

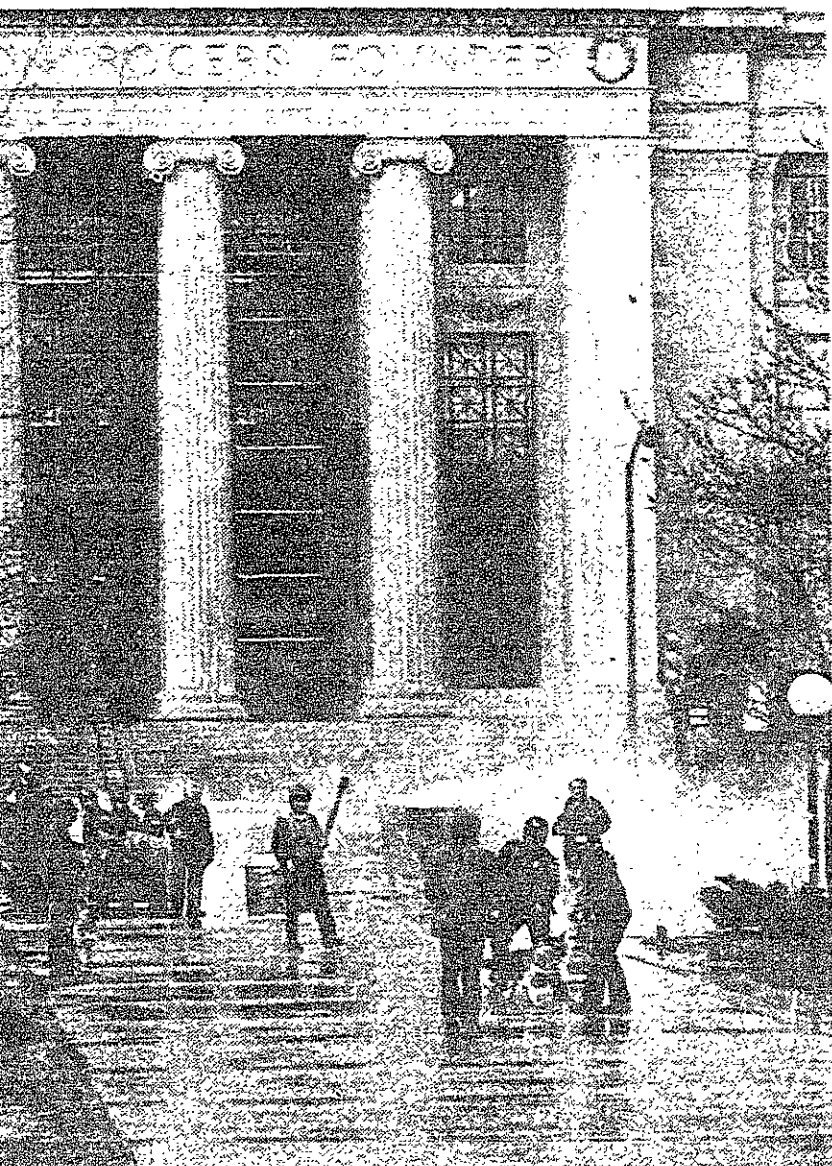
The Tech

VOLUME 92, NUMBER 25

FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1972

MIT, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

FIVE CENTS



Cambridge and Somerville tactical police move onto the MIT campus, assisted by dogs and tear gas in dispersing protestors across Kresge Plaza. The demonstrators fled across the Plaza from police, and more tear gas barrages were levied in the area of Kresge Auditorium, the Student Center, and McCormack Hall. Police later in the afternoon charged across the Plaza after protestors.

Nixon decision sparks national protest wave

By Jim Moody
This week has seen a massive amount of protests, demonstrations, and civil disobedience across the nation in reaction to Nixon's escalation of the war in Vietnam.

Nationally, over 500 people have been arrested in recent days at Westover Air Force base in Chicopee. Yesterday, the students of Amherst and their wives, and several faculty members were arrested. Fifty people each have been arrested in Westport and New Britain, Connecticut, 20 University of Vermont students arrested in Burlington. Traffic blockages have occurred on bridges and streets in Amherst, Newton, South Deerfield, as well as students at Dartmouth, and Boston College.

Building occupations have taken place at Northeastern, the Universities of Vermont and Middle Island, Harvard, and at the USS Constitution, where several Vietnam Vets were arrested yesterday. Picketing has taken place throughout the area. On Tuesday, there have been permanent pickets at the JFK Building, with several arrests yesterday.

Yesterday, two students were arrested in demonstrations at the University of New Mexico. One in critical condition.

Arrests, protests, demonstrations, and civil disobedience have been taking place at college campuses and cities throughout the country: the Universities of Wisconsin, Southern Florida,

A Faculty Meeting will be held at 3:15 pm today in room 10-250, not in Kresge Auditorium as previously announced.

Riot police hit MIT campus

By The Tech Staff
Cambridge and Somerville tactical police, using tear gas, dogs and clubs swept hundreds of demonstrators from the MIT campus yesterday. The police action came after antiwar protestors, only a few of them MIT students, smashed windows, vandalized railroad tracks and blocked Massachusetts Avenue with dumpsters and debris.

For three hours, under sporadic rain showers, police and crowds parried back and forth across Kresge Plaza. Police lobbed dozens of canisters of tear and pepper gas at demonstrators, and at spectators gathered on the roofs of dormitories and on the dome of Building 7.

In several instances, police aimed tear gas projectiles directly at people. Gas was thrown into Kresge Auditorium as the Concert Band rehearsed for a Friday performance; hundreds of people took refuge in the Student Center.

Six minor and four serious injuries were treated in the MIT Infirmary. The serious injuries included a broken arm, head injuries with lacerations and broken teeth, and two back injuries, the latter caused by tear gas canisters fired directly at students. The head injuries were the result of prolonged beating and kicking by riot police of a student who had reportedly attempted to hurl a burning tear gas canister back at police. There were also reports of at least three dog bites inflicted by the police K-9 corps.

MIT officials expressed anguish at the violence. "A bloody mess," Jerome Wiesner called it. The administration was at pains to emphasize that police had not been invited on campus, but had acted within their own jurisdiction. At least twice during the fray Wiesner attempted

to intercede with the police, urging them to stop the indiscriminate gassing of the West Campus, but he was ignored.

The events grew out of a demonstration that began with a 4 pm rally at the JFK Federal Building in Boston. (Earlier in the day about 200 people, including several from MIT, were arrested in the civil disobedience that has been going on at JFK since President Nixon's speech last Monday night). The rally was called by an ad hoc "Committee Against International Outlawry"; in leaflets the CAIO expressed the intention "to barricade the barricaders, block the blockaders..."

About 400 people left the JFK Building following the rally, marched down Boylston Street and across the Harvard Bridge past MIT. The group reached MIT about 5:55 pm. Just above Vassar Street the group split in three: one group proceeded to Tech Square, which houses offices of Polaroid and Honeywell, and has been considered a pos-

sible target for trashing. Small fires were set outside the buildings. A second group vandalized railroad tracks, reportedly smashing switch boxes and flashers with clubs and sledgehammers.

The third group attempted to move up Mass Ave, but Cambridge police had been alerted and turned them back toward MIT with a tear gas barrage.

About 35 demonstrators marched on Building 20, which houses ROTC. They quickly broke several windows and smashed down a door, and then rejoined the mass of the group on Mass Ave.

The groups near the railroad tracks had meanwhile moved down to 77 Mass Ave where they blocked traffic and erected a barricade, using dumpsters, signs and lampposts torn from the street. Large numbers of MIT students had begun to join that action. Meanwhile, the administration had locked the doors of the main entrance and attempted

(Please turn to page 3)

Campus action mounts as faculty faces issues

This has been a frantic week of anti-war activities at MIT and around the nation, as a result of President Nixon's decision Monday night to mine harbors in North Vietnam, and prevent supplies from reaching the "international outlaws."

On Tuesday, a noon meeting in Kresge led by Professor Edward Fredkin, director of Project MAC, representing The Committee, called for the establishment of a national anti-war center at MIT and for an open meeting to discuss anti-war actions. Professor of Psychology Steve Chorover followed

Fredkin's proposals by stating that, "There is no recourse left to those of us who are committed to bringing an end to the war than to stop doing business as usual." Fredkin ended the meeting by saying, "We don't have to say why we're having a national strike - we're doing it because we're fed up."

The Committee, headed by Fredkin, is a group of students, faculty, and staff whose members share the common belief that the war must be ended. Their work now is in raising money, discussing tactics, and forming a nationwide communication network, to be used to coordinate a massive nationwide strike. Resources tapped for the first time by the Committee will be the prestige and connections of the faculty, liaisons with Washington, and the physical resources of the university itself. The Committee, along with most other anti-war groups, is headquartered in the Student Center's East Lounge.

Over 1200 students, faculty, and staff attended the general meeting held Wednesday at noon in Kresge. It was decided that several options be made available to participants. Several were brought up, discussed, and passed: 1. Support a national general strike against the war, including the shutdown of the Institute. 2. An economic boycott of all unnecessary consumer goods. 3. Continuation of political activities such as campaigning, lobbying, letter writing, and telephoning. 4. Militant actions, including sit-ins, picket lines, and possible building occupations.

A strike steering committee was formed, to implement any necessary machinery and tactics. The group, composed of students, faculty, and members of the Employees Caucus, met Wednesday night in the Student Center. The 50 representatives passed a resolution calling upon "all members of the community to work for an immediate, total, and unconditional withdrawal

(Please turn to page 7)



MBTA police work to clear debris after protestors vandalized railroad tracks. Photos by Dave Tenenbaum

National protest increases

(Continued from page 1)
 strations in New York City. The Connecticut River was "mined" by protesters.

As the mines were activated in North Vietnam yesterday morning at 7:00, Senators Cranston and Hughes led a prayer vigil at the Capitol. Four Democrats, Conyers, Dellums, Absug, and Ryan are introducing a reso-

lution to impeach Nixon for "high crimes."

At the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis, 5 police, and 30 students were injured in mass protests, and 200 National Guard were called in. Arrests have run into the hundreds.

Demonstrations in Berkeley have nearly shut down the city, and the mayor has called for a complete stoppage of normal routines for today.

In other political activities, the Massachusetts Senate voted

36-1 to condemn the mining, "in the strongest possible terms." Six governors have joined in a telegram urging Nixon "to reverse this grave and dangerous policy decision."

China and Russia have filed protests with the United Nations. In its first top-level announcement, the Soviet Government said yesterday, that Nixon's actions "complicate further the situation in Southeast Asia and are fraught with serious consequences for international peace and security."

NOTES

* Dr. Frederick G. Hoffman, Associate Dean of Admissions of Columbia University, College of Physicians and Surgeons, will speak with all premedical students, Tuesday, May 16 at 5:00 pm in 3-133.

* Excerpts from the winning entries of the MIT Humanities department writing competition will be read at the Pot Luck Coffee House Fiction Orgy, Friday, May 12 at 8 pm; and at the open reading, Tuesday, May 16, 4 pm in the Hayden Library courtyard.

* Workshop on "A Revolutionary Working Class Perspective for Women's Liberation" presented by Women and Revolution, Friday, May 12 at 7:30 pm at the BU Student Union, Terrace Lounge.

* The Black Student Union will hold its final meeting of the year, Sunday, May 14 at 3 pm. The agenda of the meeting will be the report of the chairmen for 1971-72, presentation of new officers, and discussion of plans for the coming year. All black students, faculty, and staff are urged to attend the meeting being held in the BSU Lounge, 50-105.

* Natasha Lisman will discuss the literature of the Soviet underground and dissent in the Soviet Union on May 18, at 8 pm at the International Research Warehouse, 6th and Rogers St., Kendall Square, Cambridge. For more information call 491-9487.

* Dr. Dennis Meadows, co-author of *Limits to Growth*, will speak at the Third Annual General Assembly of the Zero Population Growth, Friday, May 19 at 7:30 pm at the Harvard Bio Labs, 15 Divinity St., Cambridge.

GREEK FOOD AT ITS BEST
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 Modest prices, superb European wines.
 Variety of liquors Open 11 am - 11 pm Daily
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 Eight Short Plays
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 MIT Room 9-150 WED. through SUN.
 (105 Mass. Ave.) MAY 17 through 21
 8:00 PM Tickets \$1.75 Available in Bldg. 10
 or call UN 4-6900 x6294

5:15 pm
 Tuesday, May 2
 Lecture Hall 9-150

Technology and Culture Seminar
**Alienation
 and Economics**

Professor Walter A. Weisskopf,
 Professor of Economics
 Roosevelt University

THE NUMBER OF WOUNDED IS MOUNTING
HELP THE VICTIMS OF THE AIR WAR!

We deplore the continued American bombing of Indochina. So long as the US government persists in waging this brutal war the following members of the MIT community (in addition to those 175 community members listed in The Tech May 2) pledge to contribute funds to Medical Aid for Indochina as a demonstration of solidarity with the victims of American violence.

Name	Department
* J.N. Bhagwati	Economics
* E. Cary Brown	Economics
* Wallace B. Crowston	Sloan School, Management
* Peter Diamond	Economics
* Matthew Edel	Economics
* Stephen Ehrmann	Aeronautics/Astronautics
* Robert F. Engle, III	Economics
* George F. Farris	Sloan School, Management
* James A. Fay	Mechanical Engineering
* Franklin M. Fisher	Economics
* Duncan K. Foley	Economics
* Harold Freeman	Economics
* Bernard Frieden	Urban Studies & Planning
* Paul Gratz	Asst. to Episcopal Chp'n.
* G. Anthony Gorry, Jr.	Sloan School, Management
* Garry A. Hack	Urban Studies & Planning
* Robert E. Hall	Economics
* Morris Halle	Linguistics
* Benjamin Lax	Physics
* Andy Mermell	Humanities
* Robert C. Merton	Sloan School, Management
* Franco Modigliani	Economics
* Phillip Morrison	Physics
* Michael J. Piore	Economics
* Ronald F. Probst	Mechanical Engineering
* Paul A. Samuelson	Economics
* Horace M. Smith, Jr.	Electrical Engineering
* Robert M. Solow	Economics
* Aim A. Sonin	Mechanical Engineering
* David N. Storeygard	Architecture
* Lawrence E. Suskind	Urban Studies & Planning
* James Taggart	Architecture
* Peter Temin	Economics
* James Thomson	Philosophy
* Judith Thomson	Philosophy
* Lester C. Thurow	Economics
* Leon Trilling	Aeronautics/Astronautics
* Susan B. Udin	Biology
* Joan R. Vergnaud	Linguistics

* MIT faculty member

We invite you to join us by contributing to:
MEDICAL AID TO INDOCHINA, INC.
 474 Centre Street
 Newton, Mass. 02158

The Medical Aid Committee for Indochina is collecting funds to purchase medical supplies for victims of American intervention in SE Asia. Official US medical relief programs are not reaching the people who have suffered from the continuing war. Instead, medicine and other supplies have been used for military purposes, including pacification and propaganda programs. Moreover, the few medical programs intended for civilians rarely benefit them because of administrative bureaucracy and corruption.

Therefore, all help sent by Medical Aid for Indochina is directed to those people living in areas not controlled by US supported forces. We are utilizing all available channels to insure that medical supplies will be distributed to these areas of northern Vietnam, southern Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, according to need.

Funds will be utilized for purchase of 1) medical supplies (anti-malarial drugs, anti-biotics, vitamins, etc.), 2) medical equipment as requested by hospitals, and 3) medical textbooks and journals.

AD-HOC MEDICAL AID COMMITTEE
 W. Watson, President
 E. Signer, Secretary
 MIT, 14N-324
 Cambridge, Mass. 02139

I enclose a contribution to help the on-campus Ad-Hoc Medical Aid Committee to continue its work.

I pledge to contribute funds to Medical Aid for Indochina

Please add my name to the list of Contributing MIT Community members.

Name _____

Department _____

Most of the funds contributed to the on-campus committee are forwarded directly to **MEDICAL AID FOR INDOCHINA, INC.**; a small fraction is retained to enable announcement such as this one to be made.

KALEIDOSCOPE -

Due to the emergency faculty meeting and the strike activities, several Kaleidoscope events have been cancelled. These events are: the student-faculty softball game, the The Tech kite flying contest, the Logarithms, the Brass Choir, and the Wheelock Glee Club. All other activities should take place as scheduled.

**tech
Coop**

**OUTDOOR
SALE** TODAY and TOMORROW

LOCATED ON THE KRESGE PLAZA
 ADJOINING THE M.I.T. STUDENT CENTER

men's wear

- Men's socks - 1st Quality Special .89
- Men's Irregular Pocket Tee Shirts89
- Men's Irregular Briefs, Pkg. of two 1.25
- Famous Brand Sport Shirts, Special 4.99
- Famous brands of Knit Shirts, Special 5.99
- Men's Knit Shirts - Some Irregulars. Asst. Styles, Orig. \$5 to \$18, Special 2.99 & 3.99
- Men's Casual Jackets Reg. 7.99 & 10.99 3.00 & 5.00
- Men's Shirts - Dress & Sport Styles in Solids & Stripes. Some reg. 3.99; Some Specially Purchased, NOW 2.88
- M.I.T. Lined Jackets Reg. 19.95 13.90

domestics & gift items

- Famous make Towels: Bath reg. 2.69 1.49
- Hand reg. 1.6989 Face reg. .7939
- Indian Madras Spreads 3.66 to 7.96
- Asst. Gift Items 1/3 to 1/2 off
- Asst. Candles 1/2 price

art prints, posters, etc.

- Mounted Famous Artist Exhibit Posters 20 x 30 Klee, Toulouse-Lautrec, Miro, Chagall, Calder, Picasso & others reg. 2.50 NOW 1.00
- Mounted Oriental Panels 18 x 35 reg. 3.9560
- Prints & Posters - odd lot mark downs Values \$1 to \$3 NOW .25
- Children's Perpetual Calendars: Russian, French or Spanish39
- Fine Art Wooden Blocks reg. 4.50 2.00

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 Records listing at 4.98 to 9.98 1⁹⁹ to 2⁹⁹
- Spectacular two-day sale of close-out records including Lennon, Quicksilver, Mason, Taylor and many others along with stereo classical records.

come inside & try on these!

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on sale outdoors: fun things

Come see our large assortment of Frisbees, Kites and Kaleidoscopes.

RIOT

(Continued from page 1)

ted — without success — to close off the Student Center as well.

About 6:10 a squad of 23 tactical police began marching down Mass Ave from Vassar Street. Most of the crowd scattered; some moved to the steps of 77 Mass Ave and the rest headed for Kresge Plaza. Then, for some reason, the police moved back and the demonstrators returned to the street. The police opened up with a tear gas barrage and pushed the body of people back into Kresge Plaza.

Having opened Mass Ave, the police moved off. But the crowd surged from Kresge Plaza and rebuilt the barricade. This time the police moved to push the demonstrators out of Kresge Plaza and back across the West Campus. About 40 policemen took part in the action.

Many incidents of excessive force were reported. A group of people trapped on the Student Center porch by locked doors were gassed and beaten with clubs and gas-gun butts as police moved them down the steps. A tear gas canister was aimed at spectators on the McCormick Penthouse. Gas grenades were lobbed into Kresge, and when the band attempted to leave, the police told them to get back inside. They escaped through the rear exit.

The worst violence took place behind Baker House as the police dispersed people into the dormitories and across Briggs Field. At one point a patrol car on Amherst Alley swerved sharply in an attempt to hit several

students, who escaped harm. The police were apparently trying to use terror tactics to keep students in the houses; one helmeted tac cop entered Baker lobby at 8:05, shook his club at the 75 people gathered there and said, "Next one outside gets this."

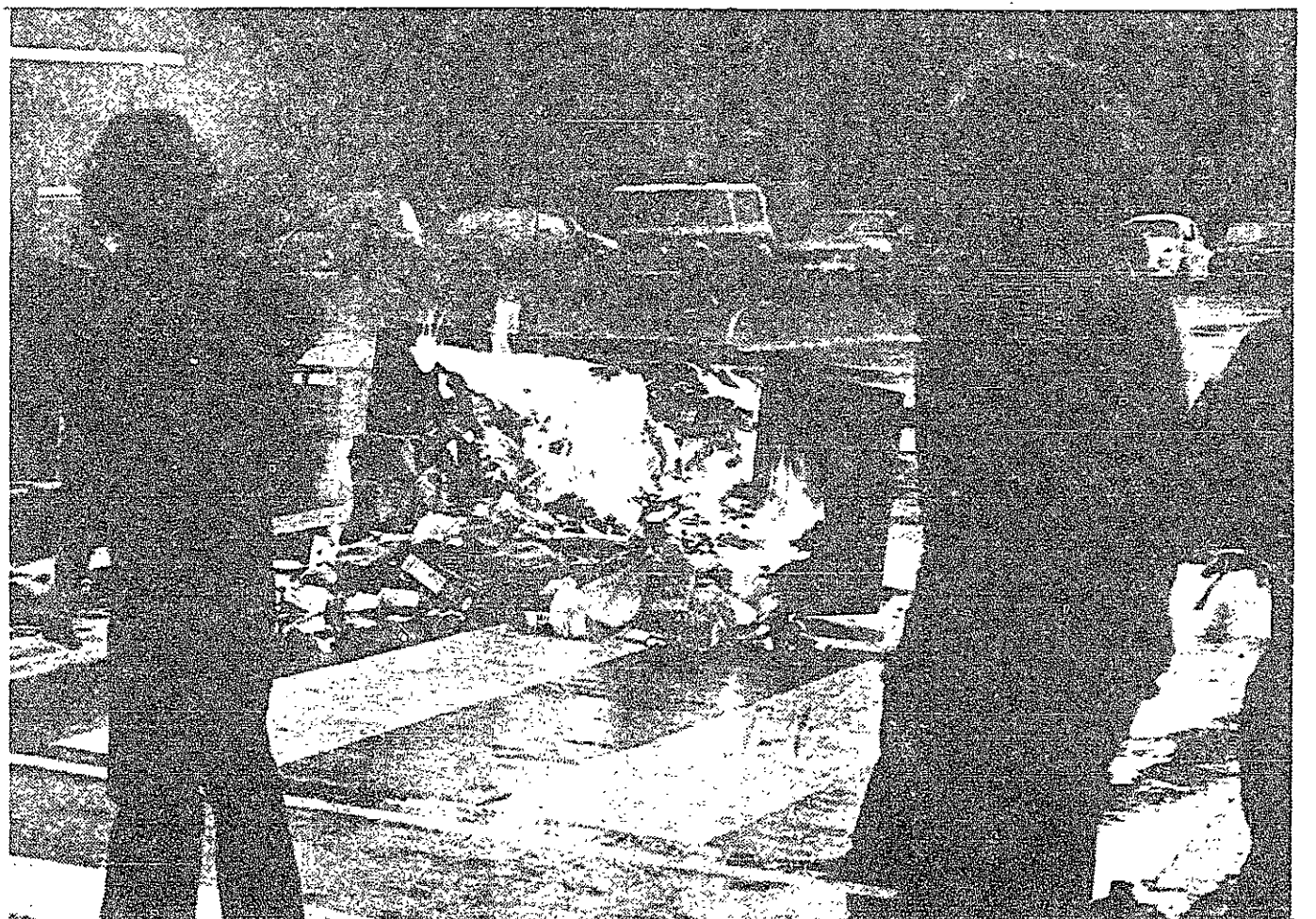
Police were also seen attempting to enter Bexley Hall and McCormick. When frustrated by locked doors at the latter, they gassed the vestibule. At Phi Beta Epsilon, where several people had taken refuge from the sweep, police unsuccessfully attempted to break down the door and arrested one straggler who had been locked out.

But the campus was relatively quiet by 8:30. Police moved off and no one returned to build barricades across Mass. Ave. Militant protestors convened in Conner Hall to plan another demonstration tomorrow which may include blocking of the Draper Labs, or blocking or occupation of an MIT office.

Vice-President John Wynne held a press conference at 9:30 pm. He estimated damage at MIT at about \$15000, mostly in broken windows. (Virtually all the window in the Hydrodynamics Lab, Building 44, were smashed). The action, he noted, had taken the administration somewhat by surprise, though they had been alerted to a march from the JFK building shortly after 4 pm. While reiterating that the administration had not invited the police on campus, Wynne also said that they had not urged them to keep off. He laid blame for the action on "a tough, mean militant group" and said the police could not have engaged them on the street and given them sanctuary on the campus.



Photos by Sheldon Lowenthal



The peril of escalation

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In the face of strenuous objections at Monday's National Security Council, President Nixon ordered the mining of North Vietnam's harbors and the interdiction of all supplies destined for North Vietnam.

According to informed, highly reliable sources with *entree* to the highest levels of the Executive Branch, there was a sharp disagreement at Monday's National Security Council session. The meeting was attended by the following statutory members: the President, Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew, Secretary of Defense Laird, Secretary of State William P. Rogers, and Director of the Office of Emergency Preparedness George A. Lincoln. Others in attendance were Treasury Secretary John B. Connally, Central Intelligence Agency Director Richard Helms, Admiral Moorer, Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, his deputy Major General Alexander M. Haig, Jr., and presidential press secretary Ronald L. Ziegler.

It appears that the President made his decision over the weekend and merely announced his choice of options to the assembled group. Since the NSC session, the Administration has presented a united front as is to be expected.

But on the basis of information from well-placed sources and past media reports, it can be informatively stated that for varying reasons the President's actions were opposed, at the very least, by CIA Director Helms, Admiral Moorer, Secretary Laird, and Dr. Kissinger. It is reliably reported that Admiral Moorer forcefully argued for stronger military action on the grounds that the actions which the President announced would be militarily ineffective.

Dr. Kissinger was not in favor of the April 15-16 bombing raids on the Hanoi and Haiphong area and it appears that he was also opposed to the mining of North Vietnam's waters. On the basis of current and past information emanating from the CIA, it seems clear that the decision was also opposed by CIA Director Helms. In view of Defense Secretary Laird's known dovish stance and his subsequent remarks, it would also appear that he was opposed to the President's decision.

Kissinger, Helms, and Laird apparently opposed the President's decision on the grounds that it would not significantly affect the military situation in the South for a long time, that it would be impossible totally to halt the flow of supplies into North Vietnam should the logistics pipeline be switched to a land route, and that the President's actions entailed the risk of a grave confrontation with the Soviet Union.

Since these men are all team players, it is unlikely that they would resign on principle (that act being a lost and ineffective art in Washington) or make their disagreement with Mr. Nixon public.

The impression which emerges from the above is that of a President determining a course of action on his own and pursuing that course in the face of substantial objections as to the venture's inherent risk from his chief civilian advisors and the considered advice of the nation's ranking military officer that the actions were too weak to be militarily effective.

It is precisely that observation which most concerns this correspondent. The President has chosen to increase the stakes in the game by escalating the current conflict from a battle between the United States and North Vietnam, a superpower and a third-rate military power, to a confrontation between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the world's two nuclear superpowers. If a superpower, once it has confronted another superpower, backs down from the confrontation, it loses its superpower status. Presumably, the USSR wishes to maintain its newly claimed superpower status and thus will be forced to either sidestep the issue or to make a substantive response to the President's action.

The Russians may reach the conclusion that the North Vietnamese have sufficient supplies in place in the South to continue the offensive and thus they could refrain from any immediate action in response to the *de facto* blockade. The Communist objective is the capture of South Vietnam, not the shipping of supplies to the North except insofar as the latter contributes to the former.

If the South Vietnamese military situ-

ation continues to deteriorate, the ball would be back in the President's court without any additional overt action by the Soviet Union's leaders. The spectre thus arises of the President of the United States being approached, as he walks down the airplane ramp at the Moscow airport, by an aide carrying the red phone over which the President is informed that Hue has fallen. Such a scene might logically be expected to decrease respect for the Executive Office of the President and the honor of the United States of America. This is not to say that such a situation will develop, but only to point out that if current trends continue, the responsibility for cancelling or postponing the Moscow summit meeting will be the President's and not that of the First Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Modern communications capabilities notwithstanding it is highly unlikely that the President will be able to keep his appointment on May 22 if the extant crisis continues at its present level of intensity.

Comparisons, some trenchant and others irrelevant, have been made between this confrontation and the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962. The prime similarity is that the United States has an overwhelming tactical military advantage in the area of direct confrontation.

The essential difference between this crisis and the 1962 confrontation is that now there is no substantive military issue affecting the national security of either the US or the USSR at stake. In 1962, the Russians attempted to make an order of magnitude change in the strategic nuclear balance between our two countries. If their ploy had succeeded, the number of Soviet ballistic missiles within range of the continental US could conceivably have increased from several tens to several hundreds.

In 1972, the security of the US heartland is not directly at stake. The physical safety of our remaining ground troops in South Vietnam is not at stake, even though Mr. Nixon would have us believe otherwise since if the crunch came these troops could be quickly evacuated in a massive air and sea-lift (which is not to say that this writer would like to see this prospect become a reality).

This time around, political factors like respect, honor, and the President's self-image are the issue.

It is rather beside the point to observe that the 60,000 remaining Americans could have long since been home had the President adopted a different strategy in 1969. The question is, what is to be done in the current circumstances?

The answer to that question lies ultimately in the mind of one man. That man is apparently driven by a conflict between a desire to be a man of peace and a man of strength. He has evidently resolved the conflict by opting for a course of peace through strength. It is hard to predict what the President will do if he is backed into a corner by future developments.

Dr. Kissinger and Secretary Rogers have ruled out the use of nuclear weapons or the reintroduction of American ground troops into the Southeast Asia fighting. Hopefully, the President is aware of the Pandora's box which would be opened by using nuclear weapons. In any case, immediate damage, roughly equivalent to that which could be caused by using nuclear weapons in the North could be achieved by breaching the Red River dikes. The destruction of the dikes would cause massive flooding and loss of life.

Several years ago, if previous news accounts are to be believed, such an action would have brought the Communist Chinese volunteers in force into the war in a combat role. It is not at all clear whether the Chinese would commit troops to battle after Nixon's Peking visit although they might well consider dispatching construction battalions to repair the effects of the railroad interdiction campaign as they did during the Johnson Administration. It seems likely that in order to maintain the fiction of his ending American involvement in the war the President feels constrained not to reintroduce US ground troops. He probably would not hesitate, though, to employ the 5000 Marines stationed in amphibious ships in the Gulf of Tonkin if they should be needed to hold an enclave such as Danang or Camranh Bay through which the remaining ground troops could be quickly evacuated.

In this vein, there has been a misesti-

A Call to Action

Four days ago, in calm and measured terms, Richard Nixon announced to the American people his decision to escalate the war in Indochina. In spite of the explicitly acknowledged fact that many Americans would prefer "immediate withdrawal," Nixon, as the Commander-in-Chief of this country's armed forces, chose to commit, as he has done so many times before, what amounts to an act of war, an act that will result not only in continued destruction in North Vietnam but also runs the risk of spreading the conflict. Nixon, the self-proclaimed peace-maker, has chosen to take yet another step in what seems to be our inexorable march towards the destruction of Indochina and America itself.

In his Monday night speech, Nixon revealed that he values the imperial honor of the United States and the majesty of presidential power over the will of the people he has been elected to serve. Until now, it has always seemed possible that an end to the war might be in sight, that the nation's executive officer and Commander-in-Chief might be responsible to someone, perhaps Congress. That time is past. Acting from the august loneliness of his office, Richard M. Nixon has chosen to become an American emperor.

Three weeks ago, *The Tech* made a decision not to support a movement for a student strike. Subsequent events, we feel, justified that decision. We still believe that the mere cessation of academic work will get us nowhere. However, in the light of Nixon's most recent actions, we feel that the citizens of this country cannot sit idly by. The process of electoral politics may be too slow — we cannot wait until November in the hopes of booting Nixon out of office. We believe that a more immediate response is called for.

This must not be, as some said it was two years ago, simply a week or so of activity in the spring sun. We believe that the primary hope for an immediate end to American involvement in the war is direct Congressional action. We endorse activities — canvassing, lobbying, letter-writing, telegramming — that will put pressure on Congress to end American killing in Vietnam. We endorse the efforts of members of the MIT community to set up a national organization to work for an end to the war and we support efforts to build a nationwide strike. Finally, we affirm our support of those who, tormented by their consciences, as we are, and disgusted by the repeated refusal of our government to face the facts in Vietnam, feel they cannot continue business as usual.

It has been over a year since *The Tech* has published an editorial. During that period, we have consciously limited our commentary to signed columns by individual writers. However, the magnitude of the issue we face is so great that we have chosen to express our joint concern over the war. We, the undersigned members of the Board of Directors of *The Tech*, call on our readers to take definitive *constructive* action against the war as dictated by their consciences.

Bradley Billetdeaux
Sandra Cohen
Robert Elkin
Michael Fiertag
Lee Giguere
Robert L. Hunter
Storm R. Kauffman
Joe Kashi
Timothy C. Kiorpes

Alex Makowski
Walter T. Middlebrook
John Miller
William Roberts
Norman Sandler
David Searls
Bruce Schwartz
David Tenenbaum
Bruce M. Weinberg

mation of both the North Vietnamese capability for sustained fighting in the South at the current level of hostilities and the ability of the Soviet Union to impose a settlement on its client state. Given that these serious mistakes in estimating enemy intentions and capabilities have been made, one must wonder if the same incorrect assessment will not also be made at a later stage in this crisis.

It is possible that prior to Monday evening the President reached an agreement with the Russians and Chinese concerning their response to his actions. From Dr. Kissinger's remarks at Tuesday's press conference, the probability of such an agreement having, in fact, been concluded does not seem high. Dr. Kissinger and the President have indicated that in their view they were betrayed by the Soviet Union when Mr. Brezhnev urged them to return to the Paris talks at which the North Vietnamese were unresponsive.

The President has also incorrectly assessed the Soviet ability to enforce a settlement on their client state. Clearly, the Russians are capable of halting future arms shipments to the North Vietnamese; just as clearly they are incapable of retrieving those supplies once they have been given to the North Vietnamese and dispersed throughout the war zone. If the North Vietnamese eventually run out of supplies they could fade back into the woodwork for a number of years and return at some future date. If they were forced into such an action, it is extremely unlikely that they would be willing to allow the Russians the use of Camranh Bay which is perhaps one of the best deep-water year-round ports in the area.

If the President has, in fact, concluded a secret agreement with the Russians and/or the Chinese whereby they would do no more than verbalize their support of the North Vietnamese, several crucial questions arise. First, what concession did the President grant in return for such an acquiescence? Will the eventual cost of

this concession, which may not become apparent for several years, be worth the potential benefits to be derived from a successful, from the President's vantage point, end to the current crisis? Does the President have the Constitutional authority to enter into what amounts to a treaty on a very important issue without the advice and consent of the Senate? The answers to the above questions will come, if at all, at some future time.

This much is clear. A President of the United States has again escalated the Vietnam War against the advice of his chief civilian advisors and is once more asking the American people to believe that he has chosen the right course — a course which will bring an end to American involvement in the Vietnam War. The latest escalation is perhaps more fraught with peril, in terms of precipitating a direct confrontation with the Soviet Union, than any action which has been taken in the course of this long conflict. Short of a highly unlikely and unprecedented Congressional action, the American people have no alternative but to hope that the danger inherent in the extant crisis will not be compounded by another miscalculation on the part of this nation's leaders.

Continuous News Service

The Tech

Since 1881

VOL. XCII, NO. 25 May 12, 1972

- Robert Elkin '73, Chairman
- Lee Giguere '73, Editor-in-Chief
- John Miller '74, Business Manager
- Sandra Cohen '73, Managing Editor

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Commentary:

Nixon: a psychological ambivalence

By Bruce Mazlish

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(In the following article, written about a month ago (based on his recently published book: *In Search of Nixon. A Psychohistorical Inquiry*), Professor of History Bruce Mazlish attempts to discuss from a non-partisan viewpoint some of the psychological factors that are behind the actions of President Richard Nixon. —Editor)

Americans have long been searching for Richard Nixon, for a guiding purpose behind his apparent contradictions, for the man behind the policies. They are forever perplexed by his sudden turnabouts — from Cold War warrior to the Peking summit, from free-market economics to the wage-price freeze. Just as they think they have him in their sights, Richard Nixon is off again on another spree of ambivalence.

There is, for some reason, a great reluctance to accept the fact that a central characteristic of the man is ambivalence itself. After all, ambivalence — conflicting feelings toward an object or idea, love-hate impulses and the like — is a trait found in most people; what is extraordinary is only the degree to which it is present in the President. To understand Richard Nixon, then, one must look to the sources of his particular ambivalences, to his childhood and youth, and especially to his parents. There, in a manner to gladden the heart of any Freudian analyst, can be found the origins of an unusually mixed combative and peaceful nature.

Favoring "Strong Men"

Nixon's mother was a Quaker, devoted to peace. His father was a "Bible-pounding" Methodist, temporarily converted to Quakerism at the time of his marriage but relapsing later, and taking young Richard with him. Overlooked by almost all commentators is the fact that the day after Richard entered high school, his father took him and his two brothers to Los Angeles to attend the revival meetings conducted by Chicago evangelist Paul Rader. As Mr. Nixon tells it in Billy Graham's magazine, *Decision*: "We joined hundreds of others that night in making our personal commitments to Christ and Christian service."

The father, Frank Nixon, was also notorious for his temper and irritability. And to complicate matters further, it was the peaceful mother who seemed "strong," and the competitive father who, because of his lack of success, especially financial success, seemed "weak." It is little wonder that Richard became unusually ambivalent.

By the time he was 12, Richard had decided to follow the inspiration of his father, who loved to argue and debate. He would become a "lawyer who couldn't be bought." From this decision, it was only a short step to entering, as Mr. Nixon himself put it, the "warfare of politics." It was a step that greatly saddened his mother, though his volunteering for the Navy in World War II, contrary to Quaker principles, had already prepared her for the blow and for his future vocation.

The rest of the background is familiar to anyone who has followed Mr. Nixon's career to the presidency. The competitive, fighting "Tricky Dicky," enamored

of "strength" and "strong men," is a person we know well.

This is the Nixon who speaks with contempt of the weak, self-indulgent students — those "bums" — and contrasts them with the brave soldiers who "stand tall" in Vietnam. This is the Nixon who wants as advisers "people that are strong, people who aren't panicking... somebody who brings serenity, calmness or strength into the room": a John Newton Mitchell, who is "strong," seemingly imperturbable, free of doubts, advocating a "get tough" policy; a Spiro Agnew, picked, it seems, partly because he impressed Mr. Nixon at first sight as somebody who was sure of himself, who was without weakness, who's "got it"; and a John Connally, the latest addition to the President's circle of "strong men." (Though Mr. Nixon does not mention it, he appears also to need "weaker" men, such as his friend Robert Finch; in fact, Mr. Nixon's view of his Cabinet, with the recent exception of Connally, seems not to allow for "strong" men there. Such balancing of strong and weak corresponds with Mr. Nixon's own ambivalence.) In short, this is the Richard Nixon who, desperately afraid that the United States will appear "a pitiful, helpless giant," drops bombs on Vietnam and strikes bold warlike postures.

An "Obsession" With Peace

Less known, however, is the Nixon who has an "obsession" with peace, to use his own word. His identification with his mother in this matter, though not as obvious, is as strong as with his father's pugnacity. My speculation is that it leaves him with a bad conscience about his aggressiveness. But more to our point here, it also endows him with a sincere dedication to international peace.

From his entrance into politics as a congressman representing an isolationist district, Mr. Nixon surprisingly showed himself an internationalist in orientation. Thus, he worked on the Herter Committee, whose report led to the Marshall Plan, and considered this the most important service of his congressional career. In 1940, he supported Wendell Willkie; as he later labeled himself, he was a "whole-worlder."

In the 1940s and '50s, of course, internationalism was connected for many Americans with anti-Communism, e.g., the Marshall Plan was to save Western Europe from the Communists. It is this fact that has tended to obscure Mr. Nixon's sincere commitment to peace. I believe we catch the true flavor of his feelings on the matter in an unusually candid statement he made to Walter Cronkite in 1960.

"Well, my major interest ever since I came to Washington, and long before that, has been in the field of foreign policy and of foreign affairs... The reason that to me the overriding issue of our times is foreign affairs, is where it comes right out of my whole background. I indicated, for example, that my mother is a Quaker, she is a very good one. I am not as good. But, from the time that I can remember, I know that she and my grandmother, her mother who lived to be 93, used to talk about their 'concern,' which is a Quaker way of expressing it, for building a better life not only for people in this country but for people everywhere. This humanitarian approach

to the problems of the world, an approach, incidentally, which they have, my mother and my grandmother, more in their character than I have, but which I certainly have acquired from them to an extent; this is something that I think affected my whole attitude toward public service generally."

Mr. Nixon concludes, "And, as I see the responsibilities for the next President... his major role will be to attempt to make a contribution toward building a world peace, with freedom for all people." I am prepared to believe Mr. Nixon when he says he has "an obsession on this point."

Denying Aggressiveness

At this juncture, however, his other "obsessions" swing into action. For example, a few weeks before the interview with Cronkite, Mr. Nixon said, "I think that we can keep our own freedom, and I think that we can win the struggle against slavery and for freedom throughout the world..." Characteristically, we have the useful Nixon division into all good and all bad, slavery and freedom, aggressor and peace-loving one-worlder. It is these opposing tendencies in his personality that lead to confusion of thought and often murky speeches difficult for the public to decipher.

What compounds the problem at this point, moreover, is Mr. Nixon's compelling necessity to deny his aggressive and combative feelings. Standing as we do on the eve of his visit to Moscow in May, we might recall with profit his earlier visit, and his kitchen debate with then Premier Khrushchev. Mr. Nixon's version of the discussion is given in his book, *Six Crises*. Khrushchev, he tells us, "does not need to be convinced of our good intentions. He knows we are not aggressors and do not threaten the security of the Soviet Union." Again, "It was my belief that Khrushchev knew that our intentions were peaceful." The fact that the Russians might remember the American intervention in the Russian Civil War, the American willingness, in part, to have Germany invade Russia and other matters were all written off by Mr. Nixon as merely an "act" on Khrushchev's part. In this denial of his own aggressive intent, and this refusal to recognize his opponent's real fears, Mr. Nixon seems at one with much of America's recent self-image.

While denying aggressive intent, Mr. Nixon could glorify fighting and the hard masculine qualities that necessarily go with it. Thus, he could compare Khrushchev and Eisenhower in an interesting conjunction of adjectives: "Men like you and President Eisenhower," he told Khrushchev, "are tough, reasonable men who are not soft or frightened..." Or, speaking in praise of the average Russian: "There was a steel-like quality, a cold determination, a tough, amoral ruthlessness which somehow had been instilled into every one of them." Mr. Nixon constantly asked himself, "How did we stack up against the kind of fanatically dedicated men I had seen in the past ten days?" We can see how he wished to answer this question for himself, as well as for the American people, in the following comment about his career in New York after the 1962 defeat for governor of California:

"New York is very cold and very ruthless and very exciting, and therefore

an interesting place to live. It has many great disadvantages. The main thing, it is a place where you can't slow down — a fast track. Any person tends to vegetate unless he is moving on a fast track. New York is a very challenging place to live. You have to bone up to keep alive in the competition here."

Such a statement must be placed in the context of Mr. Nixon's parental models: the mother who did not wish him to enter the "warfare of politics," and the father with "his fierce competitive drive." Is it any wonder that Richard Nixon has a problem making a decision to fight, to release his competitive drive, and that he feels a letdown, as his account of his crises informs us after the semiforbidden impulses have been unleashed? But having indicated Mr. Nixon's ambivalence in this matter, we must note that he did, indeed, gain strength from his difficulties. Like his Russian foes, he learned to "steel" himself, and to reject the softer, debilitating, and feminine impulses that threaten him so fearfully — for the simple reason that they are so strongly contained within him. Out of "weakness," then, Mr. Nixon can be said to have drawn "strength."

Peace by Warfare

Is such personal "strength," however, good for the cause of peace? Mr. Nixon, we must remember, like so many of his generation, is a Cold War warrior. Cognitively, he remembers that appeasement led to World War II. As he recalls telling the protesting students in his pre-dawn visit to the Lincoln Memorial after Kent State, "I know it is awfully hard to keep this in perspective. I told them that in 1938 I thought Neville Chamberlain was the greatest man living and Winston Churchill was a madman. It was not until years later that I realized Neville Chamberlain was a good man but Winston Churchill was right."

The cognitive knowledge fits perfectly with Mr. Nixon's personal feelings about being strong. As he told Cronkite, "I think the way... to have peace is to be strong and be prepared to resist those who threaten peace." It also fits with his fierce conviction about competitiveness: Peace is something that must be "won." As he has said about the Vietnam war: "It is essential that we win the peace." For Richard Nixon the great danger is that he and America will appear impotent, will go "soft," will allow themselves to be "humiliated."

Thus peace for Richard Nixon can only be won by a kind of "warfare": He and the United States must show itself strong. Since peace, however, is generally secured through realistic compromise, at least where military victory is absent, the compulsive need to appear strong can often hamper meaningful negotiations. Vietnam may here be a case in point. China, at least at the moment, appears to allow Mr. Nixon a balance between his ambivalences, and thus a chance to assert the pragmatic considerations of power politics along with his peaceful desires. I suspect, however, that the combative side of Mr. Nixon, with its constant need for an enemy on whom to load his negative feelings, has figured unduly in his attitudes toward India and Bangladesh, "tilting" him against them. Will he also require the Soviet Union as such an opponent? Only time, and the results of the Moscow trip in May, will help us to answer this question.

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IM action: cycling, track

Cycling

A total of eighteen racers competed in the IM cycling race held last Sunday. The top four (and only) finishers were: 1) Peter Bras, MIT Outing Club, 2 hr 29 min 58 sec; 2) David Zimmerman, PKA, 3:26:04; 3) Richard Palm, Baker House, 4:30:26; and 4) James Clark, BSU, 4:37:40.

Fourteen racers entered A division, representing four teams and two individuals. B division included four competitors. Only four people finished the race due

to the disappearance of a number of directional signs.

The IM council has decided to institute cycling as a regular fall sport starting next year.

Track

The IM track meet, conducted under sunny skies on Sunday, April 30, saw Delta Upsilon demonstrate excellent overall strength, scoring in all but one event to total 77 points

and easily capture the team trophy.

BSU took second with 49 points, including a 1-2-3 sweep in the 100 yd. dash. Al Carlson '74, running unattached, was top individual, winning the 880 and the mile, and placing second in the two-mile.

Team scores: 1) DU 77; 2) BSU 49; 3) PKS 29; 4) SAE 25; 5) Burton 23.

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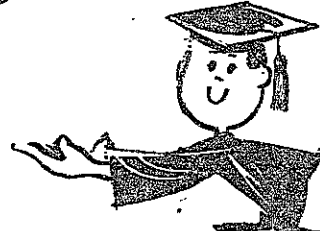
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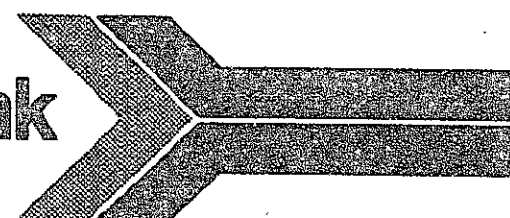
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Eisenberg replaces Nyhart

Dr. Carola B. Eisenberg has been selected to succeed J. Daniel Nyhart as Dean for Student Affairs, effective July 1, 1972. Nyhart will undertake new responsibilities as Special Assistant to the Chancellor for law-related studies and pre-professional non-curricular programs.

The advance announcement by President Jerome B. Weisner yesterday morning to selected student government members and the campus media represented the first in a series of changes over the next few months in the administration of student affairs. The move is aimed at "strengthening student-related programs and support services and unifying the administration of these activities under the office of the Chancellor."

Nyhart, Dean since 1969, will cover two related areas. First, he will serve as coordinator for investigating the scope and nature of law-related courses and promoting the development of new programs. Second, he will serve as Special Assistant to the Chancellor for pre-professional non-curricular programs in the fields of law, public administration, education, and medicine.

The reason for the new post is to some extent a response to the suggestions and recommendations of a task force on pre-law preparation and legal studies appointed by the Provost last fall.

In his new capacity, Nyhart will work closely with the Office of the Provost and, in particular, with Assistant to the Provost Louis Menand III, who has provided guidance and support for a

wide range of student interests. Nyhart will also be a member of the Committee on Preprofessional Advising and Education and will have administrative responsibility for the office which supports that committee.

Eisenberg has been a member of the Medical Department psychiatric staff since 1968. She earned her M.D. degree from the University of Buenos Aires, Argentina, and took her specialty training in psychiatry at the University of Maryland and the Johns Hopkins hospitals. She came to MIT from Johns Hopkins University where she was an Assistant Professor of Psychiatry and Pediatrics in the School of Medicine. Since 1969, Eisenberg has been a Lecturer in Psychiatry at the Harvard Medical School and Consultant in Psychiatry at Mass. General.

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Campus action mounts as faculty faces issues

(Continued from page 1)

from Indochina." The group decided to focus their actions on organizing a rally Friday at noon, and on informing the community of all the on-going activities in which they may take part.

At noon on Thursday, a caucus of faculty and employees was held in the Student Center. They reaffirmed the resolution of the Strike Steering Committee, stated above. They also organized groups to canvas faculty members preceding today's faculty meeting. They will have another meeting today at noon in the Student Center West Lounge. Suggestions are welcome, and all faculty and staff are invited to attend. A meeting of employees and staff will be held at 5 pm today in the Student Center's East Lounge, and there will be a big rally in front of the Student Center today at noon. Yesterday morning, at least seven MIT students were arrested in front of the JFK Building. They were released with no bail, with their hearings to be held next week.

Several Departments held meetings yesterday afternoon. Some 200 faculty and students of the Biology Department passed a resolution calling for the Biology Department Head, Dr. Boris Magasanik, to submit a proposal in today's faculty meeting requesting that all students who wish to be excused from all

further scheduled academic obligations, as of May 11, including classes, quizzes, papers, and final exams; that these students be given the option of receiving either a pass/fail or a letter grade, to be based on work so far completed; that the teaching faculty make arrangements to implement the use of relief time to permit employees to participate in actions they believe appropriate to the national emergency; that no penalties be imposed on employees for participation in peace actions. They are also sending around a telegram for signatures to be sent to Nixon.

The Psychology Department met yesterday, and nearly unanimously passed a resolution calling for students and employees to be freed to take part in political activity, with a fund for compensation of salary loss to be set up for employees.

They also passed a statement in support of a strike, and opposing MIT's complicity in the war, and are also sending a telegram to Nixon.

A faculty meeting will be held today at 3:15 pm in 10-250. Three resolutions, at least, drawn up by Fredkin and his colleagues, and those passed by the Biology Department, will be considered, concerning the "strike action" voted by the 1200 in Kresge, and the freeing of students and employees from their obligations.

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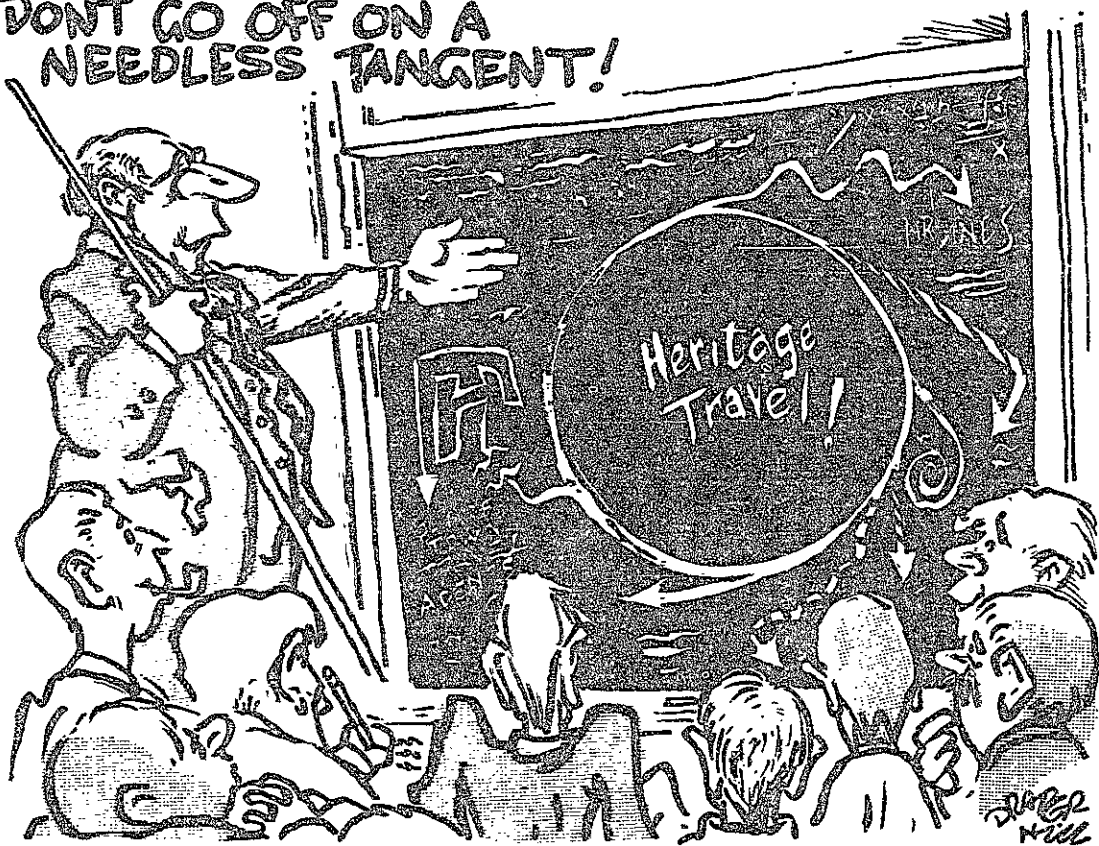
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SPORTS

Ruggers shine in 7-a-side

By Ali Kedou

The MIT Rugby Club made its best showing ever in the Harvard Business School "Seven-a-Side" Tournament last weekend, taking second place to host HBS in the final game. MIT's previous best effort was a third place finish three years ago.

The four matches Tech won to reach the finals ran the gamut from an out-and-out romp to a nail-biting squeaker in the semi-finals.

The romp came in the first match, which saw MIT down Springfield 23-0. Unfortunately, Tech lost the services of kicking ace and fly-half R. Simmonds, who suffered a severe charley-horse.

Wayne Book shifted back to fill Simmonds' spot and P. Bailey took Book's spot in the scrum for the remainder of the games.

The next two games were uneventful, as Tech reached the semi-final by eliminating Westchester and Mystic RFC behind the strong forward play of Bailey and T. Cerne and D. Clem.

The semi-final match provided the most exciting play of the day as MIT met a

formidable and highly seeded New York RFC side.

Both sides played flat out through regulation play, and the Tech back line of S. Gallant, Book, D. Arkin and "Cuddles" Flanagan got twelve points to match the NY effort.

Then the nail biting began. In tournaments, ties must be played off, and both sides settled down to a five minute overtime period. Despite the lusty cheers of Tech reserve R. Prinn, neither side managed to score, and the OT ended with the score still knotted at 12-all.

The second overtime was sudden-death. Captain Book won the toss and gave MIT the wind advantage. Threatening from the sudden-death kickoff, Tech won when dependable Arkin escaped for a try to finally end the match a scant 30 minutes before the final match started.

The exhausted Engineer side faced a "B" School side which had shut out their every opponent in reaching the finals.

Often in this excitingly fast version of rugby, a hard match early in the day decides the final match. Certainly "B" School were the fresher side, having won their berth in the final before Tech started its marathon with NY.

In any event, "B" School proved too much for Tech, scoring once on a try up the middle and once with a penalty goal while blanking MIT, 9-0.

This weekend, Tech tries its hand in the New England Tournament for full sides, held at UMass in Amherst. Last year, MIT was eliminated in the quarter-finals, and the preceding year in the semis. Hopes are high than an even better showing will be had this year.

Tech crews seeded 6th, 7th at Sprints

By Brad Biletdeaux

Seedings and heat assignments were released earlier this week to MIT's crews for the Eastern Sprints to be rowed tomorrow on Lake Quinsigamond in Worcester, Mass. For the first time since 1965, every one of the Tech eights has been predicted to finish in either the petite or grand finals.

The Eastern Association of Rowing Colleges usually holds its Eastern Sprint Championships to crown a regular season of intercollegiate rowing. The winner of the lightweight varsity final usually goes to the Henley Royal Regatta in England, one of Europe's most prestigious regattas.

The Sprints are conducted in two parts, morning heats and afternoon finals. The heats are arranged by seed, and a crew has to finish in either of the top two or three positions to qualify for the finals. The first six qualifiers row in the grand finals, while the second six compete in the petite, or consolation, finals. All others are eliminated.

Biggest news for MIT is in the heavyweight side of the events, where last year all three Engineer boats, frosh, JV and varsity, were eliminated, i.e. finished worse than twelfth. Tech's improvement has been led by the varsity, seeded sixth. The frosh have been seeded ninth, and the JV is starting out in the 12th place.

MIT's heavy varsity has really moved up in the world, as they have been picked behind top-ranked Harvard, Navy (last year's Sprints winner), Northeastern, Penn, and Cornell (last year's IRA victor). Directly below MIT are powerhouses Brown and Wisconsin. The Tech big boat will be facing Northeastern and Brown, besides Columbia and Rutgers, in their qualifying heat. Coach Pete

Holland is "very worried," as NU, Brown and MIT has been within 1.5 seconds of each other during the regular season.

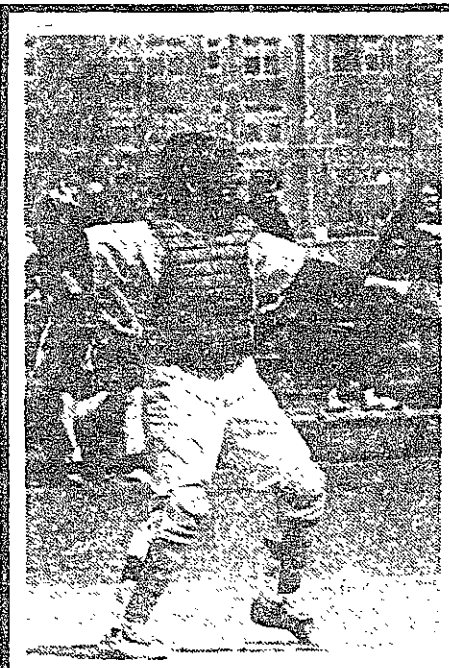
The light varsity will have a race on their hands trying to get into the grands. Seeded 7th, they'll have to beat Dartmouth in their heat to qualify. Also in the heat are Princeton, Columbia, Yale and Georgetown. Coach Jack Frailey was confident that his eight would beat the Green earlier in the week until sickness struck five men in the boat, including the stroke.

The frosh lightweights should have no trouble in their heat and, if they row a good final, will definitely improve upon their fourth place prediction.

The JV lights are another boat that could improve from their 7th seeded position and into the grand final. They'll have to defeat Rutgers in the morning row.



Two fine skippers for the sailing varsities this past season have been Alan Spoon '73 and Shelley Bernstein '74, pictured above practicing on the Charles. Spoon, teamed with Dean Kross '73 as crew, has represented MIT's men's team in "A" division. Last weekend, Spoon and Kross were fifth in the New Englands. The women's team, including skipper Bernstein in division "B", will sail at Radcliffe in the Sloop Shrew regatta tomorrow. Photo by Sheldon Lowenthal



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Friday, May 12, 1972

Faculty advocates flexibility

By Storm Kauffman

The faculty, at last Friday's special meeting, voted to pursue a policy of flexibility in dealing with the completion of required work by those students who are actively participating in the opposition to the Vietnam war.

Two other motions were also passed. One supported those MIT employees who decide to use their leave time to aid in the present anti-war efforts. The other pledged individual members of the faculty to work to bring an end to the war.

The three proposed motions sent to the faculty with the call for the meeting differed somewhat from what was actually moved on the floor, and each resolution was passed after being amended to read less strongly.

The meeting was held in Kresge Auditorium, and at its peak the attendance was probably about 400 faculty and 600 spectators. The spectators were largely students who had begun to line up at the doors at least half an hour before the scheduled starting time.

Preliminaries

President Jerome Wiesner, presiding over the meeting, delayed the start noting that the change of location back to Kresge and the presence of some officials at the Building 20 sit-in would delay the arrival of a few.

Someone jumped up at this point and shouted over a loudspeaker that the students should go over to support those occupying the ROTC area who had been told they were going to be arrested in five minutes. There was no response.

Wiesner noted that the situation in Building 20 was not clear to him. According to his information some 50 to 100 were occupying the hall with a number of faculty and administrators trying to talk to them. Suggestions from the protesters that the officials leave had been ignored.

John Wynne, Vice President of Administration and Personnel, was called to the podium to report on the situation. He announced that as far as he knew, a trespass notice had just been read to the students and that no other action was planned for the moment.

Wiesner noted that though the meeting had been called for other purposes, it would be wrong not to briefly consider the incidents of the previous evening. He said that *The Tech* report of May 12 was "succinct and accurate" as far as he could tell. The whole event was an unfortunate example of "violence breeding violence" and

that "it needn't have gone the way it did." Wiesner continued "MIT had no part in any of the decisions; the Cambridge Police were acting on their own." He said that he had tried to persuade the police to minimize their use of gas but the police had felt that they "were under attack." Wiesner pointed out that MIT had only been trying to protect its academic facilities and that an apology was owed to the residents of West Campus, especially the girls in McCormick.

The faculty meeting began officially at about 3:45. A resolution from the residents of McCormick was read to the meeting. It protested the "unjustified trespass of the Cambridge Police on McCormick property" and the gassing, asking the administration to make it clear to the police that such action would not be tolerated in the future.

Flexibility for students

Institute Professor of Biology Salvador Luria moved the first resolution, which offered students a choice of a letter grade or a pass/fail grade, and gave instructors the option of basing that grade on work completed as of May 11, 1972, or work to be turned in by October 22, 1972. He noted that a disadvantage of permitting students to finish early was a tendency to disperse the community. He did favor the fact that the motion preserved the academic process in which the passing of a subject is a matter between the student and his instructor. The resolution was seconded with the note that so many were involved that piecemeal action was impractical.

Professor Boris Magasanick,

Head of the Department of Biology, pointed out that the CEP suggestions of two weeks previous did not meet the present situation. Also, a biology employee-student meeting of about 270 expressed strong support for this motion and the one concerning employees.

Professor of Mathematics, Hartley Rogers, Chairman of the Faculty and the CEP, gave the feelings of the CEP on the resolution. He pointed out that the motion differed slightly from that sent out previously. He said that *The Tech* study made by Norm Sandler, Robert Hunter, and David Tenenbaum of the negative reactions of Congress to academic strikes had been an influencing factor in the CEP's discussion.

Rogers said that the main question was "how will the time that the students gain be put to use?" The CEP supports those of the MIT community who take constructive action, but it feels that an early end to the term would not be conducive to strengthening the bonds between members of the community in the cause of peace. He, like Luria, feared a drifting away. Rogers concluded that the CEP agreed with all of the motion but the use of pass/fail for non-Freshmen.

Associate Professor of Mechanical Engineering, Ernest Cravalho, Chairman of the Committee on Academic Performance, considered the ramifications of the use of pass/fail. He wished to discourage its use as it could mean that seniors would have had pass/fail for half of their college education. He also felt that the motion would tend to degrade the use of pass/fail

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Today's activities

The following anti-war activities are scheduled for today:

Community Opinion Booths start operation - for collection of anti-war messages to Congress. Workers needed. Call X1984 (Strike Center).

8 AM - MIT - Briefing for Army to End the War (AEW) leafletters. Will be leafletting area colleges for 1 PM march.

10 AM - MIT (10-270) - Meeting of Economic Boycott Group.

11 AM (local time) - Nationwide - Eleventh Hour Election.

1) All Americans who oppose the war are asked to stand.

2) All citizens are to cast a symbolic vote by stepping outside wherever they are and giving 5 minutes for peace.

schedule of anti-war activities planned for later this week:

Tuesday

Noon - Tribunal to try Henry Kissinger, Holyoke Center, Harvard.

4:30 - March on AFL-CIO headquarters by students, workers, and unemployed (sponsored by PL, Worker's Action Movement and SDS)

Wednesday

Noon - Mass rally at Student Center steps. Plans to confront administration with demands at Administration offices; sit-in in halls by offices.

7 pm - Student Center meeting to discuss Friday action

Friday

March to one of the D-Labs



Protesters entering Building 20 by the fire escape on the wing next to the wing which houses the ROTC offices, as construction workers look on.

Photo by David Searls

65 occupy ROTC; MIT to prosecute

By Norman Sandler and Drew Jaglom

Approximately 65 persons left the offices of the MIT ROTC program Saturday after occupying five of the offices for over twenty-one hours.

The occupation began Friday afternoon following a rally on Kresge Plaza of over 400 persons from which a line of protesters filled the hall outside the office of MIT President Jerome Wiesner, to present a list of demands to the administration calling for ends to the war, MIT complicity, and all war research.

While many people were still at Wiesner's office, entrance by a group of demonstrators to the office of Vice-President for Business and Fiscal Relations Paul Cusick was prevented by MIT administrators who scuffled for a short time with those present.

Approximately two to three hundred protesters then marched on Building 20, headquarters of MIT ROTC, where doors were locked and guarded by MIT police.

Two demonstrators who had entered the building through a side entrance came up behind the campus patrolman at the door to the E wing and after a brief scuffle managed to open the door. As the first demonstrators came in one patrolman drew his gun. After moving back several demonstrators again came forward and the patrolman fired one shot, believed to be a blank, over the heads of the crowd. By this time Dean for Student Affairs J. Daniel Nyhart, Campus Patrol Lieutenant Richard Driscoll and several other administrators arrived to block the door and remove the patrolman who had drawn his gun.

People did gain access to the

building through a fire escape in another wing, one or two doors on Vassar St. and the temporary connection from the construction of the new EE building. There was a considerable amount of confusion as to where the target of the takeover was located. Finally about 100 persons occupied the corridor outside the offices of Army, Navy and Air Force ROTC, on the second floor of the building.

For a time, the protesters sat in the hall, while MIT administrators blocked doorways to offices. As the afternoon progressed, the group voted to "jostle" the administrators out of the area; later offices were entered, and tables were brought from the offices to be used as barricades.

At 3:25, Vice-President Kenneth Wadleigh declared those in the occupied zone trespassers, and warned that they would be subject to both legal action and internal disciplinary proceedings. The warning was repeated periodically during the occupation. Each time the MIT administrators read the notice, the occupiers whistled and screamed in an attempt to make the notice inaudible. (Later Saturday, administration sources told *The Tech* that MIT would begin Monday to seek complaints against those involved in the occupation.)

The protesters gained access to an Army ROTC library at first, and then entered another adjoining office by climbing over a partition between the rooms. MIT administrators confirmed a report that entrance to the library was gained by a key. A later report to *The Tech* indi-

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Approximately 3000 persons marched from the Boston Common to the Charlestown Naval Yards in an anti-war rally Saturday.

Photo by Dave Tenenbaum

telegrams, postcards, letters and petition signatures to be sent to Congress and President Nixon.

The Massachusetts Associated Board of Rabbis is planning to march to the JFK Federal Building on Wednesday, May 17 and after devoting shaharies (morning service), they plan to sit down in an act of civil disobedience. They hope faculty, students and other Bostonians will show their support by joining them.

An ad hoc group of Harvard faculty, graduate students, and staff plans to hold a war crimes tribunal to try Presidential Advisor Henry Kissinger at Holyoke Center at noon on Tuesday. They plan to blockade Univer-

Dellums addresses faculty

(Continued from front page)
for special programs and that it might be misinterpreted by outside institutions. An amendment was offered to remove consideration of pass/fail from the motion.

Another point was made that it would be wrong, under any circumstances, to keep the incomplete asterisk on the record of those students who decided to complete their classes by October of next year. Ron Smith, of the Registrar's Office, told the faculty that the incompletes could be replaced with little difficulty.

The amendment was called to a vote. Those voting in favor of deleting the clause allowing the optional use of pass/fail for upperclassmen prevailed by a vote of 181 yes, 170 no. A recount was requested with the final tally at 191 yes, 176 no.

The first resolution, as passed in its final form, reads:

The teaching faculty should make arrangements to provide students who wish to complete their regularly scheduled academic obligation with comparable instruction in ways that are mutually agreeable to the students and teachers concerned.

For those students who wish to make other arrangements, all academic obligations (including classes, quizzes, papers, and final examinations) after Thursday, May 11, 1972, will be discharged as in paragraph three.

These students should be given a letter grade, the grade to be based on either work thus far completed and/or work to be completed by October 22, 1972, the choice being decided by the instructor

Ron Dellums

At this time, about 5pm, the meeting was interrupted by the entrance of Congressman from California Ron Dellums. Dellums had been scheduled to speak in Kresge, but his talk was moved to Lobdell because of the opportunity offered by Wiesner to address the faculty.

He began strongly, noting that he was sure all shared his frustration over our criminal and illegal involvement in Vietnam and the escalation which has put us on the brink of World War Three. His announcement that he has joined several colleagues to bring impeachment proceedings against Nixon received a good deal of applause. He stated that Nixon had violated Congressional authority and national and international law.

The Congressman concluded with an impassioned plea for the universities to not send technocrats out into the world, not to produce people without a heart and soul.

Wiesner had evidently not expected that Dellums would continue into such areas. He was nervously trying to stop the Congressman shortly before Dellums concluded on his own.

Wiesner, again presiding over the meeting, retroactively sus-

ended the meeting for the duration of Dellums' speech.

Professor of Philosophy Sylvain Bromberger moved that the faculty support Dellums in his effort to impeach Nixon. Wiesner would not accept the motion as it was not included in the meeting agenda. When Bromberger refused to withdraw the motion, someone immediately called for adjournment. Wiesner said that he had "no choice but to call for adjournment" in reference to the fact that a call for adjournment takes precedence. The adjournment motion, which requires a two-thirds vote, failed, but Bromberger's motion was never brought up again. None of the several *The Tech* reporters present remember the motion ever being withdrawn. Later, Director of Admissions Roland Greeley stated that Wiesner had ruled the motion out of order.

At this point, Luria rose to announce that the faculty of MIT, Harvard, and BU were invited to march at 1pm on Monday to the Massachusetts State House in protest of Nixon's escalation of the war and to ask for our immediate withdrawal.

Support for employees

The second resolution calling for making arrangements for relief time to be used by employees to work against the war, was interpreted to be only a suggestion that the faculty offer moral support to those MIT employees who decide to take time

off for peace activities.

An amendment not to penalize those students presently occupying the ROTC building was offered by Ken Hale, Associate Professor of Foreign Literature. Wiesner disallowed it as not relevant.

Roy Kaplow, Associate Chairman of CEP and Associate Professor of Metallurgy, suggested that the wording of the employee motion was confusing. He made a substitute motion calling for employees to be allowed to use their vacation time, redistribute their work hours, and obtain leave time without pay, to permit them to work against the war. An announcement similar to that issued by Howard Johnson on May 7, 1970, would be issued by Wiesner. The motion passed with only about half a dozen opposed.

Against the war

Donald Bell, Assistant Professor of History, presented the third resolution which pledged faculty energies to work for an end to the war; faculty support for student actions to that same end; use of faculty skills and initiatives; and joining with the energies of the 1200 who voted for a strike in Kresge on Wednesday. Some worried that the motion might be binding on all faculty so the first line was altered to read, "We, a majority of the MIT faculty present," instead of "We, the members of

the MIT faculty."

Crout saw no point in the motion pointing out that it would certainly have no effect on himself. Another faculty member complained that this was going over old ground, and that though he shared similar feelings it was not appropriate for an academic institution to take such a stand. A point of information was offered that the faculty had passed a similar resolution in 1970.

Anthony French, Professor and Associate Head of Physics, asked that the motion be tabled. A majority vote was about to be taken, but it was noted that a two-thirds vote would be necessary, since it is against parliamentary procedure to use a tabling motion to cut off debate. Amidst much confusion, French withdrew his motion to allow ten minutes discussion.

Robert Hulsizer, Professor of Physics, claimed that the resolution was too broad. It was an open-ended commitment to unknown future actions. He proposed an amendment that deleted the parts of the motion supporting student activities and joining in spirit with those of the Kresge meeting of Wednesday.

Bell then called upon Edward Fredkin, Director of Project MAC, to report the events at the Kresge meeting which he had chaired, in hopes of having Hulsizer withdraw his amendment. Fredkin admitted that many activities were unassociated with his Army to End the War which was a legal and peaceful group. It was pointed out that the motion could commit the fac-

ulty to an open-ended strike. Bell finally accepted Hulsizer's restatement.

Professor of Mathematics Warren Ambrose offered an amendment to add the previously mentioned clause against penalizing the ROTC demonstrators. Wiesner disallowed it as not relevant. Ambrose complained that the meeting was about anti-war activities so it certainly was relevant.

When the motion to table was considered it was defeated by 98 yes to 132 no. Professor of Psychology Stephan Chorover then rose to say that he was very much in favor of the resolution but that he felt that no one should vote for it unless they were personally committed to follow through with their pledge. Debate was cut off and the motion was considered.

The final count was 132 in favor, to 64 no, and 51 abstentions. The 132 to 115 ratio resulted in the passage of the resolution which referred to a majority of the faculty present.

The motion in its final form reads:

"We, a majority of the MIT faculty present, pledge to work for immediate withdrawal of all American air, land, and sea forces from Indochina and an end of all aid to the Thieu government. We will use our skills as teachers and scholars to strengthen ongoing peace programs and to provide means and ideas for new peace actions."

By the time the meeting was adjourned, about 6:15, at least a quarter of the faculty and a third of the spectators had left.

ROTC occupation causes no damage

(Continued from front page)
cated that the key was, in all probability, supplied by someone within the building who has access to the library.

Once inside the offices, people barricaded the doorways to prevent entrance by administrators, and maintained a flow of persons between rooms by climbing over the partition.

During the initial stages of the occupation, the building was sealed off by campus patrol, while approximately 100 people showed their support for the action inside by supplying food and blankets to the demonstrators through a window to one of the offices.

Inside, there was no trashing or damage done to the occupied offices, as people went through and read open files at will, returning them and making certain that no harm was done to them. In addition, phone access was cut off from the offices, but only after organizers in the occupied zone had spoken with former UAP Mike Albert over the phone.

The situation turned to one of stalemate as tensions eventually eased on both sides. Faculty members began engaging in dialogue with students on the other side of the barricades, and campus patrolmen assisted in getting food to those within the building through windows. At

one point, the demonstrators requested a broom with which to clean up the occupied area, and administrators readily supplied it.

Later, Special Assistant to the Chairman of the MIT Corporation Waiter Milne made an announcement to all those in the corridor that the Cambridge Police had just relayed a call they had received which said that "there's twenty pounds of TNT in the building set to go off."

Demonstrators were not affected by the warning and Milne announced that anyone (i.e. faculty members) who felt uncomfortable about staying should leave, even though administrators felt the call was a hoax.

A support rally, initially set for 10:30 Thursday night, attracted at most 150 people. After a half hour wait, the group criss-crossed the MIT campus, stopping at dormitories to call for support for the occupation. Response to the call was poor. At Baker, the crowd was splashed with water and pelted with a few cans and deck of computer cards. By the time of their return to Building 20 around midnight, their number had diminished.

Shortly after midnight, scuffling again broke out as a small band of students attempted to enter the occupied area of the

corridor from behind the administration side of the barricade. Protesters again pushed the barricades farther down the hall, gaining an added twelve feet of hall plus access to the 365th Air Force ROTC Cadet Squadron Headquarters, the door of which had been left open after two persons playing cards in the room left.

From the Headquarters, protesters gained entry to the AFROTC library by going over yet another partition between the rooms, and phone lines to the newly-acquired rooms were disconnected by administrators.

A report received over the radio that An Loc (South Vietnam) had been lost by ARVN forces resulted in renewed cheering and chanting. Later Dean Benson Snyder indicated that the cheering had been misconstrued by administrators, who were concerned that those in the office had broken a lock, which would make them subject to further criminal prosecution.

The protesters again tried to gain ground at 2 AM, when six students who had gotten into the building tried getting into the occupied area of the corridor, and were confronted by administrators. The call for reinforcements from the campus patrol was picked up by a campus patrol van, which was cruising the area at the time. Coinci-

dently, the van was being followed by a Cambridge Police squad car, and when a campus patrolman jumped out of the van and rushed into the building, the Cambridge authorities instinctively followed, though MIT had no knowledge of the action. Once inside the corridor, Cambridge policemen removed the six students who had tried entering the area, as well as attempting to eject reporters from *The Tech* and WTBS. They then left the building as MIT administrators pondered over the question of how Cambridge had received word on what was transpiring.

The atmosphere stayed quite calm throughout the remainder of the night, as most of the demonstrators within the occupied hall and offices slept while administrators, faculty members, and campus patrolmen kept watch.

The demonstrators made an effort to keep the area as clean as possible and not to damage anything, and left the building at 11:30 for Kresge Plaza. (While the decision to stay the night was reportedly unanimous, the Saturday morning evacuation followed a very close vote.) From there they proceeded to the Boston Common to join a march of some 3000 persons through downtown Boston to the Charlestown Naval Yards.

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