

## MIT tenants fight eviction

By Bruce Schwartz

Tenants remaining in three out of six MIT-owned sub-standard houses, angry over two years of mistreatment culminated by threats of eviction from their landlord, sought to save their homes last week by enlisting the aid of the MIT-based University Action Group and the Cambridgeport Neighborhood Planning Team.

On May 3, 1968, MIT purchased two square blocks next to the Simplex site from one William H. Murray, owner of an electrical repair shop on the site. Included with the purchase were six houses in various states of deterioration, stretched along Blanche Street from its intersection with Green. At the time of purchase, the land was leased back to Murray until 1972, at Murray's insistence, as one of the conditions of sale. Since then, Murray, the legally responsible landlord, has made no repairs upon the buildings, allowing them to fall deeper into decay, say the tenants. MIT has not refuted this accusation.

The tenants were never informed that the property had changed hands. Murray claimed to be the owner until 2 weeks ago, they said.

### Scare Tactics

About a month ago, Murray began warning the residents at Green and Blanche that "the bulldozers were coming." No formal eviction notices were ever given, but he succeeded in scaring three couples out of the buildings, two of them foreign-born and non-English speaking ("unaware of their rights," said one of the remaining tenants) and a third elderly.

Three of the buildings were already empty by last Monday, October 5, when men from a salvage company arrived to remove space heaters (the buildings do not have central heating) and appliances from the unoccupied units and from some of the occupied ones as well. Residents claim the workmen "demolished" one occupied unit in the process. That afternoon, after the tenants had contacted



"The house on Blanche Street."

friends in UAG and the Planning Team, an emergency meeting was held with MIT Real Estate Officer Antony Herrey.

Thus began a week of charges and countercharges between MIT on the one hand, the tenants, UAG and the Planning Team on the other, with possible repercussions on all of MIT's housing plans in Cambridge. Four days of negotiations culminated in an acrimonious open meeting in MIT room 1-390 last Friday beginning at noon. A public session was held at the insistence of William Noble, a spokesman for the tenants, after a misunderstanding with Herrey over when, where, and how MIT would present a proposal for its future treatment of the tenants. The tenants are seeking a commitment from MIT to repair their homes and bring them up to building code standards, without raising their rents exorbitantly.

### Week of Negotiation

MIT has thus far only ordered Murray to make no evictions while they study the problem. They blame the threats and harassment on him and say they ordered no evictions.

At the meeting Monday

Herrey said that MIT had been planning to demolish the units. Last February the Real Estate Office was informed by the Cambridge Building Inspector that the dwellings failed to meet standards of safety and sanitation.

Following the meeting, William Joyce of the Planning Team told the *Record-American* "Housing is too scarce in Cambridge for MIT to even consider

(Please turn to page 2)

## Student role planned for president search

By Curtis Reeves

The Corporate Joint Advisory Committee (CJAC) met last Tuesday night to exchange ideas on the type of input they should give to the Corporation as advice on the selection of MIT's next president.

This meeting, CJAC's first since hearing current President Howard Johnson and other top administrators give details of their jobs, marked the beginning of work on the report on the presidency that they will submit by December 17 to the presidential selection committee.

In an effort to get opinions from students, graduates and undergraduates at the Sloan School were given a sample question by CJAC to measure the effectiveness of obtaining data by asking students to fill out and return questionnaires. A response from over sixty percent gave a good outlook for this type of input.

The president of each campus living group received a letter from CJAC asking him to arrange a discussion in his house with a committee member. Also, graffiti boards were suggested which would have the same question-answer format as those of last year's April Lobby.

Many members stressed that the student members of CJAC,

while not encouraged to think of themselves as a separate subcommittee, were certainly free to work on their own, since their efforts would probably appeal to other students more so than the activities of any other segment of CJAC.

To capitalize on the expertise of those student members, one faculty committee member advised that the core of any student committee on the presidency should be composed of CJAC members.

CJAC Chairman Gregory Smith, of the Eastman Gelatine Corporation, emphasized that the student body viewed it as significant that the Corporation did not ask for a separate student committee, and summed up CJAC's feelings by saying, "all we want to know is what the students think."

The question of the community's part in the selection of the president met both positive and negative reactions. On the one hand, some argued that a person outside of MIT might be offended if, after asking his opinion, the Institute did not act favorably on his recommendation. Others noted, however, that suggestions from the outside might prove to be worthy of the committee's consideration.

## Faculty sets advisory panel

### Group to gather input concerning selection of new president

By Lee Giguere

Collecting "as much information from the faculty as possible," will be the prime role of the Faculty Advisory Committee to the Corporation Committee on Presidential Selection.

Professor of Earth and Planetary Sciences Patrick Hurley, chairman of the committee, said it would receive input from "all components of the community," concentrating, however, on the faculty.

Hurley felt that student input would be handled by the student committee set up under CJAC and that there would be another group to work with the staff.

The Corporation Committee has requested two things from the ten-man committee; one, to consider the question of governance in general, and two, specific suggestions for presidential candidates.

Hurley expected they would take "a rather far-reaching look at how information is fed up through the ranks," to the administration. He also stated that he didn't think the committee would limit itself to considering

only MIT people. Associate Professor of Chemical Engineering Samuel Bodman III, a member of the committee, predicted that they would be "looking at any conceivable candidate, whether he's inside or outside" the Institute. It would be a mistake, he added, to "get parochial."

### No set format

The committee has not yet had its first meeting, and has no set format. Hurley suggested that inviting or soliciting suggestions, or having open meetings might be possible approaches. He did emphasize, though, that there will be an attempt "to reach everyone." He stated they would "try to get every idea that's available."

Bodman said that the committee would be answering questions from the Corporation Committee. The faculty committee he felt would provide them with on-the-spot people with whom to discuss issues.

The committee is divided evenly between junior and senior faculty members. Hurley felt that the junior faculty were included to "make sure that there was a preponderance of input from those who are going to be living under the 'new management.'" He also believed that it was part of an effort to get people whose ideas about the governance of the Institute were not set by long residence here. Bodman, however, discounted any special bias, explaining that he felt the intent was simply to get a well-balanced committee.

Prior to their first meeting, set for Friday, the committee has been examining relevant reports prepared by people at Princeton and Harvard as well as one written by Kingman Brewster, president of Yale.

## CARS project is cut;

## UMTA refuses funds

By Jarvis Middleton

Project CARS, a computer-aided transit system being developed at the Urban Systems Laboratory has lost the major portion of its funding and is now in serious jeopardy.

Beginning two years ago, the Urban Systems Lab received about \$500,000 a year from the federal government through the Urban Mass Transit Administration, UMTA. However, last June, the contracts with UMTA were not renewed.

CARS, a major project of the Urban Systems Lab, will be terminated at the end of the fiscal year unless a new sponsor can be found. UMTA and Ford Motor Co. have declined to renew their contracts. As now envisioned, the system will utilize human dispatchers. For the present year, MIT will fund CARS on a contingency basis.

The project itself is under development in four parts; MIT

was researching computer-related dispatching. CARS is an attempt to offer more economical travel to cities the same size as Cambridge. An underlying assumption is that taxis are the best means of transportation but also the most expensive. Buses are the most economical but they do not provide service on a door-to-door basis.

A dispatch system for a fleet of mini-buses is UMTA's optimal solution to the city-dweller's transportation problem. It would work like this: A person would call the dispatcher and a bus would be sent to pick him up and deliver him where he wished to go. He would be sharing the bus with people with similar destinations.

The project mini-buses were originally going to be computer-directed and dispatched, but this idea had to be dropped early in the program when it was discovered that the cost would be prohibitive.

## 133 Bakerites transfer

## in commons protest

Baker residents opposing compulsory commons organized a "mass transfer" of the dinner meal last Thursday night, a move designed to protest the present system and exert pressure on the Housing Office for a voluntary plan. 133 students took their meals at other houses and Wellesley, a turnout which members of the organizing group, Students Having Intestinal Troubles, described as "disappointing." 200 other Bakerites remained at the house for dinner, according to Mrs. Lillian Hamner, checker for Stouffer's.

Members of SHIT, a coalition of students opposed to compulsory commons, stood at the entrance to Baker dining hall, urging fellow residents not to eat in the dorm.

Howard Haber, a member of the informal group, told this reporter that SHIT was not, as

previously reported, a subcommittee of the Baker House Liberation Front (see last Friday's *Tech*) but an expansion of it, including not only the entire membership of BHLF but also a YAF member and several non-affiliates.

SHIT met again Sunday night in McCormick Hall to plan future strategy. At 8 pm tonight, Baker House Committee will meet in open session with Howard Miller of the Housing Office. Dean Nyhart's Ad Hoc Dining Service Advisory Committee will meet at 5:15 pm Thursday in McCormick dining hall to masticate the issues. SHIT is encouraging a transfer to the meeting room, and will follow with a meeting of its own at 10:30 in McCormick's Brown Room, with all students on commons throughout MIT invited.

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(Continued from page 1)

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According to UAG and the residents, Herrey promised to have an MIT proposal ready by Thursday morning, October 8. Herrey denies making any promises. He called Bill Noble Wednesday night and asked to meet with him in private; Noble refused, suggested various alternatives, but they could not agree. UAG arranged the Friday open meeting and leafleted for it.

### Friday meeting

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Bill Noble, resident of 38 Green Street, Cambridge, describes grievances of tenants at Blanche & Green houses owned by MIT since 1968 and neglected since then.



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by Ed McMahon

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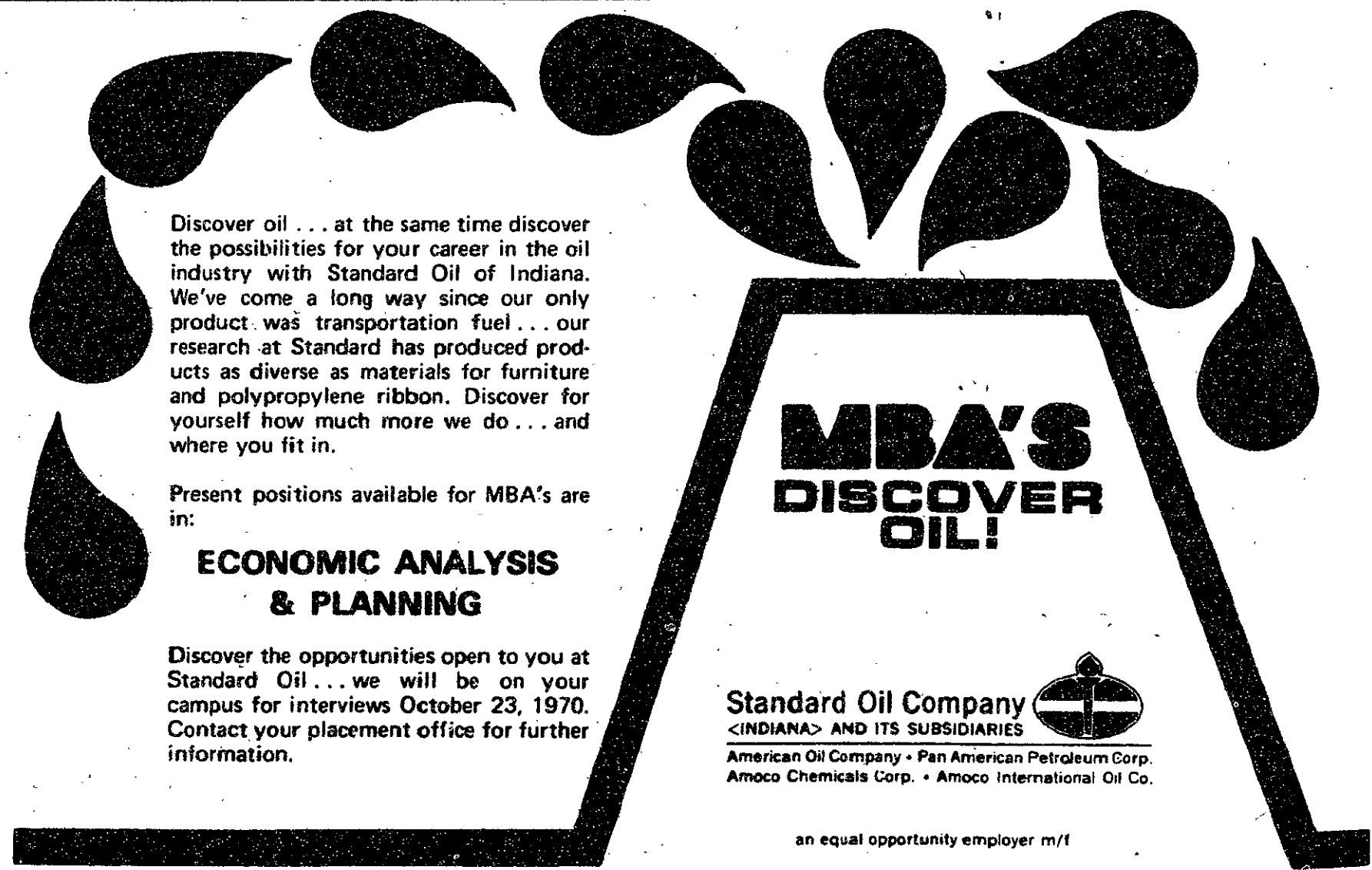
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# Fraternities develop new life styles

By Alex Makowski

(Ed. Note: . . . the author is himself a fraternity member, a brother of Delta Tau Delta.)

All but unnoticed by the rest of the campus, MIT's fraternities have undergone major changes in their life styles over the past two or three years.

Shaking off the stereotyped role of a conservative social group, many have experimented with new concepts of communal living. Even those houses reluctant to break completely with past forms have developed new ideas about what part the traditional "brotherhood" should play in their lives.

To investigate these new patterns, *The Tech* undertook an in-depth study of pledge training on the MIT campus. Much of the character of any fraternity depends on the way they orient their new members to life in the house. Seventeen of MIT's

twenty-nine fraternities were reached, either directly or indirectly, for comment on their own programs for freshmen.

### Past policies

Three and four years ago, an overwhelming majority of the houses emphasized the traditional pledge-active separation. Freshmen had no vote in chapter meetings, were solely responsible for keeping the house clean, memorized information about both the national fraternity's history and the local chapter's development, and, at several houses, were still subjected to such mild forms of hazing as middle-of-the-night wakeups and extended calisthenics.

Much of this was supported on the grounds of practicality and efficiency. Traditionalists argued that most freshmen, totally unaccustomed to group living, did not have the knowledge and experience needed to reach a responsible decision on many fraternity issues. Therefore, they should not be granted a vote. As for cleaning, these same fraternity men argued that it gave the freshmen a sense of responsibility to the house that upperclassmen satisfied by filling the various officer posts. Besides, they found it valuable to conclude their obligation to clean the house at the end of their freshman year, thereby freeing their upperclass time for other pursuits.

Tradition and brotherhood  
And most houses justified

this program with tradition and the need to perpetuate a close brotherhood. They hoped to weld each freshman class firmly into the close-knit life style they cherished. Freshmen generally accepted this arrangement: the dorms were hardly attractive, none of the fraternities offered significant alternatives, and "it had always been done that way."

But times change. The quality of the dorms, and of the people living there, has steadily increased. Two or three houses did take a lead in developing alternatives. And, most important, the freshmen have each year evinced their desire for a more liberal environment. Fraternities have responded with new life styles and new programs.

Thirteen of the seventeen houses surveyed allow their freshmen a full vote at chapter meetings, while at one other the freshmen may participate in discussions at these meetings. A dozen fraternities divide the work of keeping the house clean among freshmen and upperclassmen. Although some of these twelve may weigh the division a little heavily toward the freshmen, all are committed sharing the work among the whole chapter.

Innovators claimed that these changes were in keeping with the changing student attitudes. On the vote, they argue that it is only right to allow freshmen a say in all the decisions that affect them. As for cleaning house, they see a caste system developing when freshmen alone are charged with the menial labor. Better for group spirit and a healthy attitude, they insist, to have everyone share in the work.

The most enlightening change has been the shift in character of pledge class meetings. Traditionally, freshmen would meet

once a week with an upperclass pledge trainer to learn about the national and their own chapter. Several houses have done away with freshmen meetings entirely, while others have experimented with new formats. One house, for example, runs a six credit hour seminar for those freshmen and upperclassmen interested in participating. The course begins with a unit on sensitivity training, moves on to discuss the various problems of small scale living groups, and winds up with sessions on organizational change. Other houses schedule joint freshmen-upperclassmen orientation meetings.

### Why change?

What brought these changes about? Discussion with members of the liberal and radical houses revealed two prime causes: 1) a shift in attitude among the upperclass members, and 2) all but open rebellion by freshmen against strict or rigid practices. Some houses developed their own innovations; others looked to neighboring fraternities for new ideas that might be grafted onto their own living pattern. A few houses changed their pledge policy almost overnight; a few more experienced a two- or three-year revolution. In short, the only common denominator has been a sense of a need for new forms and definitions.

### Another view

For another view of changes in fraternity treatment of freshmen, *The Tech* interviewed Associate Dean for Students (and dean for fraternities) Dick Sorenson. Sorenson emphasized that "we are away from the really outdated hazing things." Clarifying a point apparent from *The Tech's* own research, he noted that the national organizations have had very little effect on local pledge policies. "Every time some kid would die from hazing, they would issue a statement condemning the practice. But only a few would seriously direct their efforts toward developing alternatives."

Many houses - usually

about 80% during the school year - have sought out Sorenson for advise or comment on changes they have considered adopting. Both from this constant contact and from his role as co-ordinator for the twelve graduate tutors living in fraternities, Sorenson has kept abreast of developments within the houses.

### Fraternities and dorms

He now sees "no marked difference" between the opportunities offered to freshmen by dormitories and fraternities. He cited the recent improvement of the Institute house system and the wide range of life styles available to those students choosing to live on campus.

Finally, Sorenson noted that the depledge rate - the number of freshmen that each fall drop out of fraternities to move into dorms or live off campus - dropped markedly last year from a previous average of 20-25 to a low of seven. This shift roughly corresponds to the implementation of new pledge policies within the fraternities.


Most of the houses that perpetuate a pledge-active separation insist that this is part and parcel of developing a strong brotherhood. Their ideal remains a house where all the brothers take an active interest in each other, where all the brothers temper their actions with the understanding that they must protect the group, where all the brothers unite to help their freshmen get a good start academically and socially.

The more radical houses, those with no structured pledge program whatsoever, often have as little formality about their house. They have redefined a fraternity as a "bunch of people that live together as friends," with no attempt to force what they consider artificial friendships. No pattern is set for orienting freshmen.

And between these two poles, of course, lie a dozen gradations. Here are the houses who advocate "cooperative or collective living, rather than a seniority system," but insist on the need for some structure. They are the houses who have sought to run even with the shifting student attitudes, rather than experiment with bold radical changes or maintain traditional concepts in the firm belief that they are a valid pattern for group living.

MIT fraternities, then, are no longer a set of similar sounding Greek letters with similar sounding life styles. Several are now considering exchanging programs - swapping upperclassmen for a week so they can consider more thoroughly the alternative life styles. Out of these and other programs will undoubtedly develop even more new ideas and experiments.

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answers questions about  
Beer, and the drinking of same.

DEAR ED: Every now and then,  
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ALFIE

DEAR ALFIE: I'll tell you what  
it's about... it's about to drive  
me crazy! Now, I have nothing  
against salt. On hard-boiled eggs.  
Or french fries. But not in my  
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# Fraternities develop new life styles

By Alex Makowski

(Ed. Note: ... the author is himself a fraternity member, a brother of Delta Tau Delta.)

All but unnoticed by the rest of the campus, MIT's fraternities have undergone major changes in their life styles over the past two or three years.

Shaking off the stereotyped role of a conservative social group, many have experimented with new concepts of communal living. Even those houses reluctant to break completely with past forms have developed new ideas about what part the traditional "brotherhood" should play in their lives.

To investigate these new patterns, *The Tech* undertook an in-depth study of pledge training on the MIT campus. Much of the character of any fraternity depends on the way they orient their new members to life in the house. Seventeen of MIT's

twenty-nine fraternities were reached, either directly or indirectly, for comment on their own programs for freshmen.

### Past policies

Three and four years ago, an overwhelming majority of the houses emphasized the traditional pledge-active separation. Freshmen had no vote in chapter meetings, were solely responsible for keeping the house clean, memorized information about both the national fraternity's history and the local chapter's development, and, at several houses, were still subjected to such mild forms of hazing as middle-of-the-night wakeups and extended calisthenics.

Much of this was supported on the grounds of practicality and efficiency. Traditionalists argued that most freshmen, totally unaccustomed to group living, did not have the knowledge and experience needed to reach a responsible decision on many fraternity issues. Therefore, they should not be granted a vote. As for cleaning, these same fraternity men argued that it gave the freshmen a sense of responsibility to the house that upperclassmen satisfied by filling the various officer posts. Besides, they found it valuable to conclude their obligation to clean the house at the end of their freshmen year, thereby freeing their upperclass time for other pursuits.

Tradition and brotherhood  
And most houses justified

this program with tradition and the need to perpetuate a close brotherhood. They hoped to weld each freshmen class firmly into the close-knit life style they cherished. Freshmen generally accepted this arrangement: the dorms were hardly attractive, none of the fraternities offered significant alternatives, and "it had always been done that way."

But times change. The quality of the dorms, and of the people living there, has steadily increased. Two or three houses did take a lead in developing alternatives. And, most important, the freshmen have each year evinced their desire for a more liberal environment. Fraternities have responded with new life styles and new programs.

Thirteen of the seventeen houses surveyed allow their freshmen a full vote at chapter meetings, while at one other the freshmen may participate in discussions at these meetings. A dozen fraternities divide the work of keeping the house clean among freshmen and upperclassmen. Although some of these twelve may weigh the division a little heavily toward the freshmen, all are committed sharing the work among the whole chapter.

Innovators claimed that these changes were in keeping with the changing student attitudes. On the vote, they argue that it is only right to allow freshmen a say in all the decisions that affect them. As for cleaning house, they see a caste system developing when freshmen alone are charged with the menial labor. Better for group spirit and a healthy attitude, they insist, to have everyone share in the work.

The most enlightening change has been the shift in character of pledge class meetings. Traditionally, freshmen would meet

once a week with an upperclass pledge trainer to learn about the national and their own chapter. Several houses have done away with freshmen meetings entirely, while others have experimented with new formats. One house, for example, runs a six credit hour seminar for those freshmen and upperclassmen interested in participating. The course begins with a unit on sensitivity training, moves on to discuss the various problems of small scale living groups, and winds up with sessions on organizational change. Other houses schedule joint freshmen-upperclassmen orientation meetings.

### Why change?

What brought these changes about? Discussion with members of the liberal and radical houses revealed two prime causes: 1) a shift in attitude among the upperclass members, and 2) all but open rebellion by freshmen against strict or rigid practices. Some houses developed their own innovations; others looked to neighboring fraternities for new ideas that might be grafted onto their own living pattern. A few houses changed their pledge policy almost overnight; a few more experienced a two- or three-year revolution. In short, the only common denominator has been a sense of a need for new forms and definitions.

### Another view

For another view of changes in fraternity treatment of freshmen, *The Tech* interviewed Associate Dean for Students (and dean for fraternities) Dick Sorenson. Sorenson re-emphasized that "we are away from the really outdated hazing things." Clarifying a point apparent from *The Tech's* own research, he noted that the national organizations have had very little effect on local pledge policies. "Every time some kid would die from hazing, they would issue a statement condemning the practice. But only a few would seriously direct their efforts toward developing alternatives." Many houses - usually

about 80% during the school year - have sought out Sorenson for advice or comment on changes they have considered adopting. Both from this constant contact and from his role as co-ordinator for the twelve graduate tutors living in fraternities, Sorenson has kept abreast of developments within the houses.

### Fraternities and dorms

He now sees "no marked difference" between the opportunities offered to freshmen by dormitories and fraternities. He cited the recent improvement of the Institute house system and the wide range of life styles available to those students choosing to live on campus.

Finally, Sorenson noted that the depledge rate - the number of freshmen that each fall drop out of fraternities to move into dorms or live off campus - dropped markedly last year from a previous average of 20-25 to a low of seven. This shift roughly corresponds to the implementation of new pledge policies within the fraternities.

Most of the houses that perpetuate a pledge-active separation insist that this is part and parcel of developing a strong brotherhood. Their ideal remains a house where all the brothers take an active interest in each other, where all the brothers temper their actions with the understanding that they must protect the group, where all the brothers unite to help their freshmen get a good start academically and socially.

The more radical houses, those with no structured pledge program whatsoever, often have as little formality about their house. They have redefined a fraternity as a "bunch of people that live together as friends," with no attempt to force what they consider artificial friendships. No pattern is set for orienting freshmen.

And between these two poles, of course, lie a dozen gradations. Here are the houses who advocate "cooperative or collective living, rather than a seniority system," but insist on the need for some structure. They are the houses who have sought to run even with the shifting student attitudes, rather than experiment with bold radical changes or maintain traditional concepts in the firm belief that they are a valid pattern for group living.

MIT fraternities, then, are no longer a set of similar sounding Greek letters with similar sounding life styles. Several are now considering exchanging programs - swapping upperclassmen for a week so they can consider more thoroughly the alternative life styles. Out of these and other programs will undoubtedly develop even more new ideas and experiments.

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Analysis

# MIT and housing crisis

By Bob Dennis

(Ed. Note: ... Bob Dennis is a former Tech Editorial Board member who covered Cambridge events.)

Over eighteen months ago, a meeting was held in the Student Center for any students who might be interested in possible ways of participating in MIT's newly-announced Housing Program for Cambridge.

A pitifully small handful of students turned out for this meeting with MIT administrators. As it developed, MIT has offered few if any opportunities for student involvement in the implementation of its program; nevertheless, the few of us who were interested were dismayed at the apparent student apathy as MIT boldly abandoned its ivory tower in a major and unprecedented effort to assist the city in its serious housing problem. Last Friday, a sizeable group turned out for a meeting to discuss the University Action Group's charges that some MIT-owned apartments near the Simplex area have been allowed to badly deteriorate.

While this small but notable upsurge of interest in MIT's role in the community is a healthy sign, it was disheartening to note that much of the MIT community still has an uninformed or distorted understanding of MIT's actual policies and programs in Cambridge.

As for the immediate issue of Friday's meeting, MIT virtually admitted that it had been negligent in the case and offered no sound reason why it had allowed the situation to deteriorate for so long. Yet, it is justified in not offering any immediate or simplistic solutions because, indeed, there are no painless or simple solutions.

The most frustrating aspect of the meeting, however, was UAG's refusal to objectively discuss the larger issues concerning MIT's housing program that it had raised.

The UAG, in its flier with which it canvassed the Institute community, charged that MIT has "consistently demolished" low-rent housing in the community and that its much-heralded housing program is a "phony." The first charge is questionable at best but the second is outrightly ludicrous.

It is true that the expansion of the universities and the influx of scientific research firms into the city has seriously affected the housing situation in Cambridge, with the plight of low-income families being particularly severe. No one has yet put forth any evidence, however, that MIT has ever engaged in any clearly unethical practices.

As for MIT's housing program for Cambridge, the reasons put forth for calling it "phony" can only be seen to reflect a total ignorance of the procedures and problems of building housing of any type today. MIT proposed the construction of 1600 units on five sites in the city, about

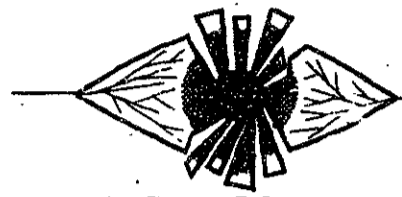
half the units to be for MIT personnel at market rents and the other half for Cambridge citizens under federal subsidy programs. After several hectic months of meetings with the various neighborhoods, progress is well underway at four of the five sites and it is hoped that construction can begin in the spring of 1971. Progress on the fifth and largest site (Portland Street) is being stalled as the city ponders a policy for the rezoning of that and other areas. The Institute estimates that its investment in the development will run to \$12 million, and insists that the projects will be built on a non-profit, no-loss basis.

Opponents at the UAG meeting substantiated their "phony" charge on the basis that no units have been constructed to date, nor will they ever be. This reflects sheer ignorance of the many difficult steps and the inevitably long time that is involved in the construction of any type of housing, not to mention the financing problem that is particularly acute today. The process for these projects has been even longer because of the necessity to gain neighborhood support for the projects. MIT has already invested much money and effort in the acquisition, preparation of, and planning for these sites and, assuming financing can be obtained, there is no reason why construction will not begin on the first sites as scheduled in the spring.

Surely MIT's housing policies are not beyond criticism. Its spokesmen are often characterized by a secretiveness (although justified in many cases) which naturally arouses suspicion, and, on the other hand, by statements in the community that prove embarrassing or misinterpreted. Many Cambridge residents remain suspicious of MIT's motives. Although the Institute Real Estate Officer re-asserted last Friday that all of MIT's land holdings are public, his assistant has admitted (in an interview for *The Tech* two years ago) that MIT does not "straw" to conceal its holdings in a few cases where it is deemed desirable.

As one who has gotten to know the people involved in

MIT's housing program and the difficult problems that they must confront, I believe that MIT's overall housing program in Cambridge is a sincere and major effort to deal with a most serious and complex situation. When the Institute makes mistakes in some aspects of its programs, it should be criticized; but criticism should be based on a thorough, overall understanding of the situation, not just on empty rhetoric.



By Bruce Schwartz

The tenants of the three houses that remain occupied at Blanche and Green Streets number about 18. They are mostly young, but not students. Some of them you might call "street people." Some of them have been there six months or less, and some have been there for years.

In one of the buildings lives an 85-year-old Baptist minister, who has cared for a retarded son these many years. His younger neighbors, "more resilient - more able to fight" in the words of one woman, fear that he may not survive another winter, since he lives beneath a roof with a gaping hole.

The landlord, William Murray, has already scared three tenants away from the properties. He has made no repairs in two years. Last Monday, in a further move to get rid of the tenants (since threats of bulldozers had apparently failed) he sent a crew of salvage storm troopers into the buildings to confiscate heaters and appliances.

The tenants want the owner, our noble Institute of Technology, to repair the leaky roofs, the bad wiring, the rotting porches and the faulty plumbing. The buildings do not measure up to the city of Cambridge's building code. It isn't hard to see why when you look at them. Even the best, 38 Green Street, sags at crazy angles, has a brick foundation whose mortar has long since turned to dust

# THE TECH

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## "Our House... is a very very very fine house..."

blown away in several places. But four people call it home; the interior is a surprisingly cheery contrast to the drab shingles of the facade, and the rents - \$60 to \$70 per month - not unreasonable for two rooms, a kitchen and bath. The supply of such housing in Cambridge dwindles every year and is not replaced.

Three of the six buildings, according to an architect grad student who looked them over for the tenants (and the Real Estate Office concurs) are unsalvageable. The rotting of their structures is too far advanced. But the tenants claim that this may be because the roofs have been allowed to keep leaking, letting the water seep into the frame. They say no one tried to keep these buildings from falling apart; that someone wanted them to decay so that they could be demolished. The other three can probably be salvaged, repaired and made livable, even comfortable by standards some of us might accept.

(Digression. When the tenants asked for repairs last Friday Antony Herrey began quoting all sorts of figures on what it costs to rehabilitate old housing. You know - new wiring and walls and fixtures and paint and appliances - well the tenants said, no, they were perfectly happy if the toilets flushed and the wiring didn't burn them out, that's all, save your \$9000 per unit. The administrators didn't seem to understand that some people will forego mahogany

and a Bigelow on the floor for \$60 a month. Doubtless they weren't thinking at the time of the irony of telling people they couldn't be permitted to live in "substandard" dwellings so they'd have to move out to places they couldn't afford to live in.)

The tenants have a simple argument. Since MIT has allowed the properties it owns to deteriorate, MIT ought to square things with them and with the city of Cambridge by seeing to it that, one way or another, no low-rent units are lost. It should do this by repairing the ones it can at Green and Blanche and by replacing the ones that have been lost due to its negligence. That is the editorial I would write if I were an editor.

But let's allow MIT the benefit of the doubt. Say those three buildings weren't salvageable when MIT bought them. Maybe, just maybe that means MIT shouldn't morally be obligated to replace them. But considering the events of the last two years and all the crap the residents have taken, MIT at least owes them a break, like repairing their apartments or guaranteeing them relocation to comparable locations at comparable rents. That would seem a fair restitution for two years of neglect. Support the tenants.

\*\*\*

You can look at the matter in several ways. One is that MIT planned to demolish the buildings all along and Murray simply loused up their efficient managerial technique. You can see it as part of a conspiracy to remake Cambridge into an imperial city of technology with plenty of high-rent housing for professors and technocrats, or as an isolated mistake of a bumbling administration. The administration is lying, perhaps; or it's just trying to find its way.

In any case something stinks. Lot of questions go unanswered.

First, Murray. This worm illustrates a problem even a benign institution in the process of expansion could face. Vultures. Murray bought the land near Simplex several years ago on the logical expectation that expanding MIT would eventually want it. He sold it on condition it be leased back to him. He owns an electrical repair shop on the site, but that didn't mean he needed a lease on the houses. This way he could continue collecting rents and making a profit. Under the terms of the lease, according to Herrey and Milne, he is responsible for the repairs that didn't get made. The tenants and a legal advisor of their claim that his actions probably constitute grounds for breaking the lease, and the administrators agree, but are waiting to hear from their lawyers.

(Please turn to page 7)

# Letters to The Tech

To the editor:

After reading the article concerning the discipline committee I decided that I would like to relate some of my experiences and some of my views of this committee of "justice."

My trial was purely a political one, for what was being questioned was my politics, my motivations, in a way, I guess, my whole character, as I made no denial of the fact that I was present at the office sit-in as charged. Therefore, if in fact I was going to get a fair trial of

any sorts those who were to do the judging had to try in some way to understand me, the whole situation and atmosphere of the demonstration, and the feelings of all revolutionaries, especially the young. If they could in some way relate to me as a rational and emotional individual they could surely judge me fairly.

At my trial there were eight faculty members, two administrators, and only two students. How could I possibly relate to this kind of jury? There they were, sitting in this small, closed

(sealed up) room in their jackets and ties, drinking coffee, joking; and there I was sitting - messy hair, beard, and all - trying to think how I could possibly begin to communicate with them. I first pointed out that two or three students who were on the committee were missing and inquired where they were. Nobody seemed to know (or care), yet they went on to say later that they communicated very well amongst themselves. I then mentioned that I had heard one

(Please turn to page 7)

by Brant Parker and Johnny Hart



(The Wizard of Id appears daily and Sunday in The Boston Herald Traveler.)

THE WIZARD OF ID

# entertainment

Tuesday, October 13, 1970

## recordings:

### Richard Brautigan

By Leon Pero

**LISTENING TO RICHARD BRAUTIGAN Harvest ST-424**

Richard Brautigan is the grandson of a minor Washington mystic, who, in 1911, predicted the exact date on which World War I would begin. Richard Brautigan's grandmother was a bootlegger during the Depression and she lived with a man named Jack, an Italian, who came down the road one day selling lots in Florida. He stayed with Richard Brautigan's grandmother for thirty years and Florida went on without him.

All this is related by Richard Brautigan in a tale called *Revenge of the Lawn*. It is one of over a dozen stories and poems which Richard Brautigan, who inherited magic from his mad grandfather, has committed to plastic on a first album called *Listening to Richard Brautigan*.

Brautigan is the 35-year-old prose poet storytelling nature mystic, whose four novels and three poetry anthologies have won him a secure place in the literary pantheon of the counter-culture. His celebration of natural and everyday things descends from the work of Robert Frost and the teachings of Eastern religion, for he finds in these a significance and beauty that transforms something as ordinary as a telephone call into a transcendental experience.

When most poets record their work, the result is generally of historical interest only. The ability to write poetry rarely guarantees the ability to read it, and a reader with any imagination can usually create a mental voice better than any poet's natural one.

This record, though, is not one for the archives. One thing

that saves the material from being entombed in the polyester is the fact that Brautigan doesn't write poetry: his work is almost entirely anecdotal, consisting mostly of stories made poetic entirely by the richness of their imagery and rhythm. Brautigan writes stories; what is better, Brautigan is a storyteller. At first his voice comes through the speakers as a barely-modulated, well-enunciated tenor, a little breathy and set in that regionless American accent that betrays its owner as coming from any of dozens of cities in the Mid-Atlantic States, or on the West Coast. (In Brautigan's case, Tacoma, Washington. Now he lives in San Francisco.)

After a while, however, the subtle nuances become perceptible — and the voice infuses the whole with the marvelous sense of childlike wonder that pervades Brautigan's writing. Soon he begins to weave a spell; then it is like sitting around a fireplace on a cold winter night listening to a storyteller out of the days of medieval bards.

Listen to Richard Brautigan tell about his grandmother's geese, who got drunk on the sour mash; she took them into the basement and stacked them like cordwood after plucking their feathers. An hour later the geese began to wake up. Listen to the sounds of Richard Brautigan's life in San Francisco.

There are a few minor complaints about the album. There is a totally superfluous reading of "Love Poem" ("Love Poem. It's so nice to wake up in the morning and not have to tell someone you love them, when you don't love them anymore.") by 17 of Brautigan's friends and his wife — and the fact that San Francisco columnist Herb Caen (Please turn to page 6)

### Mungo Jerry?

*Mungo Jerry*

There's a little Mungo Jerry in everybody. It's not anything normal. It's the part of you that doesn't listen to anybody else. It's foot-stomping, beer-drinking, and kazoo playing. It's just plain enjoying yourself.

Pretty much the same mood is present on *Mungo Jerry* (Janus Records), the group's album. They had a top ten record with "In the Summertime" and that is typical of the material on the record. The instrumentation is a little fancier, and on the whole, the album is more of the same — that is to say, great. They have taken England by storm and if the same thing doesn't happen in America, it is our fault and not theirs. They are a necessary part of anybody's existence and they fill a long empty void. Anybody who can't enjoy Mungo Jerry can't really enjoy life.

—Jay Pollack

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## Dead On Arrival

*The Association "Live"* — (Warner Brothers)

Gobs of the Association, who show in this double set that they are all mediocre musicians. They do have a few good songs, though, and gratifyingly, all of their harmonies are recreatable live. For your added enjoyment/dismay, all of the chatter and bad jokes between songs are left on the record, which makes this album as complete a performance as anybody could want.

*In A Wild Sanctuary* — Beaver & Krause (Warner Brothers)

Somebody had to make a record like this sooner or later — a lot of jungle noises and thunder as performed by two Moog synthesizers. The album as a whole is very pleasant and light on the mind. Not for close listening though.

*Mashmakhan* — (Epic)

This is a group with a keen sense of rhythm and musicianship. The record doesn't lag anywhere from start to finish and is worth hearing.

*Dewey Martin & the Medicine Ball* — (Uni)

This album is no surprise. Dewey Martin always was the least talented member of Buffalo Springfield and he proves it here.

*Cynara* — (Capitol)

The group pretends to have real depth, but it sounds more like thickness.

*Zoo* — (Mercury)

A French group that should have stayed where it came from. A real zoo!

*Second Coming* — (Mercury)

A nice average album with nice average songs played by nice average people.

*Happy and Artie Traum* — (Capitol)

Happy and Artie who?

—Maurice Le Beau

## concert:

### "Small Faces" Growing

By Rob Hunter

Rod Stewart and Ron Wood — two carryovers from the old Jeff Beck group — led the rejuvenated Small Faces into the Tea Party for a three-night set that indicated the parity of this band with the best name groups around. The five-man group (Rod Stewart, vocals; Wood, lead and slide guitar; Ronnie Lane, bass; Ian McLagan, piano; Kenny Jones, drums) plays rock reminiscent of Led Zeppelin and, of course, Beck — perhaps much better than both.

Three years ago, when Beck was still somewhat prominent, Rod Stewart's grating lead vocal style was somewhat remarkable. Today, it's absolutely amazing. Beck's relatively little-known album "Truth" contains some of the first and certainly some of the finest stereo harmonizing on record — all the more notable in that they preceded Led Zeppelin

by a good margin. Following Beck's near-fatal accident in 1967, though, the group disbanded and remained largely inactive for a year-long period.

Finally, Beck's bass player (Wood) and Stewart — re-formed 'Faces' with the remnants of the defunct group. The combination has been rewarding. Last April, Small Faces made their first Tea Party appearance, playing behind Lee Michaels; their 1½ hr. set easily stole the show, and resulted in a headline performance last week. After a disappointing Monday show (the sound man couldn't seem to find power switches when they were needed) the group got on the right track with strong Tuesday and Wednesday shows. They play an assortment of Stewart-Wood songs mixed with re-arranged 'Stones' cuts, including a fantastic jam on "It's All Over Now." Wood's distinctive slide guitar style on several original cuts is rapidly placing him in that tight-knit core of 'recognized' guitarists.

This weekend, the Byrds and Frank Zappa will be in town, followed by Lee Michaels. Both should be good shows.

## film: Sunflower

By Emanuel Goldman

*Mad Magazine* won't have much to go on to parody *Sunflower*. The film itself is so far-fetched, a simple recounting of the plot reads like a *Mad* scenario already.

Ten years after the war, a faithful wife goes off to Russia to find her husband, reported missing in action. Against impossible odds, find him she does — married to a Russian girl. The wife, having refused to believe him dead all those years, had simply sat in the parlor and waited. The husband, along with a couple of thousand other Italian soldiers, was dying in a Russian blizzard when a young peasant girl hauled him to her home — surely a first in the annals of man-hunting.

Since Sophia and Marcello are pretty to watch, I recommend that the distributors quickly serialize the film and sell it to the afternoon TV soap operas, before it loses any money in the theatres. *At the Paris Theatre.*

## Dreams

By Emanuel Goldman

We've come a long way from the days of Spencer Tracy, Bing Crosby, and *The Bells of St. Anthony*. Today, for three bucks, you can see a man of the collar make it with a fantastic, liberated woman, a woman so impressive and flawless in fact, that one wonders what on earth she sees in a priest who, for example, has advised a boy in confession to pray to stop masturbating. No, in spite of good looks and a willingness to find out what women are about, Father Gregory is no swinger. He is dead set against abortion, even for a fifteen-year-old poverty-stricken girl with a dozen or so siblings running around in a two room flat. *Pieces of Dreams* is just that: a fabrication of Catholic Conscience, a film hoping that controversy will com-

(Please turn to page 6)

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Tuesday Oct. 27 8:30 pm SFAA  
Concert Hall, 855 Commonwealth

KARIN AND INGRID GUTBERG, duo-pianists (Larghetto & Allegro in E flat-Mozart Schereo, opus 87; Saint-Shens 7 variations on theme by Mozart)

MIT

Monday Oct. 19 8:15 pm The Sala De P.R.  
MIT CLEAN WIND QUINTET, performing Reicha, Hindemith, Poulenc.

New England Conservatory

Monday Oct. 5 8:30 pm Recital Hall  
GEORGEANN PETERSON, piano, Bachelor of Music. Schubert/Sonata in B Flat; Scarlatti/3 Sonatas; Bartok/Suite No. 14; Brahms/Waltzes Opus 39.

Tuesday Oct. 13 8:30 pm Jordan Hall  
NEC COLLEGIUM MUSICUM, under the direction of Daniel Pinkham of the Faculty Handel/Organ Concerto B Flat; Bach/Harpichord Concerto in E Major; Loeillet/Trio Sonata in F Major; Fasch/Sonata in G Major; Bach/Cantata "Non sa che sia dolore"

Wednesday Oct. 14 8:30 pm Recital Hall  
FREDERICK HAND, classical guitar.

Monday Oct. 19 8:30 pm Jordan Hall  
DEAN BOAL, piano & ELLEN TeSELLE BOAL, cello. Vivaldi/Sonata in B Flat Major; Chopin/Sonata Opus 65; Cowell/Hymm & Fuguing Tune No. 9; Earle Brown/Music for Cello & Piano; Honegger/Sonata.

Monday Oct. 19 8:30 pm Recital Hall  
STEVE ZANK, piano, Bachelor of Music

Wednesday Oct. 21 8:30 pm Jordan Hall  
NEC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, under the direction of Gunther Schuller. Followed by Reception (by invitation) in Brown Hall. Strauss/Ein Heldenleben; Schubert/Symphony No. 8; further program to be announced.

Friday Oct. 23 8:30 pm Recital Hall  
BROOK LANHAM, piano. Bachelor of Music. Brahms/Rhapsody in B Minor; Mozart/Sonata in D Major; Bartok/Selections from Mikrokosmos VI; Dallapiccola/Quaderno Musicale di Annalibera.

Thursday Oct. 29 8:30 pm Jordan Hall  
NEC WIND ENSEMBLE, under the direction of Frank Battisti of the Faculty.

# Grooves

## Bloodrock 2, Grand Funk 0

Bloodrock is an extremely obscure group that can play good music without getting caught in the music production game. In fact, they've been given little hype at all, and is certainly deserving of much better treatment by Capitol records. In fact, in view of the hype that Capitol has shoved into Grand Funk Railroad, it's impossible to understand.

Bloodrock has a sound which might best be described as the sound that Grand Funk wishes they had. The group has good depth, a fairly together sound, and good sound lines. The base lines are clean runs that make the overlaying lead and piano/organ easy to follow. The vocals are slightly reminiscent of Grand Funk's whining anemic, but somehow have enough of an extra edge to make them fit the image the group projects, which is mostly good, solid, driving rock; there are no tendencies of attempts at blues, which distinguishes this from most recent rock albums.

Grand Funk, while improving, still has a long way to go before it reaches the plateau that Capitol thinks they should hit. In fact, they'll probably never get there. Their latest adventure, "Closer to Home," is much better than previous albums, but still lacks the depth that generates sound quality; one gets the feeling when listening to GF that the music is good, but it's missing something. Obviously, all three musicians are technically good; apparently, they're attempting to prove that it's near impossible to produce good rock with only three people.

—Rob Hunter

actly what it is supposed to do. And while Elton John's voice is certainly not the best, he at least sounds a lot more honest than, say, Lee Michaels (whose style he approaches occasionally). The people behind Elton John are a capable group and he should be able to generate a wide following based on his rare quality — sincerity.

—Jay Pollack

## Shazam — The Move (A&M)

The Move have been around England for several years. They haven't had much popularity here because they used to use axes and fires in their stage act. Nevertheless, their music merits attention. It has tremendous exuberance, unlike any other group (with the possible exception of the early Who). *Shazam* is just about the most energetic record to come out this year.

The sound is simple — two guitars, bass, drums. But the range of styles the Move can show is astounding. On "Fields of People," they sound as good as the Who ever did. "Don't Make My Baby Blue" has a lead guitar as heavy as anything Jimmy Page can play. And the treatment of Tom Paxton's "The Last Thing On My Mind" is the same kind the Byrds have given to several of Dylan's songs. All of these numbers are executed perfectly. The sheer energy of the whole effort is really uplifting and the extra bits thrown in here and there (fooling around with a dulcimer, doing some classical lines, talking to people in the street) help create a tremendously refreshing feeling which makes this record worth having.

There has been almost no publicity or airplay for *Shazam*, which is unfortunate for such a spirited album. Their first record was not even released in this country except for a few singles. But the Move show here that they deserve more notice than they have been getting. Hopefully, more people will recognize this in the future.

—Jay Pollack



# Mtn.

By Rob Hunter

Mountain is coming on October 17. Mountain is four guys — haven't had much of a hype job, but really put on a tremendous show. Leslie West, Felix Pappalardi, Steve Knight, Corky Laing, Mountain.

The formation of the group is pretty much around West and Pappalardi, the two "name" players. Pappalardi will be remembered, perhaps, as the man responsible for so much of that Cream sound; he produced most of their work, and played bass on many tracks. This style characteristic is obvious, too, in many of Mountain's cuts: a driving base line, a cutting lead guitar riff that generates a finite mood. Mostly, it's really hard stuff, some of the best rock coming out of England.

West, the 300-pound lead man, is an ex-blues player who can still make his guitar do tricks for him; his leads are mostly rhythmic patterns that fit together into a very tight pattern. He and Pappalardi are responsible for most of the Mountain songs, with a little help from Jack Bruce (the Cream bassplayer). Steve Knight plays a strong backup organ and piano, and Corky Laing is a pretty hard drummer.

Mountain's second album is a good representation of what can be expected at their Oct. 17 concert. It should be a good show. Tickets are \$5.50, 4.50, 3.50.

# Dreams

(Continued from page 5)

pensate for a lack of credibility. As presented in the film, Father Gregory could not exist. He's too closed on too many issues to be the kind of priest capable of renouncing his vows. The love story is even more unreal. Gregory is far too polished, too at ease as a lover for a man that has been celibate. Did he have experiences before taking his vows? The film never hints it. If anything, the film suggests that he did not. Are we supposed to deduce that he'd heard so much about it in confessional, he knew just what to do? I doubt it.

Perhaps I'm being too exacting on this film; after all, there are many, many viewers for whom *Pieces of Dreams* is sacrilege, and I do admire and applaud the makers of the film for their courage. Let's just say, that once having decided to do the film, I wish they'd have done it properly. At the Cheri Theatre Complex.

# Brautigan

(Continued from page 5)

is among them does not redeem it, even for me. Then there is the sound effect on *Trout Fishing in America* — more like a faucet than a brook. But these are small criticisms.

Bear in mind, however, the limitations of the recorded medium. Though Brautigan's readings are delightful the first time, the second and even the third, in my opinion any reading will grow boring if unaltered and there is no way to change so much as the emphasis on a "t" after the record is pressed. Don't listen to it too much. But it would be a fine thing to invite your friends over and have Richard Brautigan to enchant your mead.

# LSC

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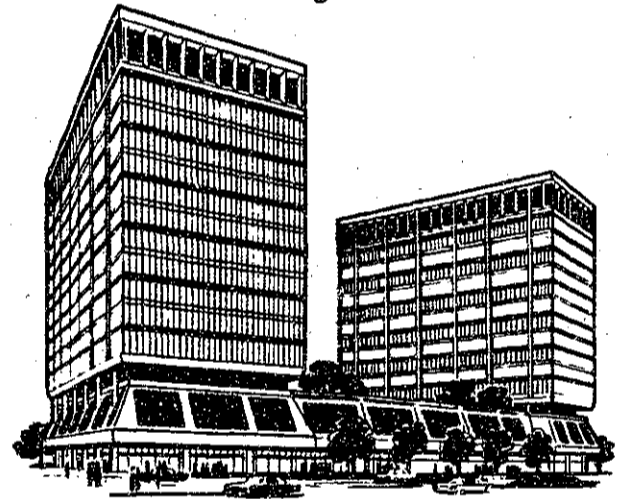
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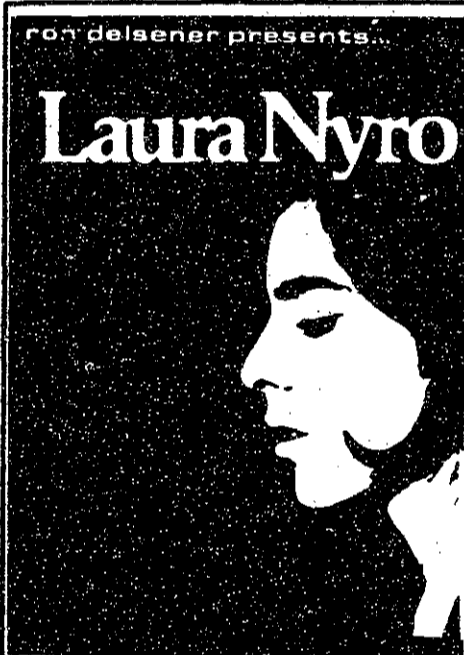
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## Blues Concert

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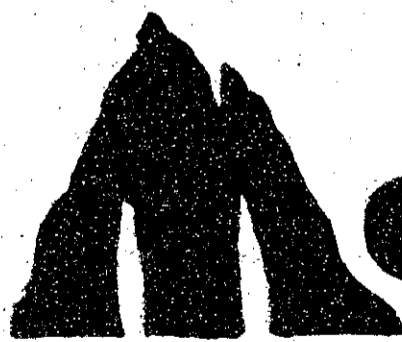
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(Continued from page 4)

Milne, Wadleigh and Herrey all state that the houses were not inspected at the time of purchase. Two conclusions can be drawn from this: the Real Estate boys are stupid, or they didn't care since they intended to tear them down. According to what Herrey said Monday, this was the case. Up until 1968 Murray did maintain the properties. Just why MIT would want to let the buildings deteriorate until they needed replacement is an interesting question. I had thought that they were planning to use the site in their Simplex development; but groundbreaking on that is years off. However, it turns out MIT had no plans for the land at all; the property was, according to Walter Milne, acquired for trade at a later date in return for a different parcel of land. Where and whose land? Walter Milne was not at liberty to tell me (possibly because word of a deal always attracts speculators and drives land values up) but the trade has not yet been made.

Who decided to get the tenants out? Murray? Why? Herrey says MIT didn't tell him to get rid of the residents. It will insult Wadleigh if I say "I think you're all lying," but it all looks suspicious. Especially those secret trusts they say they don't have, but (see Bob Dennis' column) once they said they did. And while it is true that the Blanche and Green properties are listed in the Treasurer's report, the tenants don't get Treasurer's reports, and MIT never told them about the sale. Now again, I understand they don't want it to look like they're trying to buy up Cambridge, but are they trading that parcel for a piece of Newton? The point is, if you sneak around in the dark like a thief, it looks suspicious.

But let us concede to the Real Estate Office, within the limits of "prudent investment policy," complete candor. Instead we'll examine the institution's magnanimity and grace under fire and get sick all over again.

After being threatened and ripped off, the tenants, with the help of UAG, finally get together in a room with Herrey and his bosses, and the most consoling thing the vaunted diplomats of MIT can do is say "inherently landlord-tenant relationships are difficult." (That sounds like a good Marxist understatement, but let it slide.) And next Mr. Herrey found it important to refute the implications that MIT might be less than honest. After the residents of properties it owned had undergone two years of abuse you might think the MIT administration would hasten to at least say "don't worry, we'll make it up to you." Would they?

I guess the institution that builds MIRVs and MTIs doesn't want to make commitments it may not be able to keep, because "MIT will keep its commitments," said HoJo.

Fixing the plumbing may be too much to ask.

A host of sneaky semantic tricks used by the Institute's scions demand comment. In this case they claim the buildings are a "fire hazard." They are too close to each other and the wiring is unsafe. The latter is the owner's fault; the former applies to most of the wooden structures in Cambridge, i.e., most of Cambridge. One caught fire last year. It was, says Bill Noble, arson. Still, such is what you expect from the Institution that can bend "academic freedom"

to include weapons research.

\*\*\*

This section is partly a condensation of Steve Kaiser's opinion, with which I partly concur. The glee with which UAG responded to the tenant's case (an issue dropped in our laps), is almost embarrassing. Indeed, the tenants present at UAG's Sunday night meeting were somewhat put off by the discussion, which centered around how the issue could be used to radicalize and educate as many people as possible to an awareness of what the system is about — almost to the exclusion of developing a strategy for saving the tenants' homes and these particular housing units, though that tack was finally the one agreed upon. The prospect of a concrete demand that can be won and a situation peopled by classic heavies like Murray are almost too good to be true in this autumn of the demoralized Movement. UAG, the newest radical organization to hit MIT, with a membership at the moment of mostly faculty and graduates, is seeking to reactivate radical potential among MIT's body politic. Where do you go with your left-wing radicalism, though? Having been through electoral politics and demonstration politics and "organizing," thousands of people have concluded that no lasting social justice is possible without change in the social structure, and this line of thought seems to lead toward a belief in revolution, though no one seems to quite know what it is or how to make it. Especially how to make it without a lot of killing. One may decide to try educating and organizing to get millions on your side instead of opening fire now, and while that seems far removed from houses on Blanche and Green it is the kind of stuff radicals think about these days. On the other hand, UAG's members seem to have concluded that it is better to try to win something for the people now; then tackle the wider issue of housing throughout Cambridge, and finally relate that to "the system."

"The System" seems to trap everyone, even MIT administrators. Ironically, not even HoJo can get a plumber over to Blanche Street any sooner than the plumber wants to get there, which could be a week. He couldn't send a physical plant man, either — against union rules. When the plumber gets there, he will cost a lot. Lots of poor people have such difficulties. You wonder why MIT doesn't train plumbers.

Low cost housing is very hard to build. Building codes and building trades help make it so.

Restricted and exploitative labor unions like the ones just mentioned are the flip side of an exploitative employment system. Exploitative management is confronted by a strong union, sometimes greedy and capable by its defensive solidarity of being exploitative — the cost of labor and profit both get passed to the consumer, the ultimate exploitee.

Supposing MIT had the best-intentioned management in the world. Only, given the givens we have: so much income needed to maintain so many students and researchers and faculty, this money to be gotten entirely from gifts, grants and return on investment — hell, isn't it obvious what "prudent investment policy" has to mean? It means make a profit and minimize your costs. Suppose MIT needs land for a new complex. Suppose word gets out that it will need it. Speculators grab the land and jack the price up. Real Estate is a notoriously cutthroat racket.

But to beat them at their own game you have to act like them.

And you can get screwed when you try to do something helpful, like building 1600 units in Cambridge, half of which raise the tax base and the other half of which help to replace some of the housing (and tax base) which MIT, Harvard, Tech Square, etc., have been ripping out of Cambridge for years. Federal cut-backs, a sluggish economy can leave you holding many bags.

Simplex is perhaps a more reprehensible program than the other. That one is at least 45% low-income; Simplex is designed for some industry (light) — MIT students, staff, faculty — certainly gives one imperial city visions. It is also a good investment, according to Dr. Killian.

MIT is in rough shape financially. Freaks like me would argue that's good; it would be great if it and all bachelor-degree institutions would go away (another column). But it and its heirarchy don't think so; they've got millions at stake in all this prudent investment policy, and for that kind of money you often bend the truth a little.

\*\*\*

Sadly, this article reflects the process by which people are forgotten. In my (doomed-to-fail? vain?) attempt to grapple with so many aspects of this issue I have drifted far away from my point of departure: that winter is coming and there are people whose homes need repair, who have been neglected by MIT, and that if there is anything we can do about it, we ought not let MIT screw them anymore.

(Continued from page 4) student was boycotting the hearings and that the other two had gone home (as had half the campus, since the school had unofficially ended two weeks previous to this due to the strike, and students were allowed to go home). This was all news to these "communicating" individuals.

Once, when I used the word trial, I was sharply corrected that "this is a hearing," not a trial. So what was the first act of business? First they formally charged me, then they paraded in five or six administrators, faculty members, and campus patrolmen who said that they saw me ("that fellow over there," followed by a point). While I would have readily admitted (and did), that I was at the takeover, this part of my "hearing" (not a trial, please) consumed well over half an hour. Communication on my part at this point was almost impossible, but knew that I had to make an attempt. So I gave the whole story. I explained to them the nature of the demonstration, why people were there, the non-violent attitude of the large majority of the participants.

I thought that things were going rather smoothly, since hardly anybody said anything about these points, my so-called motivations. When they did ask a question I always answered it and they seemed satisfied. But then I really got pissed off. When talking about the plight of Blacks to one certain economics professor (I don't know his name) he said something to the effect of "Blacks are making rapid gains. I know how they feel. The Blacks in my businessmen's association have told me this..." I was astonished when this fool started making a general statement about the feelings of Blacks and using as his reference those few successful Blacks to typify the whole race: the slums, the ghettos, etc. A bitter argument followed. He started berating me, saying

## Announcements

\* **IMPORTANT:** The Nominations Committee of the Undergraduate Association will meet on Wednesday, October 14 (please note the change from previous announcements) at 7:30 in W20-400 to fill openings on the following committees: Compton Seminars, Selective Service Advisory Committee, Student Activity Development Board, Committee on Academic Performance, Discipline Committee, Committee on the Evaluation of Freshmen Performance, CEP Task Force on an Experimental Division, CEP Task Force on the Evaluation of the Independent Activity Period, Committee on Sex Education. If you are interested contact Evelyn Reiser at x2696.

\* Student Center Committee has lots of ideas and money to carry them out with. If you think you could get into improving your Student Center come to 20-345 Thursday evening 7:00 PM and let's talk about it.

\* The NUC Forum initially scheduled for this Thursday night Oct. 15 has been postponed to Thursday November 5. The NUC Forum featuring Carl Oglesby will go on as scheduled, October 29, in a room to be announced.

\* Senior Photographs for the yearbook will be taken October 12 through October 15. Call the TECHNIQUE office (x2986) for an appointment.

\* The lecture by Professor William Pinson on "Exploitation of Brazil's People and Mineral Resources by US Industry" will take place in Room 3-370 on Wednesday October 14 at 4pm.

\* There will be a meeting of the Student Committee on Environment Wednesday, Oct. 14 at 7:30 pm in Rm 7-102. Refreshments will be served.

\* **FORUM ON HUMAN ECOLOGY**, discussion series conducted by Karl Linn at Massachusetts College of Art, 364 Brookline in Boston. Tuesdays at 8 pm. Oct 13: Neal Mitchell on 'PEOPLE and SHELTER.'

\* There will be a meeting Tuesday evening, October 13th at 7:30 p.m. in the East Lounge of the MIT Student Center to plan MIT's involvement in the United Farmworker's Lettuce Strike. The lettuce workers have come to Boston to ask for participation in a boycott of all non-union lettuce.

\* The General Assembly Agenda Committee will discuss the January Independent Activities Period, Commons, other topics at its open meeting, 8:00 tonight in Room 400 of the Student Center. Bring motions.

## Letters to The Tech

that I thought I knew everything. When I asked him to be specific, he couldn't. Then he said, "All your facts are mixed up. I can show you a book that says Blacks are not being discriminated against very much any more." I didn't know whether to laugh or scream.

But the really bothersome thing was the fact that nobody else said anything; at this point they all sat there stone-faced. Only then did I begin to suspect that nobody was really listening to me and that I had just got carried away in speaking about my feelings because they mean so much to me. Their questions always seemed superficial, never touching the real matter of what I had to say.

After I received the news that I was recommended to be expelled by them, only then did all this occur to me: that in my exuberance in expressing my ideas, in trying to communicate to them, I had not realized that the communication was non-existent, and I had not noticed how unwilling they were to commit themselves in any way on the things that I said. Then I realized that it was all a stage. What they wanted was only one thing. They wanted us to say that we were wrong, that we were sorry, but *not* that we thought that we were right. Still did. Is it more than a coincidence that those who were put on disciplinary probation were the same who expressed some doubts about the effects of the takeover? That is all they wanted, repentant souls.

But then how could it be any other way? Let's face it. How could one expect fairness from judges when the people who are pressing the charges are the same people who are paying the judges salaries? MIT is charging us, and MIT is the biggest thing in their lives. Is not the pressure great, whether it be conscious or subconscious?

Could they possibly in any way exonerate anyone? Was this a just situation? Was this the

trial by peers that the student government was yelling about?

The student government conducted a poll amongst students that showed they were more than 3-2 against any trial happening in the first place. Who ever listens to student government? Professor Sheridan's double jeopardy analogy is stupid. If MIT is supposed to be a mother, how many mothers turn their children in to the police? Remember, professor, it was MIT who brought us to court, not some outside force as your article implies. And after MIT spent a fortune trying to get us convicted and failed, they then tried to "get us" the other way, internally, using their tool, the discipline committee.

Finally, to show this committee's blindness, only very pressured souls would believe MIT's ridiculous lie that only people who were positively identified were charged. With all the administrators, faculty members, photographers, and student "pigs" who were anxiously remembering faces and writing down names, could they really only identify ten students when there were hundreds there, many well-known? One hundred students signed a complicity statement saying they were there. Andy Mermell, an undergraduate student on the committee who was at my trial stated publicly that he was there. Why was such a small number charged? For the same reason that the trials were closed and held when the campus was departing and for the same reason that the verdicts were given in the summer. They feared the reaction of the students. They could surely expel seven but not seventy. The seven would satisfy the conservative alumni, the business members of the Corporation, and the other people who have large stakes in MIT, namely the U.S. government whose policies such demonstrations are aimed against.

Power to the People!!!  
Gregory Habeeb '71

## The Tech

## Sports

## Benchwarmer

By John Kavazanjian

In case you haven't noticed, MIT has one of the finest water polo teams in New England. The way it is presently structured, though, water polo is not a varsity sport but a club sport, one in which not only undergraduates, but graduates also may play. In keeping with the increasing quality of water polo competition, in the increasing number of eastern schools playing what used to be a west-coast-dominated sport there has been a concerted effort towards making it a varsity sport.

Three years ago saw the beginning of water polo's rise to its current popularity at MIT. In the 1968-69 season, the club finished second to perennial winner Springfield in the New England Tournament, finishing the season with a 12-2 record. Last year the club finished third behind Springfield and Harvard, respectively, with a 10-4 record.

Credit for the success of the team must basically go to the players themselves. The recent surge was started by Bill Stage '68, no longer at MIT, and is continued up to the present with guidance from co-captains Dave James '71 and Pete Sanders '72. Last year, freshman swim coach Jay Moxley helped out with coaching but this year the team has a regular coach, varsity swim coach Charles Batterman. Right now, the team practices 6 days a week, 1½ hours a day.

It seems that the major reason for holding up the installation of varsity status has been the fact that no other school in New England has gone varsity yet. They all seem to be waiting for someone else to do it first and MIT, with just about all undergrads in the club and one of the strongest teams, seems to be a logical candidate to take the initiative.

Varsity status would mean a start on better organization for the sport not only at MIT but in all of New England. Right now, the referees are students at the competing schools or coaches at some of the other schools in the area. Setting up of a Greater Boston League would mean professionalization and standardization of officiating, something that is sorely lacking at this point. It would also mean a system of standings, playoffs, and all-star teams, leading to NCAA and national status.

The question will be decided by a meeting of the MITAA just after the end of the fall season. In the meantime, the team plays its next game tomorrow at 6:30 pm over at Northeastern.

## Tech ruggers topped by strong Dartmouth squad

By John Mangold

The MIT rugby team solved most of their defense problems from last week, but a strong, experienced Dartmouth squad and several unfortunate breaks sent them to their second straight defeat.

The first bad break was having the game scheduled at Dartmouth on the same day as the annual Dartmouth-Princeton homecoming game. Because of this the traffic was much worse than expected and the team arrived about two hours late for the game (about 1 pm). Thus most of Dartmouth was at the football game and the rugby game had been postponed until the football game ended. Cagily the Dartmouth captain told the Tech ruggers they could stay in a fraternity house where there was a free-flowing keg of beer. Fortunately, the ruggers immediately saw through the subtle plot and went off to see the football game instead. That is, most of the team did. Several players, however, after pondering long and longingly, decided it would be best to accept the hospitality and thus fool the opposition into mistaken overconfidence.

By 4:30 the two teams were on the field and ready to play. The first 20 minutes were scoreless. Time and again the MIT back line amazed the spectators with their new-found tackling ability. This was especially welcome considering that two of the last week's starters, Bill

Williams and Pat Bailey were lost to injuries.

Dartmouth finally scored after Tech had passed the ball out to the wing who fumbled when he was tackled. A Dartmouth back jumped on the loose ball and sprinted 35 yards down the sideline to score a try. The half ended at 3-0.

The game's tempo began to pick up phenomenally in the second half. The play moved up and down the field, but again it was Dartmouth who got the break. The ball came rolling out of a wild ruck about 15 yards from Tech's goal and it was kicked into the endzone. As one player from each team chased after it, the ball took a funny little bounce away from the defender and Dartmouth had an 8-0 lead with the successful conversion.

Soon afterward Tech came storming back. The ball was brought 50 yards downfield on a long combined run by Paul Kirshen and Don Arkin who finally went out of bounds on Dartmouth's 25. Then a scrum roll brought the ball to the 5 where Dartmouth was called for a penalty. Tech elected to run the ball and another scrum roll took the ball across with Herman Mayfarth and Ed Walker being at the bottom of the pile. Walker's conversion made the score 8-5. However Tech was unable to score again while Dartmouth scored on another breakaway try as the game ended. The final score was 13-5.



PLAYING IT CLOSE. Two examples of the close play that characterized Saturday's soccer game versus Middlebury. Jerry Maskiewics (left) just gets the step on a defender as Iain Glendinning (13) and Dave Peterson (far l.) look on. (Below) Rich Eskin (22) goes up for head ball as Dave Peterson gets squeezed below and John Kavazanjian (14) awaits developments. Middlebury edged the Techmen 2-1.

## Middlebury rally tops Tech booters; mark even at 2-2

By Nakir Minazian

The hardest type of loss for a team to take is one in which the team knows that it has done its best and played well, but still does not win. This was the case this weekend when the varsity soccer team played one of the strongest games that any MIT team has played in years, but came out on the losing end to Middlebury 2-1. It was the third straight year that Tech soccer teams have outplayed but lost close ones to Middlebury.

Middlebury opened with a tough hard charging offense right off the opening faceoff. Even though outsized, the Techmen met the charge and came back with their own game of slower ball control, working the ball well to the outside to wings Ken Stone '72 and Jerry Maskiewics '71 to open up the defense and then sending it into the middle to the insides.

The play stayed relatively even for most of the first period until midway through when the Engineers started to take the upper hand. Finally at the eighteen minute mark, Maskiewics took a pass from halfback Rich Eskin '72 and sent a shot across the penalty area. Left inside Iain Glendinning '72 picked it up and sent a low shot for the far right corner to put MIT in front, 1-0.

The remainder of the period and most of the second period saw a slackening off of play with most of the action by Tech halfbacks Eskin, Kavazanjian, and Fetrow. Right halfback John Kavazanjian '72 almost clicked with Dave Peterson '71 for another goal when Kavazanjian sent a shot from just outside the penalty area on



goal and Peterson sent a tough chance on a head ball just over the goal.

In the second half, the play picked up and shots on goal were plentiful. While MIT had only 7 shots in the first half (an average figure) the Techmen poured 8 shots on goal in the third period and 9 in the fourth. Middlebury had 8 and 7 in the third and fourth quarters respectively.

The Tech forwards controlled play in the third period, playing probably their strongest, except for several bad langes. The most disastrous of these was on a cross pass to the Middlebury right wing O'Neil. He took advantage of a defensive mixup to blast a hard and unexpected shot into the upper near corner to tie the score at 1-1 with only 1 minute left in the period.

Disaster hit again at the two minute mark of the final period when a high cross into the penalty area was fought for by two Middlebury forwards, one

Tech defenseman and Tech goalie Rich Straff '74. It was shot towards the open goal whereupon a halfback coming back tried to clear it and inadvertently put it in to put Middlebury up 2-1.

The remainder of the game saw the Techmen roar back at every opportunity and several times barely fail to score. All New-England star Maskiewics baffled the visitors' defense with passing and dribbling but it looked as if the booters were just not destined to pull it out, try as they would. Every good chance was repelled or nullified by tremendous 70-75 yard punts from the opposition goalie.

The booters will try to get back on the winning track this Wednesday night as they open their quest for the Greater Boston League title against Boston University. The game starts at 7:30 pm under the lights at BU.

## On Deck

Today

Cross Country(F)—Boston College, 4:00 pm  
Cross Country(V)—Boston College, 4:00 pm

## IM Sports

## SAE, LCA win key tests

This weekend's IM Football schedule started the series of crucial games that will determine the championship. In major A league games, SAE 'B' beat DU 27-13; SAE 'A' 27, BTP 0; LCA 28, DTD 0.

The SAE 'A'-BTP game was a tough defensive battle all the way. The first half saw a strong but frustrating offensive charge by the Betas. Bill Pinkston picked off an SAE pass early in the game, but BTP failed to capitalize. Several subsequent BTP chances were stifled by the powerful SAE defense. SAE finally broke the ice with quarterback Ken Weisshaar finding Bruce Wheeler in a pack of defenders for a long gain, and two plays later, hitting Wheeler again for the touchdown. SAE scored again in the fourth quarter with Weisshaar hitting Rich Freyburg with several key

passes, in a key drive, and then taking it over himself for the TD. The game was marked by 7 interceptions along with some fine rushing by SAE lineman Tom Bissell and several blocked passes by Beta defensive end Jeff Cove.

LCA used a powerful defense and a few long bombs on offense in dropping DTD. Dave Wilson intercepted on the first DTD play for LCA but the Delt defense held for one set of downs. A few plays later, Bob Symington did the same for LCA with the Delt defense holding again. The next set of downs, Symington intercepted again but this time LCA moved it in, capping it with a 4 yard pass to Mike Ashmore, and an extra point to Jerry Loe. LCA hit again on a 60 yard bomb to Ashmore and ended the half at 15-0 when LCA lineman Bzydriecki nailed Delt quarterback Shields for a safety. On the first play of the second period, LCA quarterback Snell hit Dave Wilson on a 45 yard bomb. Snell scored on an end run in the fourth quarter to cap the shut-out. Next week's key game sees LCA meeting BTP.

Due to an error of omission, the photo credits for Dave Vogel (baseball) and for Sheldon Lowenthal (soccer) were inadvertently missing from the last issue.

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