GM to face 2nd challenge

Campaign GM has begun to re-open public, they are almost the General Motors shareholders meet May.

The national group's proposals are: 1) require the GM proxy statement to include candidates for the board of directors nominated by shareholders at large as well as by management, 2) allow each of GM's 'co-sponsors' employe, consumers, and dealers to nominate a candidate for the board of directors, 3) require the GM annual report to publish detailed information regarding company progress in auto safety, minority hiring, and non-politici
Boston's innovative Museum of Science:

By David Searls

(fig. note... This is the first of a two-part feature in the Boston Museum of Science, dealing with the history of the museum and its exhibits. Next week, part two will examine the Museum today — its work in the field of education, social responsibility, finances, and plans for the future.

"... there is reason to fear that the very success of science may promote a new species of superstition and intolerance based upon a misunderstanding and a failure of science... people who are not from their awareness a knowledge of important developments in science are culturally illiterate..."

— Report of the Commission on MIT Education. The Commission's report goes on to state that, in addition to the humanization of scientists, MIT and other scientific communities should not too often do concern themselves with familiarizing the public with the true aims and shortcomings of science and technology. For whatever reasons, it is the unfor¬
tunate truth that most of the communication of science short of an extended formal education rests in the hands of others. People who are not concerned with the truth about science — they were just too often do not remember that back in this period, and was just an anachron¬sis. Also, it had been built to which was in interest that there was nothing in the museum that had nothing to do with what I was science. I thought this would give me a little bit broader-gauge approach later on, and I had just enough distribution so that I was subse¬quently able to get an AM in Geology."
Stimulating an awareness of technology

(Continued from opposite page)

museum in the world, and has been operating for so long that people don't do what they're supposed to do. When they do, they've been so used to seeing things by the yard and putting them on the shelf. If you come into a museum, you go straight to exhibit five. You don't know how they got there—they may have carefully studied all the other exhibits—the thing is that they're there, and they're grading in a scale, meaning a button, and you go over and join them. You may or may not read the label—you toy around with this exhibit, and you'll make selections and you'll put this material into it. As you start to build the thing of your building, you'll be faced with a major decision, because the first half of the exhibit is complete, they've built it to be obsolete.

"Are you then going to go back and update the first half of the first third, or are you going to go ahead with the second third, and ignore this? And when you've done with the second third, half of what you've got will be obsolete, and then what are you going to do? Furthermore, the whole thing would be hopeless, because you could build a museum all the way down to the subway bridge before you covered a half sentence, anyway, if you did it on that scale.

"Before, what we have tried to do and are doing now is, first, to build a building that is just as flexible as we can make it so that if our current exhibits program makes no sense in five years from now—and this thing has changed two or three already—we won't be stuck with the problem we had on Berkeley Street. I was delirious in a way, to have had that—this experience of open endedness to a couple of years in a building that was wrong, and totally indecipherable.

"Now with a flexible building, and high ceilings, there can be much better, relatively inexpensive change in what you do in the building. Secondly, we have a program that is the opening of people's eyes to the wonders and fascinations of the world that we live in, rather than telling them all about it. If our job is exposing people to this, and encouraging the kids to ask questions, and stimulating creativity, then we think that the way to do this is with a heterogeneity of exhibits rather than having the thing a half of this and a half of that.

"You can wind up with a diabetes of exhibits, of course, and of this one has to be very careful. But now, this museum is bordering on a diabetes of exhibits. What we really are at the moment— I hate to say it—is a warehouse of exhibits that is open to the public, because we're a year behind on our construction schedule, and all the exhibits are chained and fed to the public by jamming them in with the other exhibits.

"We are not totally getting away from textbook type exhibits. It's very evident to us that if you have heterogeneity, it can't be all little bits. I think people like a change of pace, and they like big and small things. As Dr. Arnold of the Carnegie Museum in Pittsburgh once said to me, they love little things made big and big things, little more than they like the old-fashioned changes. You must not pretend to me that if you took a hose and put it on a pin, nobody would really make anything at all; but if you took a hose and made it big, everybody would be fascinated by it.

"So we have got and we're going to have quite some sizable packages on one subject, like the heart exhibit in itself, doesn't tell you all about the heart. It tells you what the top heart people in New England felt were the important things to tell people about their hearts. The thing that interests us about this is that people do go through it in an orderly way. My contention is that if you try to tell them all about their hearts, they'd become disinterested and wouldn't do it. But if you take the important things about your heart and present them in a reasonable order, it's fascinating to see how many people will go around and read the labels and study it in order.

"We've done this with birth, also. We've tried it with gas; we put a lot of money in this, and it's a total failure. So few people visited it, you'd be amused to know, we moved the telephone exhibit down opposite it because we knew it drew large numbers of people and we thought they might stumble into the gas exhibit, but they still won't go into it.

"That exhibit is a perfect example of one that was turned down by a committee in just exactly the right way—we had the exhibit on sex and marriage, and the top people in this area on gas were extraordinary—and we thought the thing was going to be hopeless, because you could build a museum all the way down to the subway bridge before you covered a half sentence, anyway, if you did it on that scale.

"I think that in this evanescent never-never world that you get in television—and I'm not opposed to television, I think it's doing an extraordinary job—there have got to be some places where you can still see things. People have urged us to have more and more projects and movies and two-dimensional stuff of this sort; I go back to the experience of another big museum many years ago, when they had done just this. They had a good many exhibits of this sort, and they didn't use them and they asked why. They made the simple statement that we should go to the movies we'd go to the movies; if we come to a museum we want to see things."

Dr. Washburn just how much of an improvement the Museum is over the manner in which communicating science while minimizing its remoteness and making mystery in the eyes of a relatively non-scientific public.

"Let me give an indirect answer to this that might be of interest. We give an award each year to someone who has done an outstanding job in public understanding or projection of science. Four years ago, we gave it to Gerry Fiset, the head of Scientific American, who has done an extraordinary job with that magazine, starting with nothing at all. After he got the prize, one of the things he said was that in a world where today it is almost impossible for us to get anything first-hand—we see things through television, we hear them through radio, we read about them in books—it is refreshing to come into a place where you can see the real thing, something that's three-dimensional.

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Presidential Selection

When the Corporation first began its search for President Howard Johnson's successor, there was a great deal of interest expressed in the community in the selection process.

The Corporation, however, has been negligent in keeping this interest alive. When the selection committee was first named, the community expressed strong disappointment that it was comprised wholly of Corporation members. While the Fisk Presidential Selection Committee announced that it was seeking community input, and even called upon the faculty to set up its own advisory committee, interest quickly waned. The question of who should be MIT's next president dropped from sight.

In the intervening months, the selection process has most certainly moved ahead, but the committee's considerations have remained secret. The Fisk Committee has made no effort to invigorate the community's flagging interest in the decision in spite of the fact that the success of their efforts will rest in large measure on the community's reaction to their choice.

The Committee, it would seem, has been negligent in serving the interests of the MIT community. They have taken the easier of two roads and have been able to avoid controversy, but reaction to their choice.

Certainly no one expects the committee to put up for community debate every name they consider. Such an action would make their job overly difficult.

There can be no good reason, however, why the Fisk Committee never chose to discuss their selection criteria with the community. By taking such a position, and presenting to the community their conception of what the office called for, they might have prompted significant input from the community. Open discussion of their criteria could serve not only to aid their own work, but would provide important guidelines to a president-elect on what the MIT community will expect of its new president. Perhaps this might have prompted significant input from the community. Open discussion of their criteria could serve not only to aid their own work, but would provide important guidelines to a president-elect on what the MIT community will expect of its new president.

Before their final decision is declared to the community, it seems imperative that the Fisk committee act now to prompt fresh input from the community. Open discussion of their criteria could serve not only to aid their own work, but would provide important guidelines to a president-elect on what the MIT community will expect of its new president. Perhaps this might have prompted significant input from the community. Open discussion of their criteria could serve not only to aid their own work, but would provide important guidelines to a president-elect on what the MIT community will expect of its new president.

Economically sound as this argument may be, though, it offers no alternatives for protecting the tenants in an area where housing demand exceeds the supply, a situation which exists in virtually every city around the country. There is no wonder, then, that harried urban politicians, beset by their constituents' demands to protect them from unethical landlords, enact rent control statutes which often prove harmful in the ensuing years.

The tenants can hardly be blamed for wanting rent control. They can't be expected to know Economics Principles 1. And, many of them are being victimized by greedy, ruthless landlords. Many others live in constant fear that a sudden change in their environment will subject them to the frequent, arbitrary rent increases and deterioration of services that a "slumlord" inevitably brings.

The landlord, if he so chooses, can evict in being a landlord, yet it is a powerful weapon of power, and, as such, attracts men who, in the course of their pursuit of material gain, will suffer their fellow human beings to live in misery. This is not to imply that all, or even most, landlords are shrewd. Many uphold the obligations implicit in a landlord-tenant relationship and indeed some are victimized by unscrupulous, transient tenants.

Lest anyone feel sorry for the poor landlord who is forced to roll back rents to the March, 1970 level in spite of the miniscule rise in the consumer price index, let one well-documented example serve to illustrate his "plight.

Near Central Square, just north of the Simples properties, about a fifteen-minute walk from MIT, stands a large dilapidated apartment building. Containing sixteen apartments, various states of disrepair, it is not a place from any concerned parent would care to rest their children.

The halls are covered with years of dust; the lighting is inadequate; the chipped and cracked walls. These neighborhood aloha homes call its stairwell home and its living conditions are on a par with those in some of the worst apartments.

The landlord (call him Mr. K) for commercial reasons doesn't have to worry about the apartments peeling for families. No family in its right mind would pay the $175-200 asked for those apartments. Instead, he rents to students and former students who reluctantly triple or quadruple up to bring the rents down to a level they can afford.

One would think that Mr. K would not begrudge his tenants proper maintenance on a building which grosses $36,000 per year in rents. Yet this is not the case. It takes between five and six phone calls to persuade him to send a workman to do even the most minor repairs. When the workmen do show up, they are so incompetent and sloppy that the tenant often wishes they had come at all. In addition, the workmen are expected of pilferage from unoccupied apartments, and once a plantater, bolstered a tenant in a misunderstanding over an open window.

The tenants, being resilient, took these difficulties in stride. But when, shortly after rent control was enacted in Cambridge last October, the landlord personally visited each apartment and made it clear that, law or no law, he would expect a twenty-five-dollar increase in the monthly rent, the tenants became engaged.

The tenants, in return, called for a Health Department inspection of the premises in which over seventy-five violations were noted. Mr. K, given thirty days to correct them all, took sixty to do wholly inadequate repairs in about one quarter of the apartment.

The inspector who came from city hall, passed through the building and said the stairs, the hall, the hall, the hall and the stairway were in need of repair. He then certified the whole building.

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By Alex Makowski

Ever since the Berkeley Free Speech Movement and student unrest, and analysts have been seeking an explanation for the growing student discontent with their universities. Much of the anger that has erupted in years since political action has been diagnosed as the symptom of a malaise permeating the core of America's higher education system.

MIT Dean for Institute Relations Benson Snyder may well have been the first to properly appraising the developing mood on campus. The Hidden Curriculum is his penetrating exposition and analysis of the factors underlying current student discontent (and faculty) dissatisfaction.

With wide circulation, his book could spark some useful soul-searching by MIT faculty members, introduction that would be a valuable beginning to rooting out some of the serious problems that have arisen on the MIT, other local schools, and non-college campuses. The few redeeming facets are, however, Jenny becomes ready to experiment with the formal curriculum's foreboding presence in academic study. While solving the faculty from personal discontent will interest the faculty is not playing a didactic role. The book can only convince the careful reader that an aware faculty does not have the capability to resolve many of the conflicts. After all, they establish the overall system, they determine (to a large extent) the academic environment, and they are presumably competent enough teachers to recognize that their students are not producing the desired product.

Hopefully, though, students could also play an instrumental role in reform. Underhandedly, they bear the brunt of the distance between curricular and intellectual interfaces by submitting to a repressive system that at best ignores their creative intelligence. The perceptive and responsible student will find Snyder's book a salvation, an armamentarium which helps him to understand the clash between his flair for knowledge and an impersonal system that may be squarerly with the university. Perhaps, as Mr. Snyder's book similarly perceptive students and faculty in attempts to improve education.

Source of discontent

This hidden curriculum concept, then, captures the essence of the discontent prevalent on many college campuses. The students at school for a genuine scholarly pursuit of knowledge, however petty and ingenuous set of standards that distracts their attention and stifles their creativity, while the more sizable number of students return to campus because a college degree is de rigueur soon after high school. Many others veer off course interests elsewhere. Faculty may attribute shuffling attendance and grumbling discontent to the wrong causes, unwilling or unable to recognize the role their hidden curriculum plays.

There are other, more subtle, or particular, aspects to the second standards. Does the university, for example, encourage an instrumental or expressive approach to learning? The instrumental student has a pragmatic approach to education... such students ask themselves how (or whether) the study of a text or the writing of a paper can help them achieve a higher grade and thus further their specific career of life plans. In contrast, "the expressive student has a more idealistic approach to education... studying a text, the expressive student first considers how the text may contribute to his understanding, and only secondarily how knowledge of the text may contribute to his major."

Implications

The implications are clear. Away from the somewhat artificial university reward structure, the professional skilled in the instrumental approach to learning may lack the ability to grasp the problems his job presents. The undergraduate accustomed to studying his discipline by concentrating on passing tests and getting grades will find it difficult to distinguish between grades and learning.

Movie

Love Story

By Dean Kleiman

What do you say about a movie that should have been a book? That's what Al MacGraw was not a little surprised that you'd Helmer has filled in all those unbrokentimes every beautiful things when certain characters are left to the reader so that gaps personal attention and the material they are offered is truly relevant or useful: the school's education could stagnate.

Effect

What effect might Snyder's book have? Much depends on its readership, the innate member of society that reads the book, the role that faculty members read the book, the role of the MIT community. It could also play an instrumental role in reform. Underhandedly, the more likely it is that useful reform will take place. For the essence of tackling the hidden curriculum may be hidden in what is putting it into the open. Using Snyder's book as a guide, the MIT community might eliminate much of the material on campus by stripping away superfluous trappings that only hinder true educational progress.

Tech Coop Optical
Gray stresses self-pacing

...Gray stresses self-pacing...
Ehrmann: colored words show style

Prof. explains 'conversion'

(Continued from page 1) to fill the vacancy "because he was the very best person we thought of." The only candidate who would be UVAF for the job, it was later decided, would in all probability be Dr. M.D. Ehrmann, who was actively forgotten as a member of the Corporation Joint Advisory Committee. "I don't share the view that CJAC is not listened to; great minds run in the same rut. I'm sure that if CJAC did not have a candidate they would never become president." The discussion then turned to one of the year's most controversial issues — the Student Homophile League's fight to hold a mixer on campus. "It's a disappointment that our community is in the state it is. When we (the GA) came on the scene there was no communication at all, there was no one at all to study the issue. My feeling has been ambivalent. Confrontation is alien to my nature. I can be pushy but that's just as far as I can go," Ehrmann said that he did think that there would be a Homophile League mixer on campus, and "I think it'll be fairly soon too." As an idea conceived by "just me" exposed many people to what Ehrmann termed his "pure black clothing style." "I don't think there is anything around here that I can take full credit for with the possible exception of HoFoGAMIT!"

Student government proposals broached

(Continued from page 1) must hold the line on the delegate
gate. It only a "fireman" role
of responding in emergencies
and transmit coded signals to the
motor, controlled by a cable in
the head. It is possible to develop an induction
motor, controlled by a cable in
the head. It is possible to develop an induction
circuits, the other by lifting and
leaving the stump. At the time
of his entry into the field, Mann
pointed out that there was no
"arm" which was self-powered.
The so-called "piston arm,"
developed at MIT, obeyed
emotional impulses in the
mind. It was relatively well-defined, fund-
trol the "arm's" power, instead of using
the strength of the
hand.

Other groups are working on
computerized braille translation,
and other sensory aids for
people with sight and speech
problems. As an example of the
problems faced in the field of
human rehabilitation, Mann
explained that there
is no
organization like the Depart-
ment of Defense, which will
be a valuable market.

Other decisions centered
on the amelioration of visual
rehabilitation. While the Depart-
ment of Health, Education,
and Welfare provides good support
for basic research, there is no
organization like the Depart-
ment of Defense, which will
support development of new
hardware before industry can pick it up during its development. "An organization is badly needed to foster the potential of the field, and the growth of medical technology doesn't meet the demand. This, he feels, will lead to a massive inflation of
techology. It will happen, and it is
predictable. It is obvious that the
potential of the field should be
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Alpine team best in years

By Drew Jaglom

Last weekend at the New England College Cup Races at New Hampshire, it was the Tech Alpine ski team who took home the hardware. Among the star performers were veterans Steven Nadler '73 and John Schultz '74, and freshmen John Nabelek, who all performed magnificently in the alpine events. Schultz placed 3rd in the giant slalom at Dartmouth and the Ivy League Ski Championships. Nabelek placed 1st and 21st in the two giant slalom races in which he competed.

In its fourth dual contest of the season, the MIT indoor track team dropped a 43-41 decision to Tufts, on the Medford school’s track. Although the Tech athletic department has not heard from Tufts in a year, one can only assume that they were not impressed by their result. The meet was held on Saturday, February 3rd.

The girls’ team dominated the meet, taking 10 out of the 11 events contested. The only loss came in the mile run, where the Tufts runner placed ahead of the我以为是女生的选手。在其他项目中，Tech girls swept each event. The meet was held on Saturday, February 3rd.

In several of the races MIT skiers were beaten only by the top runners of some of the best teams in the East, such as Dartmouth and Colby.

On Wednesday the Alpine team goes to Sugarloaf, Maine, for a giant slalom, and then joins the Nordic team at Bates for a Nordic event competition. The weekend of the 9th the cross-country team turned in a 21st place finish in a field of 41 teams, all tough competition, at Dartmouth. They have improved markedly from that first meet of the year, with frequent workouts, and should be in fine shape for the Bates meet this weekend.

Trackmen lose, marks fall

In addition to the regular intramural basketball action, the IM office has announced that it will sponsor a coed basketball league, open to all MIT men and women. Details without delay. Mail 50 cents.

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...Continued from page 7...

The Tech

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The Tech offers a wide variety of reading materials for students to enhance their general knowledge. The library stocks more than 50,000 books and periodicals, and a full-time librarian is available to assist students in their research. The library is open Monday through Friday from 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM, and on Saturdays from 10:00 AM to 1:00 PM. A small fee is charged for use of the library's facilities, but students with a valid ID card can obtain a free one-year membership. The Tech offers both print and electronic resources, including access to a number of research databases and online journals. Students are encouraged to use these resources to supplement their coursework and to develop research skills.

In addition to the library, the Tech offers a number of other resources to support student learning. For example, the Tech provides free tutoring services for students who need help with their coursework. The Tech also hosts a number of clubs and organizations for students to join, including the Tech Dramatics Club, the Tech Music Association, and the Tech Science and Engineering Club. These clubs offer opportunities for students to develop their interests and to meet other students with similar interests.

Finally, the Tech is committed to fostering a supportive and inclusive learning environment. The Tech is committed to providing equal educational opportunities for all students, regardless of their background or identity. The Tech also works to ensure that all students have access to the resources they need to succeed, and to creating a community where students feel welcome and supported.

In summary, the Tech offers a wide variety of resources to support student learning and development. Whether you need help with your coursework, want to develop new skills, or simply want to join a community of like-minded students, the Tech has something for you.