hudson for a needed rest, and contributed some points from the free throw line. Tech built up a lead and kept it by working for the good shot and beating Tufts back when they pressed.

Norwich, 77-68

The varsity five continued winning Saturday night in Rockwell Cage with a convincing

77-68 victory over Norwich. The game wasn't as close as the score indicated, as Coach Barry substituted freely during the last ten minutes of each half.

Norwich came out in a collapsing man-to-man defense which proved ineffective, as good board-work by Tech's experienced front line and balanced scoring built MIT's lead to 32-16. Minot Cleveland showed extra hustle, getting four loose balls and tying up men much taller than himself.

John Lange '73 subbed for Godfrey, who was just getting over an infection. King and guard Thad Stanley '73 also entered the game. MIT held the half-time lead, 36-31.

MIT's starters returned to begin the second half and found Norwich had switched into a 2-3 trapping zone. Forewarned by scouting reports, the Engineers kept the ball out of the corners and ripped the zone apart with long-range shooting by Cleveland and Brown. After being outscored 14-1, Norwich substituted its man-to-man team. Brown proceeded to score almost at will along the base line. Hudson fed Brown in the low post several times, setting Brown up for his deadly turnaround jumpers.

Barry again began clearing the bench, and time ran out on Norwich, with the final score 77-68.

On Deck

Tuesday

Basketball (V&F) - Brandeis, home, 8:15 pm

Wednesday

Hockey (V) - Tufts, home, 7 pm
Fencing (V&F) - Harvard, home, 7 pm

Gymnastics (V) - New Hampshire, away, 7 pm
Swimming (V&F) - Tufts, away, 8:30 pm

Women's Basketball - Emmanuel, home, 7:30 pm
Squash (F) - Phillips Exeter, away, 4 pm

Icemen drop opening pair

By Rick Henning

After 120 minutes of ice hockey, MIT pucksters had little to show for their efforts but bumps and bruises, as they were shut out on home ice by Babson last Thursday and Trinity last Saturday. In both games, the MIT team was unable to take advantage of the breaks offered them or to put together a good power-play attack while their opponents were shorthanded due to penalties. On the other hand, MIT miscues often resulted in goals for their opponents.

In the first game against Babson, that first mistake was not long in coming, as the MIT defenseman overskated the puck and Babson put the puck in the net at 0:35 of the first period to give them a 1-0 lead. After the poor start, the defense steadied considerably and did a fine job for the rest of the period, easily killing a minor penalty for tripping.

In the second period, the MIT penalty-killers were put to the test, as four minor penalties put the Engineers on the defensive for a good portion of the period. On the third MIT penalty, with both teams one man short, Babson scored their other goal, this one coming at 12:13. The third period saw the action slow down somewhat, as neither team was able to score. MIT goalie Jerry Horton '72, made several excellent saves during the game, particularly during the second period, to keep the Engineers close.

In the game against Trinity, it seemed in the early going at least, that MIT could do everything but score. Dominating the play in the first period, wings

Steve Book '73, and Matt Goldsmith '73, and center and captain Tom Lydon '73 (pictured above) put great pressure on the Trinity defense, several shots going just wide of their net. Despite the edge in play, it was Trinity who got on the scoreboard in the first period with a goal at 1:43 after a face-off in the MIT end.

In the second period, the Engineers seemed to lose some of their momentum. They seemed to have trouble getting on the offensive, as most of the action occurred around the MIT net. Although Trinity was shorthanded four times during the second period, MIT was unable to score. The power-play at this point was very weak, as the Trinity defense kept it bottled up in the MIT end.

The third period saw the caliber of action deteriorate. Nine penalties were assessed during the period, five against Trinity and four against MIT. Again the Engineers' power-play was ineffective, as Trinity killed the penalties well. At the same time, two games in three days seemed to take its toll on the MIT defense, as they seemed to tire somewhat toward the end.

Third period goals for Trinity at 8:05 and 15:11 made the score 3-0 at the final bell. Goal tending by Horton kept MIT close during the first two periods, but in the third the pressure on the defense increased and the Engineers found themselves saddled with a second straight shutout.

Despite the cold weather (close to 20 degrees on Thursday), there were good crowds at

both contests. About 75 fans were present for the games, attempting to insulate themselves from the cold and cheer for the team, as well as to razz the opposition.

The team has three more contests scheduled for December, and all three will be played at home.

Field events win leads track team over Bates

By Mike Charette

The indoor track team scored its first win of the season Saturday as it mastered Bates in Maine, 60-49. Highlight of the meet was Dave Wilson's record-breaking performance in the pole vault.

Wilson, a 165-lb. junior, sailed over the bar at a height of 15' 1 1/2" to break his own indoor record established last year by a half-inch. His jump was also a personal best, both indoors and outdoors. Ed Rich '72 took second place.

Scott Peck '73 was a double winner in the meet, as well as Brian Moore '73. Peck cleared 6' in the high jump and took first place over Bob Tronnier '73, who also jumped 6', on fewer misses. Peck won the long jump, too. Moore scored first in the 35-lb. weight throw and the 16-lb. shot put with tosses of 55'7" and 49'5 1/2" respectively.

Craig Lewis '72 improved his time by nine seconds over his previous outing in the two-mile run, winning in 9:47.9. In the 45-yd. high hurdles, Bob Tronnier and Al Lau '72 made it

one-two for MIT, in a swift 5.8 second time. Paul Puffe '75 continued to improve as he took second place in the 1000-yard run, while Bob Myers '72 also took a second, in the mile, with a 4:27.8 clocking. Tom Hansen '74 ran the 600-yard in a time of 1:17.2 to take second place.

Results:

35-lb. weight: 1) Moore (MIT) 55'7"; 2) Wood (B); 3) Pearson (MIT)
Long jump: 1) Peck (MIT) 21'8 1/4"; 2) Sheldon (B); 3) Riser (B)
Shot put: 1) Moore (MIT) 49'5 1/2"; 2) Wood (B); 3) Wilkes (MIT)
High jump: 1) Peck (MIT) 6'; 2) Tronnier (MIT) 6'; 3) Young (B)
Pole vault: 1) Wilson (MIT) 15'1 1/2"; 2) Rich (MIT); 3) Bates (B)
45-yd. dash: 1) Kiser (B) 5.0; 2) Smith (B); 3) Jenkins (B)
Mile: 1) Emerson (B) 4:25.3; 2) Myers (MIT); 3) Grobe (B)
45-yd. high hurdles: 1) Tronnier (MIT) 5.8; 2) Lau (MIT); 3) Young (B)
600 yd: 1) McIntyre (B) 1:16.4; 2) Hansen (MIT); 3) Richardson (B)
2 mile: 1) Lewis (MIT) 9:47.9; 2) Maddus (B); 3) Graf (B)
1000 yd.: 1) Emerson (B) 2:21.7; 2) Puffe (MIT); 3) Grobe (B)
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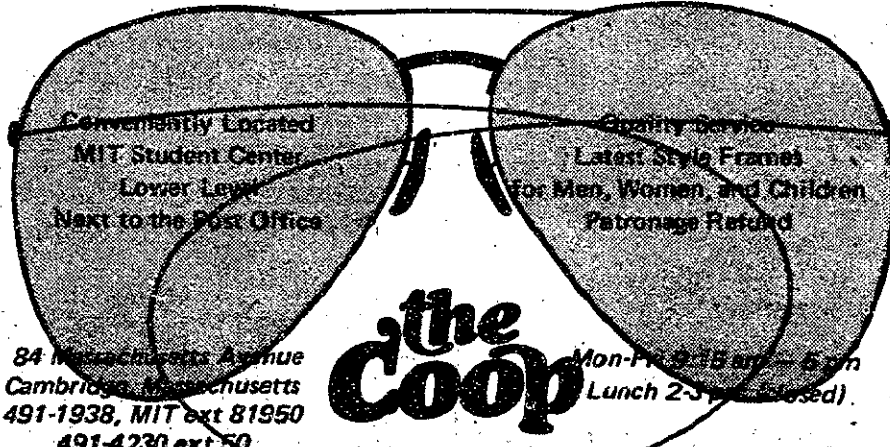


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