

The Tech



OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF THE UNDERGRADUATES OF THE MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

VOL. LXXVII NO. 10

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS, FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1957

5 CENTS

21 FOUND GUILTY IN RIOT TRIAL

Prosecution Bases Case On Story Of Police And Firemen At Scene

More than thirty MIT students appeared in Third District Court of the City of Cambridge during two full days of proceedings to testify about their part in the demonstrations on March 2 and 3.

Witnesses for the prosecution were ten MDC and Cambridge police whose testimony included descriptions of specific arrests as well as general information.

Twenty-six of the defendants, including one Yale student, were represented by John Connelly, a member of a local law firm. Counsel for the other five, who have been cleared by the Institute, was George N. Hurd of the same firm. A third lawyer recently called in, A. J. Trodden, is a onetime member of the Cambridge MDC Sergeant L. J. Sullivan, prosecuting attorney, opened proceedings at 9:00 a.m. on Tuesday. One by one the officers testified; many were called to identify students whom they had arrested, and to give the circumstances of arrest. One officer told of standing "by the Baker House door so I could not be seen from inside" in order to arrest students inside who were throwing bottles and curses at him. When the door opened he grabbed one of those inside, whom he identified as Ken Reinschmidt '60. He then claimed that "the guy started throwing punches." Reinschmidt is charged with assaulting an officer, which he later denied.

Almost every officer was questioned about the Sancta Maria Hospital. Most answered that "lights were on all over the place, and people were looking out the window." The prosecution made numerous references to the hospital, terming the area of disturbance as "Baker House and the Sancta Maria Hospital."

Courtroom tension heightened as each MIT man took the stand and faced examination first by his own lawyer and then by the prosecution.

Defense attorneys never allowed the occurrence to be termed a "riot", objecting "in behalf of the other defendants" whenever a witness referred to it as such.

During Tuesday's proceedings, 10 defendants went on the stand. Don Smith '57 and Don Weller '57, both members of Judcomm, were first. Both told how they had tried to help quell the disturbance before they were mistakenly arrested.

Next came the Yale freshman who testified that he was "just standing" at the time of his arrest. He was followed by two fraternity men, Paul Kelley '60 and Lance Miller '60, who had come across the river with IFC chairman Bob Jordan '58. Jordan said he "came over to see that no fraternity men became involved," and backed up Kelley's and Miller's testimony.

Luis Andreu Ruiz '60 stated that he came out on the Baker terrace to take pictures, and brought out over \$250 worth of photo equipment to prove it.

David McGoff '57 next related how he was told to return to his dorm, and then was arrested when he started to comply. McGoff had just been let out of a car by his mother, who testified in his behalf.

The last defendant on Tuesday was Ralph Brown '60, who had a cocktail glass in his possession when arrested.

Jordan, Falk, Austin, Benenson Win Posts

James Benenson, Jr. '58 and Robert E. Jordan '58 were elected to the Executive Committee of Institute Committee at the new Inscomm's first full meeting, Wednesday.

William H. Austin, Jr. '58 was elected Chairman of the Secretariat and Michael A. Falk '58 was voted Finance Committee Chairman. Both will sit on Execomm.

Subcommittee elections filled most of the five-hour meeting.

A move to block the planned activities office changes was defeated by the Executive Committee which met in special session after the Inscomm meeting.



One defendant leaves the courthouse on Third and Spring Streets after Wednesday's session.

Fines Total Over \$3500; "Not Guilty" Returned To 9

Twenty-one of the alleged MIT riot participants were found "guilty" in District Court Thursday morning. They were fined amounts ranging from thirty dollars to over three hundred dollars; and the total fines added up to \$3,695. Nine of the defendants were acquitted; one will be tried in Juvenile Court; all others will appeal next Monday morning.

Judge Viola made his decision at 10:30 a.m. after hearing the pleas for the defense and for the prosecution. He said he "was convinced that a riot, in the legal sense, was in progress," and had been planned well in advance. It was this decision that caused him to find the twenty guilty of inciting a riot. He referred to the "kerosene-lighted sign (in front of Dean Fassett's house) and the organized movement from area to area" (East Campus to Baker) as evidence of this planning.

The nine pronounced "Not Guilty" included all five of those previously cleared by the administration, and defended by George N. Hurd. Also cleared were the two fraternity freshmen, Lance Miller and Paul Kelley, who accompanied IFC prexy Robert Jordan '58 across the river to protect his car while he checked on the Cambridge fraternities. Also cleared were Luis Andreu Ruiz '60 who had presented as evidence his photography equipment which he said kept him from getting into the distur-

bance; and Mikelus Grindbergs '60 who had just gone down to the disturbance a few seconds before his arrest. It was Grindbergs, a foreign student, who had first mentioned that he "was told to go to the disturbance", by another student.

In a brilliant plea for the defense Andrew J. Trodden, recently hired third counsel for the students, urged dismissal of all charges for lack of evidence. Trodden, once a policeman and later a District Attorney and Attorney General, first asked the Judge to dismiss all the charges. This was refused as was a plea for "Not Guilty" decisions in every case.

Trodden then began his twenty-minute oration. Pointing to the fact that many of the policemen were fairly new, he said, "I patrolled this area for many years; and I think the patrolmen did a fine job—they (Continued on page 4)

Atoms For Peace Award

Bohr To Receive \$75,000

Prof. Niels Bohr is expected to come to MIT sometime this spring to formally accept the Atoms for Peace award, according to an administration spokesman. Dr. Bohr was named recipient of the first Atoms for Peace Award by President Killian, Chairman of Atoms for Peace Awards, Inc., in a press conference Wednesday afternoon in New York.

The Award will consist of \$75,000 in cash and a medal of solid gold. The Award was created by Henry Ford II, Benson Ford, and William Clay Ford, in response to President Eisenhower's appeal, made in Geneva in June, 1955, to private businessmen to provide an incentive in finding peaceful uses for atomic energy. The three grandsons of Henry Ford proposed to the directors of the Ford Motor Company Fund that sums of \$100,000 be awarded for ten years. The money was appropriated, and a non-profit organization, Atoms for Peace, Inc., was set up in memory of Henry Ford and Edsel Ford.

Killian Appointed President

Four days after the intention of founding the organization was announced, Dr. Killian accepted Henry Ford II's invitation to serve as chairman of an organizing committee. Soon after, six others accepted invitations to serve with Pres. Killian. They are: Detlev W. Bronk, President of the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research and President of the National Council of Science; Ralph J. Bunche, Undersecretary of the United Nations; Arthur H. Compton, Professor and former Chancellor, Washington University; Mildred McAfee Horton, Former President of Wellesley and wartime Director of the WAVES; Mervin J. Kelly, President of Bell Telephone Laboratories; and Alan T. Waterman, Director of the National Science Foundation. At Henry Ford's request, they became Trustees of Atoms for Peace Awards, Inc. which is housed at MIT.

Any person or organization may nominate a person for the award. An advisory committee makes preliminary selections and the final decision is made by the Trustees. The awards are based on contributions, made to peaceful application of atomic energy, which are not secret.

Bohr—Noted Physicist

Prof. Niels Bohr was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1885. After receiving his doctorate in Physics from the University of Copenhagen he went to work with Ernest Rutherford at Manchester, England. Rutherford had just established the existence of the nucleus and electrons in the atom. In a series of papers published in 1913, Prof. Bohr offered an explanation for radiation phenomena: the postulate that atoms move in restricted orbits. This was the gateway which led in the science of spectroscopy and a new era in atomic research.

In these and other papers he clarified the basic principles of quantum



Prof. Niels Bohr, who has been awarded a prize of \$75,000, in recognition of his contribution to the use of atoms for peaceful purposes.

theory. These studies won for him the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1922.

Worked In U.S.

In 1916 he was appointed to the chair of theoretical physics at the University of Copenhagen. On his initiative, the Institute for Theoretical Physics was opened there. He has been its only Director. Turning to Nuclear Physics, he put forward an extremely fruitful theory of nuclear fission in 1936. He visited Princeton in 1939 and, in collaboration with J. A. Wheeler, proposed a theory of nuclear fission which is still the basis of our understanding of this phenomenon.

Prof. Bohr returned to Denmark a year later. In 1943 he was forced to flee from Occupied Denmark and entered Sweden in a fishing boat. He came to the United States where he participated in war-time atomic development.

Copenhagen has for many years been the Mecca for scientists all over the world, particularly for scientists who have had to leave their homes.

Motion To Dissolve Housecomm Highlights Talbot Lounge Meeting

A motion by Kenneth M. Mitzner '58 to dissolve the East Campus House Committee "highlighted" the meeting of that group Wednesday night. This proposal came as a result of a motion passed at the previous meeting which was received rather coldly by the administration, notably by Dean Fassett who refused to attend a proposed East Campus coffee hour until one clause of the motion was rescinded. The motion had called for a committee to try to work out a solution to the rent problem with the administration.

If satisfactory results were not obtained, students were to picket building seven and the offices of top administration officials. It was the "picket" clause which disturbed Dean Fassett who refused to discuss the rent problem "officially" with the committee until this objectionable clause was rescinded. However, it was felt by several members of Housecomm that this would be a great loss of face and the clause should be allowed to stand to assert the independence of Housecomm. Among the most vociferous exponents of this stand was Alberto Velaochaga '59 who felt that to "bow down" to the administration would be resounding proof of the ineffectiveness of student government.

He was opposed by the equally vociferous John Brauman '59, Secretary of the body. As a leader of the moderate element in the meeting, Brauman felt that progress would be completely halted by permitting the clause to stand. After much heated debate, Mitzner moved to amend the motion to rescind the clause so that East Campus Housecomm would automatically be dissolved since it "would obviously have no reason for existing any more" (if the clause were rescinded). The amendment was defeated. However, the motion to rescind was not passed.

Earlier in the meeting, John A. Friedman '57 gave the report of the special committee appointed the previous week to investigate the rent

situation. No support for any belief that the dorms are being inefficiently managed could be found by the committee, he said. It was pointed out, however, that the expenses of maintaining buildings in an institution such as MIT are always greater than for the typical apartment house since the buildings are expected to last much longer.

The committee felt that a more equal distribution of rents could be arranged. It recommended a two-point proposal to be made in Dormitory Council. The proposal would permit the dormitories to set their own rate scale in each dorm. The second suggestion would be to determine the value of the various buildings in the dorm system and base the rents on these values. Since Baker House would undoubtedly be the most expensive of the dorms on the hypothetical basis that all dorms "had been built this year", its rents would probably be prohibitively expensive. If this should be the case, then the Institute as a whole should bear the extra cost of pricing the room rents in Baker "in the market".



Kenneth M. Mitzner '58 uses some Talbot Lounge furniture to illustrate his brand of politicking. Mitzner's motion, Wednesday, to dissolve East Campus House Committee, found little support.

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Letters

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I wonder what kind of pre-election article Lilie, Rosenheim, and Lorch would write if we had no student government? They might cry, "The Institute is running us as if we were grade school kids. We are old enough to govern ourselves."

But are we? Ask any outsider who reads his paper if we are.

Sincerely,

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—Sheldon L. Epstein '60

administration's view

This article is intended to present a few of the Administration's viewpoints on the question of dorm rent increases. It is not intended, however, to be an endorsement of such viewpoints by The Tech.

Why has the administration declared that the dormitories must run on a no-profit-no-loss basis? Basic to this is the understanding, though perhaps difficult, that MIT is a poor school. True the Institute handles large sums of money but it is the available income compared to the needs of the school in terms of dollars and cents that determines its wealth. Every year the administration is faced with a rising cost of living manifested in increased wages for the workers, a five percent yearly increase in the cost of constructing new facilities, higher cost of supplies, the demand for increased faculty salaries (presently increasing these salaries is the main objective of the Institute), with a more slowly rising endowment.

With these cold hard facts slapping them in the face, with needs exceeding income, the Budget Committee sits down every February to weigh and balance, attempting to distribute these limited funds among every department and facility equitably and fairly. In doing this they have to consider the greatest good to the whole of MIT for the present and more important, for the future. But this budget isn't final. It has to be approved by the Executive Committee of the Corporation partially composed of the officers of the Institute and two former UAP's, subject to the approval of the corporation as a whole.

With this as background we see why the Ryer Committee backed by the Executive Committee decided that the dormitories must operate on a no-profit no-loss basis. The justification is that if the dorms lose money, the money to make up the deficit comes from the educational fund. With its limited income MIT can't afford to subsidize the dormitories from the educational fund and also maintain an equitable and far-sighted budget. This means that in effect non-dorm residents are paying for dorm men and that the future development of MIT is hindered by this yearly drain from the educational fund. Furthermore, it is felt that considering the whole MIT community the money now subsidizing dorms can be better utilized elsewhere. Moreover the Institute is not unique with its break-even policy in the dorms. In a survey of eight comparable colleges, among them Brown and Princeton, all the colleges thought they were operating on a break-even basis though only Harvard, Yale and Columbia did. This survey also showed that after the proposed rent increase and service cut for similar services we will still have the second lowest rent.

The three percent profit made on the dorms is objected to though it may also be considered about a three percent loss. MIT took \$4,177,000 from the endowment fund to enlarge the dormitory system which would normally be earning a six percent return from investments. Therefore, when this money was put into the dorms, the Institute lost a yearly income of \$252,000. This represents a real loss to the Institute which again brings up the argument that non-dormitory residents are in effect subsidizing dorm men and the future of MIT is hindered by this loss of income because this money normally benefits all. Thus, the Administration decided that a three percent or \$126,000 return from the dormitories would be a fair and equitable return for their "investment" in the dormitories.

The administration has laid down two premises within which the dormitory system must be run: a break-even basis, and no permanent employee is to be fired. Within these two policies the actual operation of the dorms may vary and the administration impressed upon us their sincerity in readily considering any constructive suggestions representing the opinion of a good number of the dorm residents, i.e. they will consider your ideas on running the dorms as long as they meet the two premises.

This year (56-57) the expenses the dormitory system will total an estimated \$946,000 with an estimated income of \$783,000 giving a loss of \$163,000. Next year the estimated expenses and income will be \$855,000 a cut in expenses of \$91,000 and a rise in income of \$72,000. An approximate breakdown of this can be found in the budgets for the years 54-55 and 55-56 on pages 96 and 97 of the Ryer Report. In doing this though consider the ten percent hike in wages for outside employees last July first and the four percent hike again this July first, along with the proposed cuts.

—Carl Swanson '60

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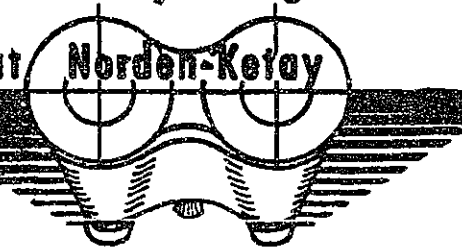
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With these cold hard facts slapping them in the face, with needs exceeding income, the Budget Committee sits down every February to weigh and balance, attempting to distribute these limited funds among every department and facility equitably and fairly. In doing this they have to consider the greatest good to the whole of MIT for the present and more important, for the future. But this budget isn't final. It has to be approved by the Executive Committee of the Corporation partially composed of the officers of the Institute and two former UAP's, subject to the approval of the corporation as a whole.

With this as background we see why the Ryer Committee backed by the Executive Committee decided that the dormitories must operate on a no-profit no-loss basis. The justification is that if the dorms lose money, the money to make up the deficit comes from the educational fund. With its limited income MIT can't afford to subsidize the dormitories from the educational fund and also maintain an equitable and far-sighted budget. This means that in effect non-dorm residents are paying for dorm men and that the future development of MIT is hindered by this yearly drain from the educational fund. Furthermore, it is felt that considering the whole MIT community the money now subsidizing dorms can be better utilized elsewhere. Moreover the Institute is not unique with its breakeven policy in the dorms. In a survey of eight comparable colleges, among them Brown and Princeton, all the colleges thought they were operating on a break-even basis though only Harvard, Yale and Columbia did. This survey also showed that after the proposed rent increase and service cut for similar services we will still have the second lowest rent.

The three percent profit made on the dorms is objected to though it may also be considered about a three percent loss. MIT took \$4,177,000 from the endowment fund to enlarge the dormitory system which would normally be earning a six percent return from investments. Therefore, when this money was put into the dorms, the Institute lost a yearly income of \$252,000. This represents a real loss to the Institute which again brings up the argument that non-dormitory residents are in effect subsidizing dorm men and the future of MIT is hindered by this loss of income because this money normally benefits all. Thus, the Administration decided that a three percent or \$126,000 return from the dormitories would be a fair and equitable return for their "investment" in the dormitories.

The administration has laid down two premises within which the dormitory system must be run: a break-even basis, and no permanent employee is to be fired. Within these two policies the actual operation of the dorms may vary and the administration impressed upon us their sincerity in readily considering any constructive suggestions representing the opinion of a good number of the dorm residents, i.e. they will consider your ideas on running the dorms as long as they meet the two premises.

This year (56-57) the expenses in the dormitory system will total an estimated \$946,000 with an estimated income of \$783,000 giving a loss of \$163,000. Next year the estimated expenses and income will be \$855,000 a cut in expenses of \$91,000 and a rise in income of \$72,000. An approximate breakdown of this can be found in the budgets for the years 54-55 and 55-56 on pages 96 and 97 of the Ryer Report. In doing this though consider the ten percent hike in wages for outside employees last July first and the four percent hike again this July first, along with the proposed cuts.

—Carl Swanson '60

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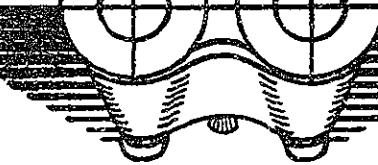
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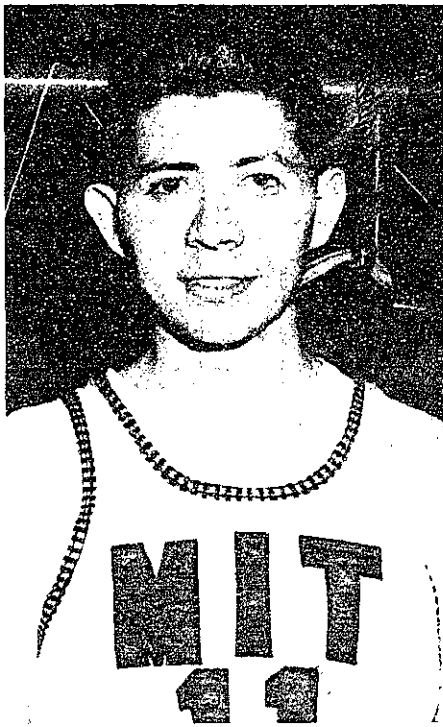
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Beaver Hoopsters Win Seven, Drop Nine; Muraskin Picked To Boston All Star Team



Murray Muraskin '57, received recognition for his outstanding senior playing skill last week from the Boston Sportswriters, who chose him to the Boston Intercollegiate All-Star Team.

Although hampered by bad breaks throughout the season, MIT's varsity hoopsters managed to compile a record of seven victories and nine reverses.

At the year's start, prospects looked rather dim, as there was no nucleus of experienced players around which to build a team, and they had a new coach, John Burke, who had had only one year of coaching varsity hoopsters previously.

The Engineers began their seven-game schedule with resounding wins over Trinity and Clark. In their third contest, Amherst tied the score on a half-court set at the buzzer, and went on to down MIT in overtime. Next the Beavers broke their own single-game scoring record as they squashed U. N. H., 94-53, with Lee Cooper '59 tallying thirty points for Tech's season individual high. Springfield then handed the Burkemen their second defeat, but they bounced back to blast Lowell by seventeen points.

After the Christmas vacation, the Beavers dropped five straight, losing to Harvard, Bates, Wesleyan, W.P.I., and B.U., but they recovered some-

what to edge Bowdoin and Northeastern. Over the Washington's Birthday week-end the Engineers traveled to New York where they downed Stevens after a loss to Pratt.

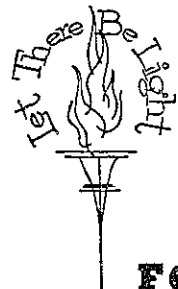
The Techmen ended the playing season with a heartbreaking 74-73 defeat by Tufts. In this game, only six Beavers were suited up out of the thirteen that comprised the squad at the opening contest. Injuries besieged the team constantly, with the loss of Cooper for the final four games of the season hitting them quite hard. The small size of the squad at the finish forced the cancellation of their closing contest with U.S.C.G.A.

The main factor that prevented the Beavers from compiling a far better record was their hard luck in close contests, as they dropped all three of their overtime battles, and two of the three games that were decided by one point.

Last week Murray Muraskin '57 was picked to the eight-man Boston area all-star hoop team. Especially towards the close of the season his sharpshooting sparked the Beavers, as he averaged 14.8 points per game.

The Engineers' leading scorer, as well as top rebounder, was Bob Polutchko, who had a 15.8 average per contest. Next year he'll be aided by returning starters, Mac Jordan '58, Lee Cooper '59, and Paul Larsen '58. This year's Freshman squad was paced by 5' 8" Herman Burton and 6' 3" Dick Bradt, who both averaged over 15 points per game and should help next season's varsity cagers quite a bit.

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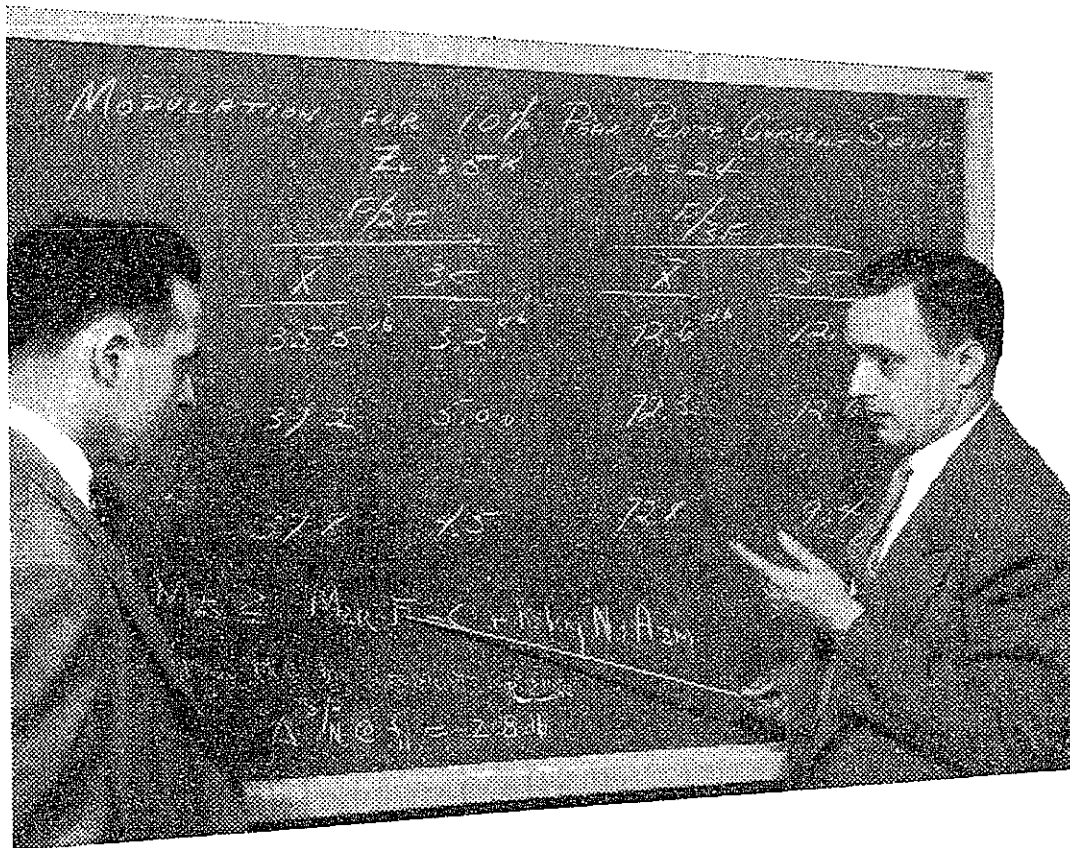
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A Campus-to-Career Case History



Leader of an exploration

Owen Williams leads a team of research and development specialists at Bell Telephone Laboratories. His is one of many teams set up at the Labs to explore the frontiers of electronics and communications. In the picture above, Owen (right) discusses modulation problems in electron tubes with Robert Leopold, M.S., Electrical Engineering, University of Michigan, 1949.

Owen himself is thirty-one, and a B.E.E. from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, class of '49. He joined the Labs upon graduation, and was assigned to communications development training—the equivalent of a two-year postgraduate course in communications. Mixed with his classes were various assignments in

the Chem Lab, the switching and wave filter departments, and work on transmission systems and coaxial cables.

In 1954 Owen was promoted to supervisor. He works with two electrical engineers, both systems analysts, and four technical assistants. Their current job is exploratory development of submarine cable systems, looking towards great new transoceanic communications links.

Owen is one of many engineers and scientists in the Bell System whose principal responsibilities include those of leadership. The work of improving telephone service in the Bell System is guided, and decisions are made, by men who understand the problems involved at first hand.

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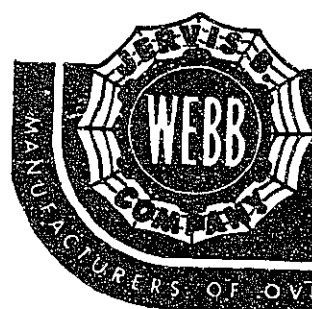
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SAE Hockey Champions, Berg Excels

Led by intra-mural hockey's top scorer, Dave Berg, Sigma Alpha Epsilon completely dominated playoff competition and walked off with the championship by whipping Phi Beta Epsilon 3-0.

After suffering a first round loss at the hands of Grad House, SAE regained its winning touch and smashed Beta Theta Pi 3-1, Grad House 4-0, Sigma Nu 3-0, and Phi Beta Epsilon twice, 3-1 and 3-0. Berg ran riot in this streak, scoring nine goals in the five games, including a hat trick against Grad House.

This feat was almost a duplication of Berg's season play, in which he scored 10 goals in the five scheduled contests. Adding this to his playoff total, Dave caged 19 points in only 11 games. Quite a record.

Contrary to the usual, SAE won the title not on the basis of superior skating, but on excellent teamwork. Clearing the "puck" out of their zone well, SAE's two fine defensemen made it extremely difficult for op-

posing teams to maneuver into position for scores.

Phi Beta Epsilon, the runner up to the crown, survived several close scrapes, including a 1-0 fight with Grad House in which Pete Hubbard caged the winning goal with only 2:05 left to play, till they met the sailors. Then they dropped their first and fatal two games.

Dave Aaker proved to be the big man in the Phi Beta Epsilon drive, scoring 3 of the team's seven playoff goals, including the lone score in their 1-0 win over Sigma Nu. Phi Beta Epsilon and SAE tied as the teams turning in the most shutouts, each team blanking their opponents twice.

Completing an undefeated season in the intra-mural ping-pong competition, Theta Delta Chi claimed the championship by virtue of an unblemished record in the playoff round as well.

Defeating eight straight opponents, the team of Norm Peterson, Walter

Ray, and Fred Wan encountered only one team that forced them to the full five games before they were able to win the match, Grad House.

Phi Beta Epsilon, making a habit of finishing second, trailed the leaders by one game, as they wound up with a 7-1 record. Rudy Segovia, Al Hobart, Dave Aaker, and Peter Hubbard, representing the runners-up, lost their match to the champs.

Graduate House finished in the third position at 6-2, and Pi Lambda Phi copped fourth with 5-3. Phi Sigma Kappa 3-5, Theta Chi 1-7, and Phi Gamma Delta, Phi Kappa Sigma, and Phi Kappa, all at 0-8 brought up the rear.

With hockey, basketball, and ping-pong play completed, only volley ball and bowling of the winter sports remain alive. Bowling playoffs are almost completed at the present, while volley ball league competition has ended, but league playoffs and then championship elimination are yet to take place.



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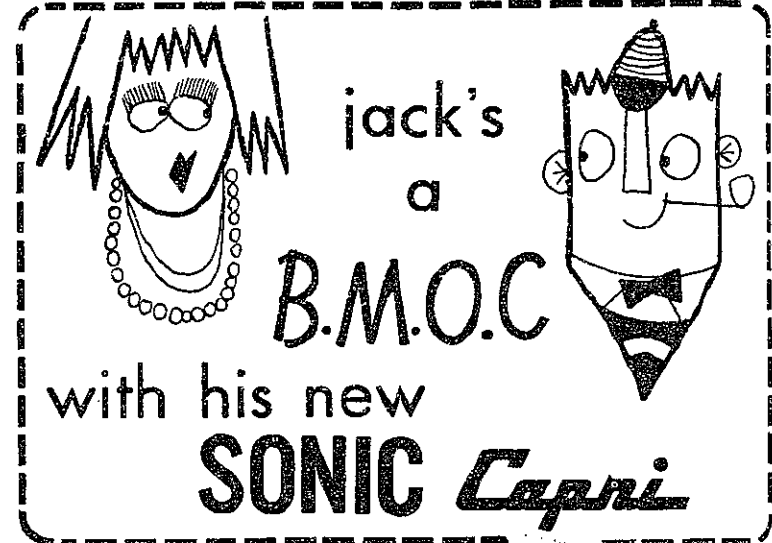
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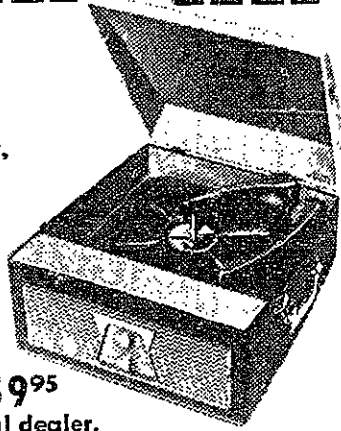
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