There are elevators ... 

Last Sunday night, a Student Center elevator lost count of its floor returns and got stuck on the roof. The Tech managing editor to the Student Center Library. That is the second such incident in the past month, and some consider it to be the worst ele- vator accident on the Cambridge campus ever.

There are two elevators in the Julius Stratton Student Center – one for students and one for visitors. During peak hours, the number varies from 1/4 to 3/4 full. Depending on how you wish to calculate the value of a partially-functioning elevator which is used by many, but does not seem to be the worst ele- vator accident on the Cambridge campus ever.

The stolen checks from the UA office were a different mat- ter. Sources close to the situa- tion have provided The Tech with this scenario for the theft:

By Norman Sandler

The articulate Kerry spoke to

it for extension of the war on

the roof, taxing the elevators

speak of elevator maintenance from the ground floor to

According to such concerned and·

involvement in Indo-China. His

voters at the Institute.

that Nixon has not lived up to

the front desk of the Cambridge

thieves found it necessary to

MIT offerings grow

in biology & medicine

By Carol McGuire

By Paul Schmidt

Two robbers have occurred at

the building after all was

(ceilings) that protects it from

the mail, in amounts totalling some

the UA office the day before

the UA office, to

UA theft

Both thefts were reported to

At 9:50 am, two employees

From the front desk of the

with the exception of Di-
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MIT offerings grow in biology & medicine

(Continued from page 1)

MIT offerings grow in biology & medicine

and human biology, but in a more flexible manner than the traditional medical school.

In the traditional program, all students take the same courses, at the same time, in a block system incompatible with the usual college semester system. Here, adjustments are made for the differing entrance knowledge and differing interest of the students. Also, since the students are more scientifically-oriented than the more traditional liberal-arts pre-med students, the training is more quantitative than that ordinarily gives. The courses are offered on the semester system, so that students can not only take advantage of the regular university offerings, but can also course in their former fields of concentration.

This can be exceedingly use-
ful, think of the advantages for a cardiologist who understands fluid mechanics, a neurologist who can use information theory, or a doctor-administrator who has studied management. Each student has studied both science and medicine, and so has greatly enriched his educational experience. He also, besides knowing something that can be immensely useful to them in their work.

One benefit of this flexibility is that students need not repeat any subject they may have already covered, but can start at an advanced level awkward in other areas of the medical-school curriculum or in other areas of special interest.

The courses are available to students not in the program, in a way medical school courses seldom are. This is a special benefit to students who might be interested in one aspect of the curriculum but not in totality, or those undergraduates who think they might be interested in medicine and wish to explore further.

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

more electives are properly chosen, to be ready to enter clinical work after the standard two years, as Dr. Irving London, chairman of the program, is an interview with The Tech. The program is not entirely for physicians-to-be; a second, major part of its objectives is to train bio-engineers and health technicians. This program is done with regular departmental programs or in the bio-engineering interdisciplinary program, with the cooperation and aids of the Harvard Medical School faculty and facilities.

This part of the program is very flexible and individualistic, being more or less specifically tailored for each student. In the program, a future bio-engineer plans his own program of studies with the help of medical doctor and the bio-engineers of his field.

A major part of this program is the interdisciplinary biomed- ical research being carried on in the faculty. Formerly, it was possible but difficult to do this, particularly since the engineers are not medical doctors, and so have no knowledge of medical research. Now, however, the auspices of the program, those interested in both medical research can get together, cross-fertilize ideas, and use techniques and tools from the physical sciences and apply them to medical problems.

This program backs the re-
searcher, allowing more of a scope, quality, and opportunity never before possible. Its formal organization also aids in securing funds, which naturally is a great help to any researcher. The pro-
gram not only helps the MIT researcher in bio-engineering, making physicians available to aid in research (a major asset, as Prof. Robert Mann asserts, since MD's tend to have a noticeably more flexible and individualistic approach to their work). Now, under the auspices of the program, those interested in both medical research can get together, cross-fertilize ideas, and use techniques and tools from the physical sciences and apply them to medical problems.

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Vietnam vets face neglect, unemployment

(Continued from page 1)

get of touch with the people that any
majority of the people that any
I
part of the American people.

ten he went on to call for a
greater amount of dedication on
the part of the American people.
Specifically, he called for
participation in Vietnam and El Salvador to
combat the notion held by a
majority of the people that any
tempt now to change "the
system" will only result in the
utility exemplified by previous
attempts. He also called for
an active responsibility on the part
of politicians to act in the interest
of the public, and stated that "we
need an administration that finds it more important to
hit ghetos rather than locker
rooms" as is the present case.
It was quite possibly no
minis that Kerry had managed to
upon the question of politics.
The Paulists were founded
with the belief that each man is
a member of the community and
he contributes his own thing.
Each is an individual with his
own talents and he is given the
freedom to use them in his own
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meditation, novices work in such
diverse areas as hospitals,
psychiatric rehabilitation centers and
Universities. They serve as
chaplains, co-retreat masters,
student teachers and psychiatric
nurses.
Paulist Seminarians create
special programs, direct "Days of Recollection" for CCD
instructors, direct film series,
exhibit with the use of media
to get the library as a preaching tool,
originate and edit the Paulist
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activities and organize Home
Visits, to mention just a few.
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For more information about
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ald C. Campbell, C.S.P., Voca-
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And now many of the best brands of condoms are available by mail from Population Planning Associates...and delivered to you in a plain package to protect your privacy.

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The first malt liquor
good enough
to be called BUDWEISER.

GIVE A DAMN.
USE A CONDOM.
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Drug report: new cures for heroin

By Molly Kaake

Although methadone has become widespread public acclaim, its use has many drawbacks and its addition does not present ethiical problems. Govern- ment and the government's ethical position on the subject. The procedure for eventual withdrawal is undetermined, and its long-term effects are unknown, and it has already spawned a flourishing black market.

Recently, two new true narcotic antagonists have been tested: cyclazocine and naloxone. Neither are addictive. Both show no tolerance effects, and the usual control administration does not force escalation of doses to obtain the desired effect. Whether cyclazocine produce a high, and only cyclazocine shows (slight) withdrawal symptoms. In theory, the antagonists have a greater affinity for the central nervous system site ("narcotic receptors") where the narcotics would ordinarily attach themselves. Thus the antagonist blocks the opiate from reaching the central nervous system.

Of the two, cyclazocine has received far more testing. In a typical regimen, as described in the American Journal of Nursing, July 1971, a volunteer addict is admitted to the hospital and signs some forms. He is then given an injection of heroin and given methadone dosages for 4-7 days for detoxification. He is then usually given a minimum of 4 mg/day in 4 days, during which he is usually given cyclazocine. As a result, the injection of induction period sides effects seen in many patients. These include convulsions, severe diarrhea, hallucinations, etc. Once a stable dose is established, he will enter some form of therapy. Some people have been on cyclazocine for over three years. Nearly all users will continue on the drug. Those who do not get high unless they skip one of their daily doses. The regimen was repeated for 24 hours. The regimen with cyclazocine is cut to 28 mg/day, so that no build-up to the daily dose is needed.

There are a myriad of problems associated with these agents, however, and success rates have been variable. DR. Max Fink reports that in five years of use in New York, only 50 of 500 patients stayed in the program. However, a recent report in June 1970, a team reported an average "overall acceptance and continued treatment" rate of 40% of 450 addicts.

Without therapy, the antagonists may do no harm more than for those whose addiction is a way of keeping to go to pieces. There is also the risk that the drug-dependent patient will just switch to barbiturates or alcohol. Many do or feel it like it because, unlike methadone, it gives them no high whatsoever. Their short period of action means they must be taken daily. And both are in short supply. Science writer Allen L. Hammond to the paste that cyclazocine, which supply the antagonists do to reluctantly, as a "public service" and relatively low. The standard potential market is not large.

Naloxone has its own problems. Continued use of cyclazocine causes a variety of side effects, including convulsions, hallucinations, hallucinations, etc. These effects will probably prevent widespread use of cyclazocine. Naloxone has no side effects to speak of, but it is a synthetic opiate. One 400 mg will hold off 50 mg of heroin for six hours, but longer periods require higher doses. Naloxone is in 8 mg capsules for 24 hours requires 2400 mg (compared cyclazocine 4 mg). Injection ineffective, but not only does the feel addicts must be broken from dependence. The high dosage problem is exacerbating by (its extreme scarcity. Naloxone derived from the synthetic cyclohexanimic opiate, and the difficulties of obtaining, large, steady supply runs up absurdly limited production. This scarcity and cost has already cramped research.

Business War discussed some possible solutions. One is to use implants, which will release the drug continuously. This allows much longer doses, and a single implant may last for months. Another possibility is EN-569, a new human test at Lexington, Ky., which similar to naloxone but lasts longer and is cheaper. Neither is currently used to wake up animals after opiate anesthesia, with opiate-trans-}

A people's bicentennial

By Lee Giguere

Last July 4th, speaking on nation-wide television, President Richard Nixon opened the official commemoration of the bicentennial of the American revo- lution. In his earlier revolutionary ad- dressee, he employed the same style which brought vociferous con- ditionary ardor, he employed the same rhetoric which brought vociferous con- ditionary ardor, he employed the same revolution. In an effort to recapture revolu- The procedure for eventual withdrawal is undetermined, and its long-term effects are unknown, and it has already spawned a flourishing black market.

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

By Michael Feirtag

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

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

It had been an uncertain morning. From his office on the second floor of building three, across the hall from the suite of offices occupied by the president, the chairman of the MIT Corporation, and their secretaries, Assistant to the President Constantine Simonides had heard nervous laughter from a few students who seemed to be loitering in the corridor just before the demonstration had begun in building seven. At some time a few hours earlier, two or three persons had been walking around with cap pistols.

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

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

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

The doors were rather flimsy. Made of the expensive hardwood that had induced student politicians to give the name "Teakwood Row" to the second floor of building three, both doors swung inward in a two-foot alcove in the secretarial/reception area of the suite of offices. At the top of one of the doors was a pin that fit into a slot in the ceiling of the door słoove, thus securing that door in its closed position. In conjunction with a bolt that fastened the two doors together, this flimsy mechanism would be all that locked the rectangle shut. There was no massive bar or any other similarly bulky but effective lock mechanism; apparently such an apparatus would be gauche on the door to the office of the two top men at an educational institution. There was perhaps a quarter-inch gap between the two closed doors even when locked; applying the method of lock-breaking involving slipping a laminated card into the lock mechanism to force it open—the method known as coop carding—would be easy here.

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

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

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

She was reading a document that has, in some mysterious way, come to be known as the People's Injunction, although none of those who had produced the document had so named it. The bullhorn, in fact, was part of the effort. The humor of injunctions is of a peculiar sort that is most effective when the injunction is read by an amplified emotionless male voice at a group
of very serious people huddled together under cold neon lighting. The demonstrators had believed that the delivery of this document would be enhanced by having a large number of voices reading through a bullhorn, but for some reason, although a bullhorn had been obtained, no deep bureaucratically-voiced male with any desire to serve as the medium had appeared. It was unfortunate, since it had been on this very spot that the MIT administration had served an injunction on a demonstration during the November Actions.

LITERATED TERRITORY IN MASSACHUSETTS

The Corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a juristic association for the protection of the power, the temple, the temple, a god, and its resources, human liberty and security for the aggandizement of humanity, has before it this document. The corporation, by resolution of the Board of Trustees, a position it had held a few days earlier, and Katsiaficas, a radical prominent in the University's internal affairs, has been confronted with the problem of an interdicted area I felt that it would be an interdicted area. The demonstrators had realized that others had planned a takeover of the offices, realized that momentarily a smashed door would be a fait accompli, and that anything very important would be in the offices. They were, therefore, in a very correct way coerced into entering the offices.

Three meetings, each attended by perhaps thirty persons, at which there had been considerable overlap in attendance—these meetings earlier in the week had planned the takeover. The meetings had certainly not been secret; anyone with rational suspicions could have known of their existence and had their work been barred from attending. The leaflets that had been written and distributed on Wednesday afternoon, after the breakup of the revolution, had arrived at an ultimatum which had been delivered Wednesday morning—the leaflets had if anything been too explicit; they had promised that a demonstration would take place, that those who did not come would be arrested, and that those who came would be given the possibility of sites for such an occupation, which had included the president's office. The other any other members of the corporation would be able to use the bathing house. (That steam room's inclusion had perhaps been nostalgic,—the sauna bath had indeed been "liberated" at some point in the November actions by a group of male and female students. This had horrified and frightened the freshman fencing team, which had been in the steam room at the time. The director of athletics had subsequently spent an afternoon putting "males only" signs up all over the shower areas.) The president's office seemed, at least to the radicals, to be very obviously, probably, curiously, totally, completely, almost, strongly deserted. Yet the arrival of the battering ram at the steamed marble doors had been greeted by the majority with apparent innocence. Instead, it had arrived as a ghastly and serious demonstration only as Katsiaficas insisted that Simionides get out of the way of the people. And the crowd had hesitated in front of the smashed door. It seemed that, of the demonstrators on the president's floor, only the four wielders of the battering ram had descended from the second floor to the president's office. Inexplicably, there were three secretaries present in the suite of offices. As the demonstrators swarmed through Johnson's door, they ran through Johnson's office to Killian's. The faces were recognizable to the officers. The unused door to the corridor from the president's office had been smashed in. He attempted to enter, and lead to a fight, and gave up his efforts to get in. The corporation's patrolmen, whom he knew, would perform after the document was read. The document had served an injunction on a demonstration during the November Actions. The demonstrators had understood that there would be a real pressure on that document. The corporation's patrolmen, whom he knew, hesitated in front of the smashed door. It seemed that, of the demonstrators on the president's floor, only the four wielders of the battering ram had descended from the second floor to the president's office. Inexplicably, there were three secretaries present in the suite of offices. As the demonstrators swarmed through Johnson's door, they ran through Johnson's office to Killian's. The faces were recognizable to the officers. The unused door to the corridor from the president's office had been smashed in. He attempted to enter, and walk to the door, and had a right to be there, and then—it would have been possible to get in, and there would have been very important action to have been performed, if anyth~ing had been too explicit; this is the demonstration which had been held during the November Actions.
It was some time before a key was found to room 9-150 and the door could be opened. Building nine served as office space for post-doctoral work in engineering; although room 9-150 was a lavishly appointed lecture hall, complete with facilities for closed circuit television, the building's reputation during the month under a bizarre regulation that it could not be used except for the advanced work, or otherwise only with the permission of the president of the Institute. Keys to the room were rare, and almost invariably persons arriving for some meeting would be obliged to wait outside the locked doors until a key could be located.

It was the afternoon of Wednesday, January 14, 1970, the day before the takeover. MIT had been presented with an ultimatum that morning.

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

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

O'Connor had a piece of paper to give Rosenblith, which he asked to sign. Rosenblith told O'Connor that he was not an MIT student, at which point Goreau spoke. Would the associate provost accept the paper from Goreau if Goreau offered it to him? Goreau nodded: "student of student body.

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

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

The demands were almost identical with the three points made by a resolution that had been passed on Tuesday night by the General Assembly, the representatives of the student body. The GA had resolved that the undergraduate student body president, Mike Albert, whom the faculty committee on discipline believed to be justice.

The meeting was collaborating on the writing of the ultimatum. It had a deadline: 5 pm Wednesday. Though it was uncertain at whose urging the group met, since all decisions seemed to be a consensus—if only in form, because different demands were made; the discipline committee, and the administration during Johnson's years as president, and was cutting short his few days' vacation to return to the Institute.

Temporary responsibility, at least to chair this meeting, had devolved then on Wiesner. So it was that, after the Institute had received an ultimatum, apparently from a collection of radical groups, he and Rosenblith had called this meeting.

Wiesner than gave a chronology. He began with the first hearing before the discipline committee of Michael Albert, the president of the undergraduate student body. Albert had been expelled by the faculty disciplinary committee for violating a judicial process that was over; that the present system must be abolished; and that previous outcomes of the process were not to be reopened. It was a much simpler, more lenient treatment than that received by the graduate students, but it was still a harsher punishment than any that had preceded it. Rosenblith had had a much more lenient treatment than that received by the graduate students, but it was still a harsher punishment than any that had preceded it.

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Wiesner then gave an account of that morning's events: the ultimatum and the telephone calls. There had been a series of telephone calls throughout the morning, since the first hearing that morning in which no one had spoken. Some student on SAG attempted to mention the GA that meeting that the faculty members who were there, up to 100% of them, had been informed of the crisis, and was cutting short his few days' vacation to return to the Institute.

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committees; or the administration. Curiously, there were no members of the discipline committee at this gathering save Nyhart, who was a member ex officio. In fact, Nyhart's role in the disciplinary system as it was organized at that time was, many felt, an inappropriate one. The discipline committee was charged with the task of persons to whom complaints would be made, Nyhart would transmit charges to the discipline committee, and Nyhart would serve as chair of the committee at any discipline committee hearing. In view of this state of affairs, at least one student argued during the course of the discipline committee hearings in the fall of 1969 that Nyhart's title would be a disgrace to the students.

It occurred to Simonides that certainly some group, perhaps this one, could attempt to write a statement on the committee's work in general, and the Albert case in particular, and that the means of disseminating a position paper existed in the Institute Report (the MIT house newspaper). They had been assembled to talk, a more gossip tabloid for blander times). But it seemed to Simonides that it would be difficult, and perhaps impossible, to determine a chain of statements that would lead to a representation of the truth of what had happened.

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

Lamson was indignant. Administrators had no business meddling in the business of the discipline committee. Lamson had prepared a statement with his committee anyway, which he would be releasing shortly. He could not have known that he would read the statement before an emergency faculty meeting the next day.

It was 1:00. Everyone went home.

Another meeting took place on Wednesday night, perhaps only in response to some instinctive need to hold meetings. This discussion was almost entirely a talk about tactics, and a consideration of its sources. Lamson said that many of the students were in SAG, Vice President Kenneth Wadleigh, Prof. Elias Gynopoulos (a discipline committee and FAG member), and Wynne, who divided his time between the two terrains.

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

Though Howard Johnson appeared about 11 pm, the meetings did not end. Lamson was a strapping youth, who, by this time, was out, and those at the meeting thus knew that there would be at least a rally in building seven the next day, and that they would need to prepare for that rally. I was destroying the president's office. More than that, they could not guess.

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

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

'About 9:45 am, Officer O'Malley noticed that two persons carrying a ten foot length of six inch diameter pipe had entered Johnson's office shortly past eight, stopped, watched the two walked toward building four, where they tanned right and disappeared from sight. O'Malley reported to Lamson the next day, and showed him a photograph of some earlier radical action which recognized one of the two as Steve Krasner; he had seen Krasner at least a rally in building seven the next day, and two were welded across the coupled pipes; so that four persons could have the structure. O'Malley occasionally helped.

It was now shortly before noon. As Zona later testified, they had been well prepared in the building, where he assisted them in cutting the pipe into two lengths.

The demonstration was beginning in the lobby of building seven.

IN THE EARLY AFTERNOON of the day of the takeover, a huge crowd milled along in the corridor of building three's second floor. Comprised entirely of persons in varying degrees sympathetic to the tactics of the occupiers, the group included high ranking faculty members, among them many department heads; campus patrolmen; and every student politician then extant. The door to Howard Johnson's office was open, and a security guard was standing near his desk while the battering ram lay on the floor inside the office a few feet from the door it had forced open.

Johnson did not enter the room or go near. His office was a meeting of the president's office. That room contained, shortly after noon, about four campus patrolmen and perhaps 16 administrators and high-ranking faculty. The president's office had become a bullhorn zone, the occupied territory began at the door from Johnson's office to the secretarial/reception area, all of which, through to and including Killian's office, was controlled by the occupiers.

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

Wells Eddleman stood in the corridor, content to listen to David Rosenblith. Eddleman was a bit apprehensively that no one had the right to enter the buffer zone, since that act alone would indeed constitute trespassing. Eddleman thought that those in Johnson's office might be trying to determine if the occupiers had, in fact, obtained permission to enter the office, as the occupation had, in fact, included high level administrators who could obviously do as they pleased. Wells Eddleman stood in the corridor, content to listen and wondering just what would be the response to the demands? Eddleman did.

Johnson's office held more and more people. It had become a data gathering point. As it happened, the apparatus in the welding lab was out of order. 1971 through the windows of the five floor of the building, which weapons assisted them in cutting the pipe into two lengths.

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The Nice and Emerson, Lake; and Palmer, the premier band of English musicians, into Boston. Following the usual, Tuesday brought.

At one point, the Nice and Emerson; Lake; and Palmer, the premier band of English musicians, into Boston. Following the usual, Tuesday brought.

Frank Loesser created a real one-man show when he wrote the book, lyrics, and music to The Most Happy Fella. The plot can easily be faulted, but few faults lie in the music, or the direction by the Harvard Dramatic Club at the Loeb Drama center. The sets are one of the few major criticisms this reviewer would make of the play. Although they have the expected reconciliations, the audience is happy with the action and the musical arrangements. The Nice and Emerson, Lake; and Palmer, the premier band of English musicians, into Boston. Following the usual, Tuesday brought.

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

(Continued from page 1) These are the basic, built-in complications which lead to poor service and building W20 elevators. Very little can be done, short of complete rebuild- ing of the Student Center, which is unlikely. Yet there are complications. In addition to mere design, there is function.

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

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

The elevators in the Student Center were purchased by Ohio, which services the vast majority of MIT elevators, or any other well-known company in the business. The Beckwith Elevator Company of M. St., Ml., installs and services these two technolo-
gies.

One of the chief service tech- nicians from Beckwith outlined the basic logic: how the equipment was installed and services these two technolo-
gies.

95% of the disorders are the result of vandalism, and some of it is not so obvious. For starters, I have never seen a downtown elevator taken apart (i.e., with its control mechanism panel moved) in 20 years. It has hap- pened several times at MIT. Students are just as curious about elevator workings than the general public, and if they don’t put it back together right, we have to fix it.

He went on to note, "some of the damage is malic- ious, too. Someone stuck a por- table radio into the elevator [no details given] causing a short circuit.

The repairmen, after la- mbasting the building’s design and discussing on “unwar- ranted tampering with complex equip-C- ment,” explained that under the then-existent service contract, MIT, burnt-out lights and missing call buttons would not be replaced very often (say twice a month). In particular, he mentioned pos- sible installation of a new call button on the fourth floor in the next two or three weeks. That deadline expired three weeks ago, and there is still no button down on the fourth floor west elevator.

There is a plug in for the “fail-service contract” that Beckwith can negotiate with MIT, “It will improve ser-

v-ice,” he told this reporter.

Peter Logsdin of Physical Plant explained how. Under the old POG (Design and Guarantee) contract, the ele- vator basically belonged to MIT, not Beckwith. Major repairs and occasional inspection of the equipment for burnt-out lights and missing call buttons was done under the then-existent service contract, MIT, burnt-out lights and missing call buttons would not be replaced very often (say twice a month). In particular, he mentioned pos-
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Under a “full-service contract” with MIT, burnt-out lights and missing call buttons would be replaced every two weeks. When asked, he said that some other company could service the ele- vators, and that the contract could be cancelled at any time with reasonable notice. When the contract was structured, he commented, “It’s a one-year contract, but we are not bound to that.” He noted that Beckwith should be given a little more than “prove itself,” but that the contract could be cancelled at any time with reasonable notice. When the contract was structured, he commented, “It’s a one-year contract, but we are not bound to that.” He noted that Beckwith should be given a little more than "prove itself," but that the contract could be cancelled at any time with reasonable notice.

Shepherd does hold out some hope for improvement of ser-
v-ice, in spite of the built-in limitations detailed above. Some have suggested making the ele- vator express in one direction or the other, or perhaps having two or three elevators in service, two or three (where Lobdell and 20 Chimneys generate heavy traffic that could walk in from the outside). Physical Plant is sympathetic but cannot act without a thorough traffic sur-
v-ey. Money has been requested, but has yet to be approved. “It requires all-day elevator riding, too,” said Shep-

hird, “but if some group of stu-
dents was willing to do it, it might very well help the situa-
tion immensely.” We need defini- tive data, not guesswork.

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

1) Walk whenever feasible.

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

3) Don’t push both buttons. Figure out which elevator is coming next, and push the but-

ton on that one.

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

Murphy, the junior partner of the consulting firm, was pessimis- tic about chances for better service in the short run, but has long-range proposals which he will present to the MIT commu-
nity over I.A.P.

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together. In the meantime, there are some suggestions which might alleviate the situation, according to Arthur Murphy, of Brown and Murphy Elevator Con- sultants:

1) Walk whenever feasible.

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

3) Don’t push both buttons. Figure out which elevator is coming next, and push the but-

ton on that one.

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

Murphy, the junior partner of the consulting firm, was pessimis- tic about chances for better service in the short run, but has long-range proposals which he will present to the MIT commu-
nity over I.A.P.

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B-State 2nd half tops gym

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

The team had to get a good lead in the first half to counteract Boston State's strong second half. The three B's on floor exercise, Beck, Bocek and Bell, did their part with another new record event score of 23.0. Senior captain Dave Beck also broke his two week old individual record with 8.4. This gave MIT a 6.1 lead of 1.1 after the first event.

The third events, rings, did even better as they beat the opposition by 2.1. The dynamic duo of Dave Millman '72 and Jarvis Middleton '74 scored another 1-2 finish with 6.85 and 6.5. The meet was decided, though, on the second event, pommel horse. Instead of winning the event, as they should have, the Techmen lost it by a stunning 2.4. Junior Dennis Dubro hit his normal floor routine on the pommel horse with 6.35, but the other two on the event broke and together only scored 8.4.

8.4. The second half started with MIT ahead by only .5, so despite their efforts, the remaining men couldn't hold off Boston State. The Techmen hit well on all three events, but were only able to pull out one second and two thirds of the first three places. Larry Bell '74 got second on parallel bars with 7.25. Danny Bocek '72 with 8.4 on vaulting and John Austin '74 with 5.9 on high bar accounted for the third places. The team lost the second half by 3.8 to give a final score of Boston State 119.9, MIT 116.95.

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

Floor exercise: MIT 23.0 Beck 8.4, Bocek 7.6, Bell 7.8; Boston State 21.9
Pommel Horse: MIT 14.75 Dubro 6.35, Bayer 5.2, Bell 3.2; Boston State 17.9
Rings: MIT 18.52 Millman 6.85, Middleton 6.5, Bocek 4.9; Boston State 16.1

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By Rick Henning

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

In the first game against Babson, that first mistake was not too long in coming, as the MIT defenders overplayed the puck and Babson put the puck in the net at 0:33 of the first period to give them a 1-0 lead. After the poor start, the defense steadied considerably and did a fine job for the rest of the period, easily winning a minor penalty for tripping.

In the second period, the MIT penalty-killers were put to the test, as four minor penalties put the Engineers on the defensive for a good portion of the period. On the third MIT penalty, when both teams were out of the penalty box, Babson scored their other goal, this one coming at 12:13. The third period saw the action slow down somewhat, as neither team was able to score. MIT goalie Jerry Horton made a couple of fine saves and held the spread to two goals.

By Mike Charette

The indoor track team scored their first win of the season Saturday as it mastered Bates in Maine, 60-49. Highlight of the meet was Dave Wilson's record-breaking performance in the pole vault. Wilson, a 165-lb. junior, sailed over the bar at a height of 15 1/2" to break his own record established last year by a half-inch. His rise was also a personal best, both indoors and outdoors. Ed Rich '72 took second place.

Scott Peck '73 was a double winner in the meet, as well as Brian Moore '73. Peck cleared 5'10, in the high jump and took his first place over Greg Moore '73, who also jumped 6', on fewer misses. Peck won the long jump, too, Moore scored 6'8 in the 3.5'-4.0' weight throw and the 16'6.75" shot put with times of 1:57.7 and 49.51" respectively. Craig Lewis '73 improved his time by nine seconds over his previous outing in the two-mile run, winning in 9:47.9. In the 45.4-yard high hurdles, Bob Tren- nier and Al Lau '72 made it one-two for MIT, in a swift 5.8 second time. Paul Puffe '75 continued to improve as he took second place in the 1000-yard run. Dane Myers '72 also took a second, in the mile, with a 4:27.8 clocking. Tom Hansen '76 ran the six-mile in a time of 1:17.2 to take second place.

Results:
35-lb. weight: 1) Moore (MIT) 55'7"; 2) Shinn (B); 3) Riser (R, 54'8"
1 mile -relay: 1) MIT (Zimmerman, Puffe, Hansen, Myers) 8:23.7; 2) Babson (Wend, Maddus (B); 3) Graf (B)
5000: 1) Moore (MIT) 15:13.6; 2) Shinn (B); 3) Riser (R)
2 mile: 1) Lewis (B) 9:47.9; 2) Maddas (B); 3) Graf (B)
100 yd.: 1) Enos (B) 22:17.2; 2) Puffe (MIT); 3) Gore (B)
40 yard: 1) Bortzin (B); 2) Moore (MIT); 3) DeRouin (B)
45.4 yard high hurdles: 1) Trennier (MIT); 2) Lau (MIT); 3) Leveille (B)
77-68 victory over Norwich. The game wasn't as close as the score indicated, as Coach Barry substituted freely in the last ten minutes of each half.

Norwich came out in a col-lapsing man-to-man defense which proved ineffective, as good baskets by Tech's experienced front line and balanced scoring built MIT's lead to 15-12. Mit's Mike Kibler showed extra hustle, getting four loose rebounds and beating up on much taller himself.

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

MIT's starters returned to begin the second half and found Norwich had switched to a 2-3 trap defense. Forewarned by scouting reports, the Engineers were not caught out of the corner and ripped the zone apart with long-range shooting by Cleveland and Godfrey. After being out-scored 14-11, Norwich subsi- tuted its man-to-man team. By himself. Roger King '73, a 6'6" center from the cold and cheer relatively tall 20 degrees on Thursday. In the previous outing in the two-mile run, winning in 9:47.9. In the 45.4-yard high hurdles, Bob Tren- nier and Al Lau '72 made it one-two for MIT, in a swift 5.8 second time. Paul Puffe '75 continued to improve as he took second place in the 1000-yard run. Dane Myers '72 also took a second, in the mile, with a 4:27.8 clocking. Tom Hansen '76 ran the six-mile in a time of 1:17.2 to take second place.

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3400: 1) Moore (MIT) 9:47.9; 2) Shinn (B); 3) Riser (R)
200 and 400: 1) Moore (MIT) 21.9; 2) Shinn (B)
1 mile: 1) Moore (MIT) 4:27.8; 2) Shinn (B); 3) Riser (R)
800: 1) Moore (MIT) 2:08.5; 2) Shinn (B); 3) Riser (R)
440: 1) Moore (MIT) 55.7; 2) Shinn (B); 3) Riser (R)
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