The sprinkler system 19th floor corridor in Tang Hall, after the flash fire that killed one graduate student and injured three other persons.

**Grad dorm fire kills one**

"How far the sprinkler goes depends on how far the money goes," a safety official told The Tech this week. On the 19th floor of floor P.Y. Tang Hall they did not cover the corridors.

One person died and three were injured as a result of a July 12 flash fire in the graduate dormitory's corridor. Renato C.V. Riberio, 24, of Sao Paulo, Brazil, who died July 27 at Massachusetts General Hospital was the first victim of a dormitory fire in recent memory. The last significant dormitory fire, in East Campus during the late 60's, caused no fatalities.

Riberio was a Ph.D. candidate doing theoretical solid state physics research under Prof. Bruce Patton. The cause of the fire is still under investigation. Safety of- fice sources said the probable cause was a cigarette or match tossed into a box of paper trash which was left in the middle of the hallway. Apparently, sprinkler- materialized as smoke all of Tang, but the corridors were left unscrubbed as an economy move.

Noxious smoke during the fire was reportedly caused by burning rubber baseboards and asbestos-based cement used to hold wallpaper on the walls. "Continuous vandalism" is "no excuse," said the incident did not take place and that MIT was not involved, Menand commented.

"According to my knowledge of the way the system works, it possibly could have happened without anyone in charge knowing about it. But all the evidence does not support the allegations."

The information in question was contained in documents compiled by Army intelligence agencies through the late 1960s and very early 1970s, during which time the USAIC, headquartered at Fort Holabird, Maryland, was engaged in a large- scale surveillance program aimed at civilians disidents and protest groups.

During its operational lifespan, the domestic surveillance program collected files on a wide range of groups and individuals involved in the anti-war and civil rights movements, aided by agents throughout the country who collected information by secretly infiltrating organizations under surveillance and at other times by posing as news reporters at rallies and meetings.

The Army operation was curtailed in 1971, at which time Pentagon officials ordered that all files pertaining to civilians not associated with the Army or the Department of Defense be purged from the intelligence files.

The Tech reported in April that many of those files had been copied before their scheduled destruction, and that copies had then been circulated to various points within the defense and intelligence communities. One of those points, sources said, was the National Security Agency headquarters at Fort Meade, Maryland.

Following an investigation by units of the Defense Investigation Service, which began short- by after publication of the original Tech disclosures, Pentagon officials earlier this month admitted discovering 30,000 documents left over from the Warren Commission of a counterintelligence branch effort.

The admission came on June 10, from Army Secretary Howard Metzenbaum. A week later, a deputy assistant secre- tary of defense reviewed them (Please turn to page 11).