Economic pressures stymie Simplex plans

By Robert Foster

Prospects are becoming increasingly dim for development of the 20-acre MIT-owned Simplex factory site, purchased for development in the late 1960s and early 1970s. Simplex, which is a 1,200-unit housing development on the site, has been prepared by the Institute over the years, but a soft housing market, a sluggish economy, and rising construction costs have all contributed to the current state of development. Simplex was conceived in part as an experiment in low-cost housing. Development now woul...
The Institute would also like to develop part of the Simplex land for commercial tenants, in the manner of Harvard's Holyoke Center in Harvard Square. Competition for commercial tenants in Cambridge is already intense, however, so no action is likely in the near future unless a major tenant can be found.

If the land continues unused, MIT might give up the rule of developer and sell it. A profit-making developer would benefit from tax breaks the MIT, which pays no taxes, could not claim. The Institute, of course, would lose control over what would be built right next to it — this control was one of the stated reasons for buying Simplex — but according to a Planning Office official, the cost of the land would preclude almost anything but the high-quality construction MIT had in mind.

MIT's housing problems are similar to those of the city as a whole, which Anthony Hervey of the MIT Real Estate Office explained briefly. The demand for housing is acute, yet many people can no longer afford even what there is. The situation is critical, but the trend is unclear.

Cooperation is the only thing which will save the world from some of the problems it faces, but whether individuals can really apply themselves to common problems is, in Hervey's view, a moot point. "I don't know how to accomplish cooperation," without cost to individual rights, he added, but the lack of an easy answer does not mean that no attempt should be made.

During the question and answer period, Hervey predicted that Nixon will announce a major non-defense, non-defense technological effort in January.
BU profs examine food co-op phenomenon

By Charlotte Cooper

Food co-ops aren’t a new concept. They’ve existed in this country many times before their most recent emergence involving suburbanites and blue-collar workers as well as students. Two BU College of Business Administration professors, interested in examining this pattern developing across economic classes, are carrying out a study from both a marketing and a sociological point of view. They encourage MIT students involved in co-ops to participate in their project, which requires no more than a questionnaire and an interview.

Ed Wertheim, who teaches human behavior and organizational theory, and Ron Cutner, a professor of marketing, organized a panel of co-op leaders last September to discover how various groups operated. Armed with an $1100 grant from the Boston University Fund, they then developed a questionnaire distributed during the past month to 15 of the 28 participating groups. Says Wertheim: “Cutner is interested in discovering the co-op member’s attitudes toward consumer behavior, differing from that of the average shopper. I’m more involved with the interview side of the study, which revolves around how this type of voluntary organization is formed, how it’s run, why people leave.”

Permanent or transient, the food coop is now flourishing in the Boston area. One Cambridge group has divided its 500 members into three sections. BU boasts a membership of 800, although each week only about two-thirds place orders. Wertheim has found that most groups follow a similar food-buying pattern. A list of the week’s produce prices is distributed to members who shop. Information obtained from questionnaires is for statistical purposes only. “Most groups have only one person out of 500 wants artichokes, then you don’t buy artichokes because they cost too much. The actual shopping is generally done in Chelsea, the produce wholesalers for the Boston area. At their stands, owners wheel and deal with representatives from supermarkets as well as private and co-op shoppers. Purchased co-op food is taken to a distribution area, where each member picks up their orders. Some groups are sufficiently organized to pack each order in a labeled carton. Although each co-op member is theoretically required to do some services, Wertheim has found that most groups are held together by a dedicated core of workers who may look on the organization as a part of the new lifestyle of communal living, a means to breaking down barriers between people. In a suburb community, or a step towards politically organizing the urban poor.

Members of this group are expected to make all their findings available to participating groups. They may compile a catalogue describing the activities of all co-ops, thereby attracting other groups. Information obtained from questionnaires is for statistical purposes only. “Most groups are really happy to participate. They want feedback concerning what other co-ops are doing. They want to see how much else is done in Chelsea,” says Wertheim who wonders if the co-op effort is actually decreasing supermarket profits. The movement, he feels, will have to grow much larger to affect big stores and with increased size will come the danger of bureaucracy. “By bureaucracy,” he explains, “I mean a controlling structure.” Already the larger groups have been forced to hire co-ordinators. Wertheim has observed with interest how these groups based on the ideology of democratic participation, manage to remove members from the organization.”

Interest in this pattern is rising. Last year three MIT food co-ops flourished in the area. Information obtained from questionnaires is for statistical purposes only. “Most groups have only one person out of 500 wants artichokes, then you don’t buy artichokes because they cost too much. The actual shopping is generally done in Chelsea, the produce wholesalers for the Boston area. At their stands, owners wheel and deal with representatives from supermarkets as well as private and co-op shoppers. Purchased co-op food is taken to a distribution area, where each member picks up their orders. Some groups are sufficiently organized to pack each order in a labeled carton. Although each co-op member is theoretically required to do some services, Wertheim has found that most groups are held together by a dedicated core of workers who may look on the organization as a part of the new lifestyle of communal living, a means to breaking down barriers between people. In a suburb community, or a step towards politically organizing the urban poor.

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Battering Ram—III

By Michael Frick

Marv Keshner was awake early on Friday morning, putting up posters around the Institute publicizing the student meeting that he and two others had planned for that afternoon.

He arrived at the dean of the school of engineering's conference room—which had become known as the war room—a half hour before the scheduled start of the meeting of the augmented academic council—at 8:30 instead of 9:00.

Many members of the academic council—mostly academic deans—were drifting out of the room when he arrived. It appeared that the academic council had met earlier that morning, and the meeting had been unknown to FAS/SAG.

Keshner had been in the occupied offices earlier, and had given the occupiers a poster. Now, in the war room, he gave one to Simoides:

"Simoides, I found Johnson and offered him the poster. Johnson became furious. For a long moment, he stared at the poster proffered by Simoides, then he turned to Keshner. There was a rather horrible silence. Johnson began to speak, then stopped. There was a long pause.

"Here we have been consulting with you students, Johnson finally said. Why had the students gone off on silence. Johnson began to speak, then stopped. There was a rather horrible silence. Johnson began to speak, then stopped. There was a long pause.

"Johnson asked if the meeting could be called off. It appeared that the academic council had met earlier that morning, and the meeting had been unknown to FAS/SAG.

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"Johnson asked if the meeting could be called off. No, Keshner did not think it could. Keshner found himself guided by Simoides into a room in the complex of offices adjoining the war room. Simoides began speaking. Keshner suddenly thought he understood the anger. As Simoides spoke, it seemed to Keshner that Simoides was saying that he and another—seemingly Gray—had convinced the academic council to continue to wait, and not to take any precipitate action. Apparently, there had been considerable sentiment in the academic council to take action on the occupation, and it had only been assurances that it seemed very possible that the demonstrators were losing support and would be leaving of their own volition reasonably soon that had pacified the council for the present.

"If the radicals could attend a meeting in the afternoon with hopes of proselytizing the student body, there would be no inclination to leave the occupied offices before the end of that meeting. And if they succeeded at the meeting in galvanizing student support . . .

A second exchange with Johnson and Simoides occurred minutes later. How well had the meeting been publicized, they wanted to know now, as they turned toward asking again if the meeting could be called off. It now seemed to Keshner that the administration was seeking a path of least resistance out of this crisis, choosing a cosmetic method of dealing with immediate events without much, if any, thought to long-range problems, and without bothering at all with doing something about the events that had precipitated those events, in particular a disciplinary system that had become abhorrent to most of the undergraduates.

Keshner made no attempt to argue with the administrators' choice of short-term crisis management. He repeated that he did not think he could call off the meeting.

Simoides left the room. Keshner had work to do in preparation for the student meeting. He decided to leave, and return if he could for whatever part of the meeting he could find time for.

Suddenly, Keshner noticed that Kenneth Waldridge was in the room, speaking on the telephone. As Keshner listened, he realized that Waldridge was speaking with the Institute's legal counsel. It seemed he was conferring on the progress of an attempt to obtain a temporarily restraining order, an injunction. Keshner looked up. "That—"

Welcome to the big time, Waldridge drawled.

Wells Eddleman had been awake all night. Eddleman had returned to the occupied offices after the intermittent FAS/SAG meeting. Everyone was sleeping. One person was sitting up in the secretaries' area, looking at the door from Johnson's office to the occupied area; that was the extent of its protection. The floor was almost completely covered with sleepers, from the socialist realist painting into Killian's office.

One campus parttime stodard in the corridor, two in Johnson's office.

Eddleman returned to Baker. He began examining 8.04, Principles of Quantum Physics, having borrowed someone's lecture notes—Keshner's, as it happened. He had slept perhaps three hours in the past 72.

When he was not staring at the screwed short crawling with screwed equations, he paxed. At 4 am, he was back in the office, having ingested quantum physics for about three hours. The quiz was to be at 10 the morning.

He remained at the offices until about 6:30. At one point he spoke for about half an hour with a campus parttime student who stood in the corridor. A few people knew who was walking around the building seven lobby; he spoke with them.

At 6:30 he was back in Baker for an eventful breakfast. In his room, he took two oranges, six bottles of Coca Cola from his refrigerator, imbued them, and waited for them to take effect. Shortly, his heart quickened, and he sensed his drowsiness
I handled rapidly for fear of its poison sting, and either a typewritten words, tantalizingly indecipherable though "You will have one hour to take this examination," he distributed. A proctor stood at the front of the room of police under any circumstances, however, was totally the quiz to begin and had abandoned any efforts at last were wearing off. He understood that he must find a meeting and descended to the basement, where clusters already 9:40. He had twenty minutes. He left the injunction. His mind was now on the 8.04 quiz which he arriving late at a meeting, he gathered that the tardy by fifteen minutes. In the disorientation of of several vending machines. At one...
happened?” or would seek to enforce it themselves—I think that’s very unlikely.

John was not the kind to think the judicial processes have been abused by getting an injunction or temporary restraining order, seeing it as a means, but never seeking its enforcement. I’d say this is not easily to compute in what we were in January of two years ago, to ask for a temporary restraining order. It’s not as if he was being made a hostage—one you would be almost duty bound to return to the campus. In fact, he didn’t come back to the meeting, so we couldn’t ask the judge then what to do, and “what to do” —any and all of the options were open to us. The simplest action, in that sense, is not out of your hands.

Appropriately, it was understood by all present that the option of obtaining an injunction meant that if that injunction itself did not induce the occupiers to vacate, MIT would return to the court fairly rapidly. It was also understood, appropriately, that it was a voting proposition: that if the court had been told that his injunction had not been obeyed would not be slandering against sending police to the campus immediately.

The other option offered by Johnson was a direct appeal to police to remove trespassers.

Again, John Wynne:

All the occupants of the office, perhaps went to the office or were collected in the war room, possibly intending to go to the officers, were wanted as frequently and as best we could warn them that the police were coming. If they are creating a barrier to presence, was an act of trespass, and would subject the violating person to arrest. In this way, perhaps you will be invited to the police and ask them to arrest and remove trespassers from the presence of what’s what was not related to University Hall. It was an act which is decided it’s not an overstep, I’m talking about its legality—the occupants were declared trespassers, and the police were called to enforce that order.

I want to pursue a little further the question of whether you were invited to take the trespassers, or were they a trespasser, or is it a trespass you were asked to allow for the enforcement of it. On the other hand if you get an injunction, it’s not a question of police presence at a specific event, which you can’t be absolutely certain what the time, what the outcome will be.

The question of what control, if any, MIT might have in this context, really isn’t the issue. It’s a question of how safe, at any rate, no hard evidence exists to judge the matter. But it would be naive to believe that the judicial system would be able to determine what is a good time for a contentious university, or more, important, as a taxpayer, even if, contrary to radical beliefs, a judge can remain uninfeld of the Institute’s status as a defendant counselor. And it would be similarly naive to believe that in general MIT would have no ability to influence the nature of a police action on campus.

Wynne, who, as will be seen, spent that afternoon in conference with the chief of police of Cambridge (but cannot remember anything concrete about the bust that they planned as a contingency), asserts:

The decision on what would be done had apparently been meant by Johnson to be a decision for the MIT police to make come to the campus, and were it effective, the range of options would be limited, it requires, say, five hours to get the police out of control. You can declare somebody a contractor. And it would be similarly naive to believe that MIT would have no ability to influence the police sand ask them to Marrs and remove trespasserls from the property by gettins an injunction or temporary restraining order, waying in the long.
I

Lines were forming at each of the microphones placed in the aisles. Those who waited to speak were in the majority sympathetic to the radical viewpoint. Their views seemed to meet a favorable reception in general, though pleas for support of the takeover—pleas that appeared somewhat effete—were met with icy perception by many students of the illusion of the administrators. Perhaps it was that in having, continually, had been doing whatever they could do until the bust seemed imminent, when he decided he would attempt to speak to Johnson. 

The audience was in Kresge Auditorium, voting in the presidential election. Simonides left the meeting with a strengthened conviction that the occupation and its support were perfectly logical.

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The demonstrators moved to the student center, after which, having panned a few dormitories, and augmented their numbers to about 100, they moved to the president's house at 111 Memorial Drive, where the president had not lived in some time.

There was a small but unruly scene developed. According to Johnson's statement of January 18, "one of the demonstrators climbed up to a first floor window and kicked in the face one of the campus patrolmen who attempted to remove him." Apparently the demonstrators, in attempting to post a list of demands on the president's office, had tried to post a list of demands on the occupied offices. God, he said to a.

Simonides had driven to Johnson's house in time to witness the events there. He then returned to the president's office.

Those members of FAS/GAG who were readily accessible had been allowed in to inspect the occupied area; faculty chairman Martin had been telephoned. He was now wandering about the offices; God, he said to a student on SAG, isn't it awful,-referring to the damage, whose extent, according to Johnson's statement of January 18, was considerable. (Simonides has declined to release the photographs MIT had taken over the weekend.

The president's house on SAG is a two-story brick building; its front door is quite small and is always locked. When the group reached it, the door was locked.

Wadleigh, but it missed him and went through a window instead. A rock was thrown toward the president, in attempting to post a list of demands on the president's office. Nichols replied. Why increase the tension?

The pounding on the walls was heard within; the group had returned from their early campus trip. They were able to enter through the front door and to force their way into the first floor of the building.

During the last week in February, charges were readied to bring eleven students before the disciplinary committee. Deans Nyhart, who would under the new regulations adopted by the faculty at a meeting on March 26, 1970 announced that American forces would invade Cambodia. The hearings were held in the middle of May.

The disciplinary committee hearings were to have begun on May 6, 1970. At the beginning of May, President Richard Nixon decided that American forces would invade Cambodia.

The hearings were held in the middle of May.

Ex-pulsion of seven students resulted.

On Thursday, May 21, the two disruptors of classes lost their appeal of an April 13 conviction on two counts. Judge George Johnson of Middlesex Superior Court convicted them to two months in the Billerica Correctional Institution and fined them $50. When the mother of one became hysterical, the judge castigated her for "not bringing up your son properly"

A law passed a month before Steve Kramer had been acquitted in 1970 required an automatic appeal by the District Attorney to the Massachusetts State Supreme Court. The case was reinstated, 4-1.

On Tuesday, April 6, 1971, Kramer was found guilty of manufacturing a burglarious instrument.

And, some time the first night of the occupation, it was through this door that the battering ram had been removed from the offices.

For some reason, its fate is a matter of rumor. Those who do not know for certain what became of it do not wish to know, just as those radicals who do not know the identity of the four persons who smashed in the door do not wish to know and if there are any who do know, they do not communicate so much as the fact that they do know.

All rumors agree that the ram was placed in the basement of Bentley Hall, where it rested for some unknown length of time.

The rumors do not agree on the manner in which the ram disappeared forever. One story contends that the ram was driven to the Charles River. There is a place along the bank not far from the MIT crew pavilion where pipes enter the Charles bearing hot water that has cooled the enormous coils at the Francis Bitter National Magnet Laboratory, and the temperature of the river near them is almost as warm as the air is. But there are some who remember that in January of 1970, the river was not frozen over at all. Winter was mild that year.

This is the final section of a three parts series.)
Funk & Zep: sincerely loud

E Pluribus Funk – Grand Funk Railroad (Capitol) New Led Zeppelin (Atlantic)

Well, I know you don’t, but there are a hell of a lot of people who like Led Zeppelin and Grand Funk Railroad. Their records sell millions without the benefit of much radio play. Their concerts sell out without publicity.

But you don’t like these groups: You have heard a razzamataz by one Funk or two by Grand Funk that grooved you out and you stopped listening to Led Zeppelin after the second album. If the conversation turns to either of them, you produce the most ingenuous, descriptive jargon you can muster, knowing full well that you’ve got most of your friends, the rock press, and countless rock music polls behind you in your opinion. The group’s popularity you attribute to mass bad taste.

But there has to be a better reason than that. The first one is very obviously volume. There is still a very large following for groups who can tear the ceiling and shake the seats at a concert. And at home with the headphones on, the ears still ring for an hour after the record is finished. But you don’t like thee noise. The easiest song on the album can be forgotten (on any turntable) because someone has to do the singing.

So, in total, Led Zeppelin’s main drawback is that it tends to be very loud. If you can imagine yourself past that point, you might actually find yourself enjoying their new album. They haven’t given up having an occasional noisy song and the foundation is usually so interesting that you’ll enjoy it, too. Most loud groups on the market have a weak underpinning – a typical record for Led Zeppelin album might easily be the worst cut on that record. You'll swear you’ve heard every guitar lick somewhere else before you hear it here. This is not really to say the record is bad, just that it’s a little noisy. And, of course, it is loud.

The easiest song on the album for everybody to like is “Footsteps” (which is, perhaps, too plain, old, anybody-can-do-it rock and roll). This progressive song (called, amazingly enough, “Rock and Roll”) on the Led Zeppelin album only serves to be the worst cut on that record. Draw your musical conclusions from that.

A couple of things about Zeppelin’s vocals. The music is often good enough so that you can ignore Robert Plant’s singing (if you don’t like it), the same way many early Ian Anderson vocals can be forgotten (on any album when the music needs is a beat, and at home, you can turn up the volume, the power of the music needs to be felt.)

In general, Zep will have a very few songs that are more like a very loud Jethro Tull. They’ve got All’s best trick, the repetition, down pat. Ever since way back, JCT has used a very time-honored trick (repetition which repeats endlessly while the melody and the flute dance on top. The repetition is hardly boring since the counterplay is so nice. The repetition is still good, although it occasionally gets a bit muddy. Nonetheless, it is not to be dismissed without a few good listenings.

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So, in total, Led Zeppelin’s main drawback is that it tends to be very loud. If you can imagine yourself past that point, you might actually find yourself enjoying their new album. They haven’t given up having an occasional noisy song and the foundation is usually so interesting that you’ll enjoy it, too. Most loud groups on the market have a weak underpinning – a typical record for Led Zeppelin album might easily be the worst cut on that record. You’ll swear you’ve heard every guitar lick somewhere else before you hear it here. This is not really to say the record is bad, just that it’s a little noisy. And, of course, it is loud.
Gaggle cops Tech Board

The leadership of The Tech has passed on to a new gaggle of editors, elected in a three-and-a-half hour, smoke-filled meeting in the newspaper's sagging Student Center inner office last Saturday. The marathon session was notable for a lack of the political infighting that had characterized certain more violent contests in the past. Elected to the new board of editors, which will guide the collegiate tabloid through the year beginning February were (pictured, left), Robert Elkin '73, Chairman; Lee Gigere '73, and Wiam Roberts '72, Night Editors; Bradley Bilblett '72, Sports Editor; David Starks '73, Arts Editor; Sheldon Lowenthal '74 and David Tenenbaum '74, Photography Editors; Alex Makowski '72, Advertising Manager; and Joseph Kush '72 and Michael Feiring '72, Contributing Editors.

All ran unopposed, and most contestants were without interest except for some sporadic, gratuitous sniping. Only those nominees who were not present could not be elected, under an obscure law in the newspaper's constitution.

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Undergrads asked to boost admissions

By Lee Giguere

Faced with a decline both in applications and in the number of students who accept admissions to MIT, the Admissions Office is stepping up its efforts to encourage undergraduates to visit their high schools and meet with applicants and potential applicants.

In a letter dated Sunday and addressed to MIT undergraduates, Director of Admissions Ronald Greeley points out the importance of undergraduates in conveying "more accurate picture of the Institute and college life in general."

While the letter may seem to be a response to a "crisis," it really represents an expansion of previous Admissions Office policy. Last year, the Office, in an attempt to provide more information to admitted high school students before they had to make a final decision on college, released the list of admitted students before spring vacation; this year they hope to encourage contact before the deadline for applications.

In late November, Associate Director of Admissions Peter Richardson and Educational Council Director William Hecht met with a group of students to outline their problems and to seek suggestions for improving MIT's image among possible applicants. (Both Richardson and Hecht travel extensively, Richardson meeting with applicants, Hecht with a continuing interest in MIT, are specialists in an area of town meeting with applicants, Hecht travel extensively, Richardson meeting with applicants, Hecht travel extensively.)

In the discussion, both Richardson and Hecht admitted that neither they, nor other non-students, are really in a position to tell, or capable of telling high school students what being an MIT student is like. Hecht, in fact, pointed out that members of the Educational Council, with a continuing interest in MIT, are specialists in an area of town meeting with applicants, Hecht travel extensively.)

They also felt, however, that there is a great deal of misinformation about MIT in the minds of many students. Contacts with high school counselors, who provide applicants and potential applicants with a source of information that is both up-to-date and credible. Richardson further noted that the making of the makeup of the student body is in the self-interest of the students.

"Season's Greetings."

Once again the Christmas season is upon us, and in keeping with time-honored tradition, The Tech presents its selections of Christmas gifts for various members of the MIT Community:

To Carol Libby: a becom.

To the Institute Mail Service: a dead house with a Pony Express brand.

To the Residents of Baker House: the NET&T Overseal Award and a set of diamond-tipped drill bits.

To the Information Processing Center: the George Meany Award for its "influential support of truth and freedom of the press."

To Edwin Diamond: a trip to Siberia.

To Thursday and Expo: the New World York Journal Tribune Award for Dynamic Journalism.

To the Campus Patrol: a new fleet of wheelchairs, painted Institute Grey.

To Beckwith Elevator Corp.: a sign reading, "STAIRS."

HAKW SHOP

Sandwiches

Ice Cream

Shakes

Subs

Reasonable Prices

Mass Ave. in Boston,
Just off Beacon Street

Open until 3am EVERY DAY

HAVING YOU GIVEN MUCH THOUGHT TO WHAT YOU'LL BE DOING TOMORROW?

Finding a job that gives you satisfaction, getting ready to be an adult today. Not in a great rush, confusing and complex as our world is today.

But the Paulist priest finds a frequent joy in his own way of life and values that are lasting.

As a Paulist he can enjoy a run away youth, listen to the problems of a senior citizen, organize a Home Matinee as a forum on current social issues, and always be planners in communications, be an active part of his own community, and through the printed word or through the medium of radio or film, pass one's beliefs on.

Whatever role he chooses, the Paulist is dedicated to "his" message through.

- Can you think of any other role that will provide more inner satisfaction for you?

For more information about the Paulist priesthood write to Rev. Donald C. Campbell, C.PP.S., Vocational Director, Room No. 200.

paulist fathers.

Dining Service meal Schedule During Christmas Vacation

Lobdell

Dec. 29-23

Mon.-Thurs.

24-26

Fri.-Sun.

27-30

Mon.-Thurs.

Dec. 31-Jan. 2

Fri.-Sun.

3 Jan-5

Mon.-Tues.

5

Jan. Wed.

WALKER

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Regular schedule resumes for IAP

Twenty Chimneys

Closing for renovations December 26

Reopening January 5

Faster, more efficient service

Self-service beverages

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"LAW SCHOOL -- WILL I MAKE IT? CAN I MAKE IT?" Because of the tough competition, an MIT graduate who is considering law school is probably asking himself. "Will I make it?" and "Can I make it?"

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Basketball mark at 2-2

The cagers, now 2-2, resume with an 80-75 loss to Trinity.

A.Iat. pnad 30-footer by Trinity misses the mark at 2-2.

Shooting by Keith Klevan. Eater: early in the game but Trinity gave Jerry Hudson '73 and Har-

The New Hampshire team was at a disadvantage against the deadly 

46 x 836

By Mike Milner

MIT ended the first section of the 1971-72 basketball season with a 98-75 loss to Trinity. The cagers, now 2-2, resume with an 80-75 loss to Trinity.

The hockey team raised their record to 1-2 and then sank it to drop to 1-3 as they defeated Tufts and then lost to Wesleyan.

MakL Loe,.

Money back if not delight! -

Pucksters down Tufts, but lose to Wesleyan

By Rick Henning

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By Rick Henning

Two last-second 3-pointers by Trinity sent MIT to the locker room down 44-40.

Tech opened the second half with their traditional slow start, failing to score the first four times they had the ball, Brown finally got MIT rolling but not until the Engineers had been outscored 11-3 during the first

46 x 836

By Mike Milner

The MIT Gymnastics team rol
ded up two early victories last week over North Carolina State, 115.6-103.2, and sustaining Lowell Tech. The two triumphs were by the same margins: MIT 115.6 – UNH 103.2 and MIT 118.15 – LTI 105.3. As in their loss to BC, Staff in the Techers were missing the sharps which has given the last two MIT teams. Coach Bob Lilly theorized that it was due to the higher than normal attendance in the year’s routines. Whatever the reason, it is disappointing since it takes a lot of the spark and excitement out of the team and its fans.

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