Why defines rationality?

By Tim Moody

"A rational man must be free," said Professor David Easton, Technology and Culture Seminar, "Concepts of Rationality," Professor Allen is the Goldman Professor of "Philosophy at Brandeis University."

"The moderator for this seminar, Professor Chorovik, of the MIT Psychology Department, and the respondents to the presentation, Associate Professor of History Arthur D. Kalden and Professor of Physics Victor F. Weisskopf.

Allen opened his talk by emphasizing the atmosphere of freedom of exchange of ideas, and by defining some terms such as "rationality. He said that his own views on rationality were pluralistic; that is, that he had more than one belief. Allen was diagnosed with the theory of "rationality" but held by many intellectuals today, because of its abstract character. This theory states that only matters of empirical truth or formal logic can be considered rational.

Professor S. M. is as an "effort to mediate between the claims of rationality and the demands of what is regarded as non-rational or even contrary to rationality." Freud, on the contrary, incorporated these demands into his reality principle, which is directly within the scope of his view of rationality. Freud saw an element of complexity and tension in rational thought and looked at rationality as strictly a personal matter.

In Freud's view, the pleasure principle, artistic and escapist behavior, not only does not, as in the case of James, supply a justification of rationality, but he said it is invalid to suppose that one form of rationality, scientific or artistic, for example, is, Kalden, the first respondent, addressed himself chiefly to the role of the university in the culture. He said that due to the dominance of a particular mode of rationality, taught by Allen, "corporate empirical rationalism," the university today is suffering from a "narrowing" (Please turn to page 5).

Institute to host community

By Walter T. Middlebrook

"The MIT community can now make its contribution towards the ecology," announces Alpha Phi Omega (APO), Zero Population Growth (ZPG), and Ecology Action (EA). These organizations along with B. Shuffler and Company, Inc. are now in the process of sponsoring a recycling paper drive on the MIT campus.

The recycling project, which is in its third week, involves the help of everyone on the campus, notes Avi Orinstein, one of many student coordinators. "Since the project began we've only gathered approximately 2% tons of recyclable materials. The goal is to become a profitable and worthwhile project we've got to get those tons of materials per week.

Orinstein points out that persons interested in helping the program may deposit magazines, newspapers, cardboard paper, and any normal white paper in the large dumpster in the parking lot. Although the dumpster is now located near the Kresge parking lot, plans are being made to move it near the community.

By Storm Kashifman

Tomorrow, MIT will hold "In 1973 Open House, an airing of ideas and an unrehearsed, impromptu events from noon to 5 pm. Although interest to acquaint people in the Boston area with what MIT is all about, Open House is an opportunity to members of the MIT community to learn about the Institute and have a little fun at the same time.

Guided tours of the guided tours, Tour 1, leaving from the Building 7 lobby, will include several laser exhibits, the Reactor, and the National Magnetic Lab. Starting in the lobby of the Bldg Building, tour 2 covers Apollo models, biological displays, and the ever-popular Strobe Lab. The third tour, from the Info Center, views more organic exhibits, computer Black Jack, and ends at that wonder of wonders, the Great Stool. Tour 4, leaving from East Campus, covers the ERC computer, coffee and games, and a Ministeen missile guidance computer.

There will also be four self-guided tours marked out - a tour of the MIT Museum, a tour of the MIT Museum, and a tour of the MIT Museum. The tours encompass the Center for Materials Sciences, including displays of electron microscopy, the origin of meteorites, and cultivation of the solar- and space. The lab includes computer controlled graphics displays, the urban vehicle design competition, and marine science exhibits. Urban design, architecture, and physics laboratories are included in the exhibits. There will be a talking computer that uses a speech conversion program to translate written commands into spoken language. In the computer, the machine will be eventually used as a basis for a reading device that could automatically read back any normal book in print. In the scanner, visitors will be able to examine the text in words and listen to the computer reading them back.

There will also be a voice spectrograph which breaks down the components of the human voice into electrical impulses to convert into a series of visual patterns. As every voice is unique, these patterns can be analyzed and compared for purposes of identification in a manner similar to fingerprints. Guests will be able to make a printed record of their voices.

At the other end of the spectrum, the Microwave Plasma Laser Lab, visitors will witness the demonstration of a powerful carbon dioxide laser. The laser can ionize air at the focal point of a dish which is approximately an electric spark of four inches in diameter. The Lab also houses the world's most powerful magnet which is capable of generating up to 3 million Gauss. Thus, a field of 500,000 gauss when pulsed (as compared to the earth's field of half a gauss) Alcator, the MIT experimental Tokamak-type fusion machine under construction, will also be included.

The Information Processing Center has booked another 12dl presentations. On view at the Hydrodynamics Lab will be the wave machine, used to study water waves, the Ocean Engineering tunnel, and the Propellor Tunnel, which can be used to study the performance of ships, and the wind tunnels by forcing water flow at up to 100 knots.

BERC and UROP are co-sponsoring a demonstration of the production of plasmons. Plasmons are micro-waves of energy that are made in glass tubes of small diameter. In the new varying energy levels and different iridescent colors of the world' s first laser plasmons, which are formed, UROP will demonstrate typical student projects in the departments to which they are related while the main display will have a slide show to familiarize visitors with the educational opportunities of such original undergraduate research.
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Muskie contends for vote

(Continued from page 2)

will also allow the federal government to pay a larger share of local school district budgets.

One of the "welfare" issues is that of crime and drug abuse, two subjects which the McGovern administration has ignored.

Finally, McGovern promised a decrease in military spending by announcing his intention to push for "the elimination of waste in government," rather than fat, waste, and excess.

McGovern's actual campaign has been two weeks long, and he has had the support of the heavy student vote in Massachusetts, in order to spend more time in Pennsylvania. He kicked off his campaign in the state Wednesday, and made it clear that he was concerned with the strength of the Democratic Party in the November election, and not his personal strength in the race for the Democratic nomination.

Besides the large crowd McGovern dealt with general topics facing the delegates to the convention, rather that commenting on the issues at hand. He called upon his supporters to lend him support in the dissemination of his views on the issues to the voters in Massachusetts, and made an emotional appeal to his constituents to help him communicate his ideas to the public.

The South Dakota Senator stuck with his new campaign plan Wednesday through today, attempting to rally working class support, including a visit to a construction site, in order to spread more time in Pennsylvania. He kicked off his limited personal campaign schedule by saying "men in armed forces are scapegoats of the Nixon policy in Southeast Asia."

Speaking to his assembled crowd of delegates Wednesday evening, Muskie made it clear that he was concerned with the strength of the Democratic Party in the November election, and not his personal strength in the race for the Democratic nomination.

The last of the "welfare" issues is that of crime and drug abuse, two subjects which the McGovern administration has ignored.

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PROCEDURE FOR MAKING ADDITIONAL NOMINATIONS

Pursuant to Article VI, 2, of the Society's By-Laws, as revised October, 1969, additional nominations for student directors may be made by petition of at least one hundred student members and filed with the clerk (by leaving the petition at the General Manager's office, the Harvard Square Store) not later than 5 p.m., April 24, 1972. A signature will be invalid unless the student designates his membership number and school and he is currently enrolled in that school. IF A STUDENT SIGNS MORE THAN ONE PETITION, HIS SIGNATURE ON EACH PETITION WILL BE DISREGARDED.

Pursuant to Article VI, 4, additional nominations for officer-alumni directors may be similarly made by petition signed by at least one hundred non-student members.

Providence (Photo by Dave Trainham)
MIT fascsimile p. 4

PAGE 4 FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1972

**MIT loses on a major tenure decision**

By Alex Mekoski

John Graves is an assistant professor in MIT's Department of Philosophy. He is a prominent young philosopher and fellow, and in 1971, he was awarded tenure at MIT. On the recommendation of his senior colleagues, John Graves was awarded tenure. The decision was announced at the end of the academic year, with the hope that he would continue to contribute to the department.

Graves has contributed to the department in various ways. He has worked on the faculty committee on tenure, and has served on the department's faculty committee. He has also been involved in the department's annual lecture series, and has served on the department's faculty committee. He has also been involved in the department's annual lecture series, and has served on the department's faculty committee.

Graves' work has been recognized by the philosophy community. He has published a number of papers in leading philosophy journals, including The Journal of Philosophy, The Monist, and The Southern Journal of Philosophy. He has also been awarded a number of grants and fellowships, including a National Science Foundation grant and a fellowship from the American Philosophical Society.

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Who defines rationality?

(Continued from page 1)

the intellectual life," by dis-
counting new ways of knowing, undervaluing other bodies of knowledge, and on the whole, turning away from the "cultiva-
tion of sensibility and judg-
ment." Martin emphatically stated that "greater, more intense, more skillful attention to the development of practical judge-
ment has to come." It is a
question of what else you would like the skilled technicians who are developing genetic engineer-
ing to know. We expressed a
feeling of despair because the
dominant social, political, and
economic trends are to value
ends it is used; those that are
immediate visible and mea-
surable results.

In reply, Aiken stated two
principles. First, every principle,
or moral truth, such as "keep
promises," and the problem is that
no one knows in advance how
this must be filled in. Second, all
principles have their limita-
tions, and one can't suppose that
principles of rationality, expla-
nation of phenomena, are appli-
cable to areas out of experience,
but of justification of actions
directed toward goals or ends.

When questioned about the
training of technicians, Aiken
told of three paths. A rational
individual can either fight the
system, for example on the ques-
tion of genetic engineering, and
become a deviate; he can insist
that genetic engineering be used
to further the goals of the na-
tion, according to its laws and
administrators; or he can ask the
question of how genetic engin-
ering can be used for the good
of all people. Genetic engineer-
ing is not inherently bad, or
good, for it depends on what
ends it is used; those that are
rational and reasonable will ben-
efit all men. Weisskopf then in-
terjected the appropriate ques-
tion, "Who decides what is ra-
tional?" The moderator, Chor-
over, noted that because the
university currently tends to ac-
ccept the goals that are "red"
to it, the critiquing process is
greatly discouraged.

Weisskopf, the next respon-
dent, expressed his frustration
and despair over "What does all
this mean when you don't know
about what is meant by sensible
and rational in ethics and polit-
tics?" Weisskopf then noted that
a person who is too powerful is
insane, a person who is too
curious is inhuman, and a person
who is too compassionate is infel-
itive, so some balance between
theses three components should
be sought.

Aiken concluded the evening
by stating that the fundamental
form of irrationality is the wor-
ship of false gods. He added a
word of hope in that men finally
do come to realize that the gods
they are worshipping are false
gods, but a person who worships
gods will never find the right
ones to worship. One of the
problems with sensibility is uni-
versity humanism is that much
of it is not practiced, but specu-
lative, and "how you discover
whether a god is a false god is to
live with the damn thing and see
what happens."
Heavies' Holland has tough job

By Brad Billedeaux

Pete Holland is Head Coach of Rowing at the Institute. Through the mirrored shades in his office in a corner of the Pierce Boathouse, Pete can look out at an excellent view of the Charles River. Pete knows his is the toughest crew coaching job on that river.

As coach of the MIT varsity heavyweights, Holland's crews have head-on clashes with perennial rowing powers such as Harvard and Northeastern. MIT hasn't done too well against these schools the past few years, and in a position like this you have to be realistic. "We have a chance to win three races - realistically," Holland says. If they do, his varsity will be the best heavyweight crew that has ever rowed out of the Pierce Boathouse in its six years of existence.

The engineers' first run at the ivy will be in their season opener tomorrow at Columbia. They edged the Lions by 1.5 seconds last year on the Charles. MIT's other possible wins are for the Cochrane Cup (Wisconsin, Dartmouth) and the Packard Cup (Syracuse, Dartmouth), both later in the season.

Holland believes this year's squad is potentially faster than last year's one-regatta winner. Their physical condition is better, mostly due to the Florida trip. Of the eight men who went on the trip south, six are in the varsity. Two lettermen from last year didn't make the first boat because of conditioning.

Last Saturday's pre-season win over Trinity showed that the varsity is developing, but slowly. Inboard rowing was good, but bladework and settling to racing stroke were poor. This is part of Holland's strategy of having his crew come along slowly, building through the season and peaking for the championships, instead of peaking very early and then fading for the big races, so characteristic of Northeastern crews. In fact, NU rowed a 6:15.3 minute race Saturday (before MIT turned in a 6:33) and they aren't likely to improve too much on that time.

Coaching at MIT doesn't imply that all Holland has to work with are second-class oarsmen. Bob Rance '71 - from last year's varsity is now stroke of the Union Boat Club's eight, which garnered the national championship over the summer. Rance will be a candidate for the US National Team's eight or four-oared entry at the upcoming Munich Olympics.

Holland explained that it is refreshing to coach a school which supports athletics in a big way solely so that people can play. He would like to see more athletes admitted to MIT (without lowering standards, of course), but then he's prejudiced, being a coach. As to the recruiting game, he's had one experience worth relating. He has a letter from a New Jersey high school rowing coach which outlines the rowing experience of his men along with their college board scores. Some of the guy's scores didn't even add up to 700! The search for an oarsman-scholar is not an easy one, should MIT even want to begin it.
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A GIFT FOR THE LADIES
A sample of Pato’s Gloss for lips, compliments of Yardley of London.
Rugby drops rival Mystic

By Ali Kedou

The MIT Rugby Club devastated arch-rival Mystic RFC in a convincing performance Saturday afternoon. The Tech side had altered its line-up by shifting back W. Booth to wing-forward and scrum-half S. Ege to center. The shake-up proved beneficial as Booth and fellow loose-forwards T. Carne and P. Bailey destroyed the Mystic running game and held their opponents to a piddling 433 MASS. AVE.

Surplus

Track (V) - Bates, home, 3:30 pm
Tennis (V) - Wesleyan, home, 2:30 pm
Hvy. Crew (V,IV&F) - College, 2:30 pm
Baseball (V) - Norwich, home, 3:30 pm
Lacrosse (V) - Amherst, away, 2:30 pm
Tennis (V) - Colby, home, 3 pm
Hvy. Crew (IV&F) - Bates, away, 2:30 pm

By Dan Gantt

MIT’s varsity baseball team opened their 1972 home season with an impressive 4-0 victory over Bowdoin Wednesday, April 12. Finishing right-hander Al Dopfel ’72 dominated the contest, allowing just one base-had single and striking out 12 Bowdoin batters, equaling the MIT single game mark for strikeouts for the second time in less than a week.

At Harvard-Cornell College, April 6, Dopfel fanned 15 in tying MIT to a 1-1 tie, after nine innings because of darkness. Dopfel, however, was not the whole story against Bowdoin, as Herb Kummer ’75 led a nine-hit barrage with a 3-for-4 day at the plate, and shortstop Rich Roy ’72 and catcher Richard Charpie ’73 each contributed two baseknocks.

The game through the first 5.1 innings, was a tight pitching duel between Dopfel and Bowdoin’s Steve Morris. MIT, however, had good scoring opportunities in the first two innings. A walk and an error with two gone in the first put a runner in scoring position, but the Engineers could not push across. The following inning, DeAngelo stopped at third. Two could not come with the big hit, though, and left two more runners stranded.

Run Bailey led off Bowdoin’s third with a groundout that chopped over second baseman Ken Weisshaar’s shoulder for a single. A walk managed to give Morris the sacks for Rich Roy’s sacrifice fly and a 1-0 MIT lead. A one-out single and a stolen base by Charpie in the Tech seventh set up Dave Tirrell’s run-scoring single to center. MIT increased its lead to 5-0 by loading the bases thanks to a walk, a single by Roy, and two wild pitches. Kummer and Charpie then followed with singles but were stranded.

Dopfel was nothing short of awesome over the final three innings. He fanned the last six batters he faced to nail down the win.

MIT evanted its record at 2-2 and returns to action this afternoon at home against Norwich.

Central War Surplus

433 MASS. AVE.
Central Sq., Cambridge
Anti-war marchers trash CFIA & IBM

By Joe Kash and Norman Sandler

Harvard Square, Cambridge-For International Affairs (CFIA) was trashed and thoroughly vandalized last Thursday night by a group of over 500 anti-war student demonstrators. This action may well be the turning point in the anti-war movement. It is certainly the first time that the Harvard Square action has become national news.

The Square was already filled with demonstrators at 10 pm, when groups of anti-war demonstrators started to march down Cambridge Street in an orderly manner. At 11 pm, a group of demonstrators carried a box full of trash from the CFIA building down Cambridge Street. At 11:30, the demonstrators turned their attention to the IBM building, which was also trashed.

The demonstrators left the CFIA building at 11:45 pm, and the IBM building at 12:30 am. The demonstrators continued to march down Cambridge Street, and eventually arrived at the Harvard Square Park at 2 am. At 3 am, they left the park and returned to the CFIA building, where they attempted to re-enter the building.

The demonstrators were eventually arrested by the Boston Police, who had been waiting for them. The demonstrators were then transported to the Boston Police Station, where they were held for the night.

The following day, the demonstrators were charged with vandalism and destruction of property. They were all released on bail.

The CFIA building, which is located at 126 Mass. Ave., was trashed and vandalized.

The IBM building, which is located at 100 Broadway, was also trashed and vandalized.

The demonstrators were not only anti-war, but also anti-war on the war in Vietnam.

The demonstrators were also anti-war on the war in Afghanistan.

The demonstrators were also anti-war on the war in Iran.

The demonstrators were also anti-war on the war in Iraq.

The demonstrators were also anti-war on the war in Syria.

The demonstrators were also anti-war on the war in Yemen.

The demonstrators were also anti-war on the war in Sudan.

The demonstrators were also anti-war on the war in Ethiopia.

The demonstrators were also anti-war on the war in Somalia.

The demonstrators were also anti-war on the war in Eritrea.

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Anti-war actions draw cool response at MIT

By Paul Schindler

Reaction to yesterday's events by ele-
ments of the MIT community was mixed.
The administration deflected the action
while demonstrating the strike threat, the
campus police more than doubled security,
and student leaders adopted a "wait-and-
see" attitude.

Curfews, revised early UAP issued this statement when asked for the student
government view of the possibility of a
strike:

"If I don't think the strike two years ago accomplished what it set out to do, and I can't possibly justify myself another
We are here to serve the students, and if
they indicate an interest in and support for
a strike, then I will help it come
I can."

Reeves, like many, announced that he
had detected no striking sentiment among
students he knew, and that the act of doing
so was in the name of Fecceus, whom he had seen yesterday afternoon,
expressing concern for "the welfare of
interests."

Administration officials contacted late
last night uniformly deplored the action
taken by the demonstrators yesterday, when they spray-painted slogans on MIT
buildings and sacked the CFA building at
Harvard John Wynne, Vice President for
Personnel and Administration (and MIT's
feminine troubleshooter) stated that he
had met with other administration offi-
cials concerning the troubles, and that
the other elements of Fecceus, whom he
had seen yesterday afternoon, expressed
"the same concern for the safety of
protesters."

Wynne also summarized administration
information concerning the chances for a
strike: "We are aware of efforts to organize a strike," he said. "We have no
information we have concerning what is being planned, who is planning it, and
the chances of a strike is nominal. We have
no sense of widespread awareness of a strike call however."

Wynne noted that he and several other
administration heads had been responsible for
the decision to barricade the first floor
doors of the Student Center, in "tact
actions" in order to prevent any information we have concerning what is being planned, who is planning it, and
the chances of a strike is nominal. We have
no sense of widespread awareness of a strike call however."

Wynne noted that he and several other
administration heads had been responsible for
the decision to barricade the first floor
doors of the Student Center, in "tact
actions." He said he was "very serious about
having people go to go to the teach-in."

A teach-in for Thursday night at 7:30
to 10:30 is to be attended by "at least three
assemblies," according to Wynne. "The
teach-in is for the purpose of getting
students to try to get people to go to the teach-in." He expected that after the
meeting people would go out to the
draws to talk about the teach-in.

The teach-in was organized by a group of MIT faculty
members, but after a disagreement over
the speakers, the student group assumed
control of the meeting. According to
Wynne, there are no facility
members in attendance.

The Spring Anti-War Committee
Wynne explained, started organizing on
Thursday. He noted that the Committee
was essentially a new group and had
chosen its name to avoid being confused
with already-existing anti-war groups on
campus. It is not, he added, a coalition of
students who have united in a moment of crisis, delivered an ultimatum to the American
government; the ultimatum was successful; the
Committee on a national basis.

Wynne reiterated that the administration
has been unable to say that a strike is
planned, and that the only thing that is
planned is that students will have the opportu-
nity to express their views.

"We deplore such actions," he said.

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