By Pan! Schlindler

In his old post as associate head of the Electrical Engineering department, William B. Davenport, Jr. was concerned with teaching and did a good job at it. He is now director of the Center for Advanced Engineering Studies, and continues with his concern.

One of the most exciting things, the CAES is deeply into continuing education; but as Davenport puts it: "I'd like to see CAES do more advanced engineering courses", he says.

Davenport was interviewed by The Tech recently, during his first full day in the new office. He said: "I'm just a little bit out of a total stranger to CAES, as he has been connected with it in the Chemistry department, although it is difficult to determine which areas should properly be included in the total cost figures, particularly in those cases where there has been a change in recent years to provide educational opportunities to minority group members who have had limited access to such.
Forum airs its grievances

By Norman Sandler

A survey of approximately fifty women last Thursday revealed a growing emphasis on the role of women employees at MIT. The meeting of the Subcommittee for Bi-weekly and Administrative Affairs, which included members of the secretarial and administrative staffs, was attended by lighting technicians, lab technicians, and lab assistants, who brought to light their grievances, which they believe are the result of their positions.

The Subcommittee is a direct spin-off of the Women's Forum at the Institute (see also page 1, Friday, February 4, 1972) which brought together women from all parts of MIT, including secretarial, faculty, and administrative staff. The second meeting of the Subcommittee was attended by members of the secretarial and administrative staffs, as well as lab technicians, who brought to light the grievances which they believe are the result of their positions.

The negative statements about MIT's secretaries are often based upon the belief of a trustworthy, or not capable of assigning responsibility; one who has dealt with the Institute for any length of time would probably not be likely to accept these assignments, which certainly are seen in a very positive light. These beliefs were traced to students; however, secretaries do not know how to utilize their secretaries as assisting students as typists. The opposing view does exist among many students and faculty that it is the secretaries who keep the Institute running. Another item discussed at length during the course of the Subcommittee's informal meeting was the question of press coverage of future meetings. The Subcommittee will have no comments for anyone who is interested in receiving the reports.

The Subcommittee's reasons for not making many comments in the present system can be divided into two categories. The first was that the system is for women at MIT, the presence of which is often encouraged by the office of the President. Certainly, the women present to say that they thought they were not of the same status as typists. Others felt that printing of their comments from the meeting may result in reprisals or harassment from supervisors. (This was a request that was repeated four times.)

Future meetings of the Subcommittee will focus on the Institute Equal Opportunities Committee and MIT's Affirmative Action Plan for hiring of women as well as meetings with the Personnel Office concerning job descriptions and comparative salaries for women at MIT. With this reporter in the minority for Thursday's meeting, all subsequent meetings of the Subcommittee will, of course, be covered by one of The Tech's women reporters.

Admissions finally up; policy changes cited

By Alex Makowski

Applications for admission to MIT's next freshman class are up this winter after last year's precipitous 20% drop.

As of the end of last week, roughly 37,000 high school students from the US and Canada had filed for admission to MIT, roughly 7,000, or about 20%, higher than last year's enrollment of 7,102. This determined for at least a few weeks, should be a few hundred higher.

Last year, a total of 3,424 students sought admission, compared with 4,127 the year before and 4,771 early in 1969.

The rise this year is as difficult to explain as last year's decline. Rather, to draw any firm conclusions, administration officials say only that the economy may have taken a turn for the better ( convincing parents that technical studies still lead to successful careers) or the public may have become more aware of MIT's increasingly diversified approach to education.

One or two significant changes were made in the past year to speed up communication between MIT and prospective college students. One such change now enables high school students to establish contact more quickly with their educational counselors. The other is scattered across the country that help the admissions office evaluate applicants.

Additionally, after last year's decline interest, MIT encouraged the educational counselors to take the first step in connecting local high school student who applied to the Institute, that William Hetze, the Director of the Educational Counseling Office, told The Tech that it was impossible to tell whether or not this policy had had much of an effect.

P/F survey finds much student support

By Storm Keellman

The results of the study of Pass/Fail at MIT was prepared by students in response to a questionnaire administered by the Education Research Center. Based on an eight-page questionnaire sent to the freshmen, sophomores, and juniors in the first year of fall 1971, it considers student opinions about Pass/Fail, its effects on MIT, and on student performance.

One of the most important aspects of the impact of Pass/Fail on MIT has been the "usefulness and support for P/F among those who have a positive reaction to the system."

The study showed that 82% of the students were in favor of continuing it in the freshmen year and 94% for extending Pass/Fail to all undergraduate subjects. The report noted that this support must be taken into account: "It is likely that any drastic reduction in the status of Pass/Fail would not be well received by the student body and might even be interpreted as a sign of bad faith on the part of incoming men and faculty."

It is clear that the system reduced the amount of competition for grades experienced by freshmen. A factor in this is that there is little lessening of the pressures and anxiety often associated with the system as they made extremely sensitive to the standards and procedures of their course work for maintaining their morale and a positive attitude. It is not a formal and independent student council espousing other values and goals for students makes them all the more susceptible to seeking faculty approval.

In summation, the Stanford report stated that "Pass/Fail had had some effect in making MIT a more enjoyable and humane environment in which to study." The fact that Pass/Fail has not completely eroded the students' anxiety about grades and progress should serve as a stimulus to further efforts in coping with these problems. Certainly, the whole evaluation process should be thrown open for examination so that further modifications of the present system can be made.

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S310K to examine rising education costs

(Continued from page 1) access to highly selective campuses and to ease the "severe pressures" of costly tuition bills on middle and lower income families. Currently, from 40 to 60 percent of the undergraduates at most of the institutions cooperating in the study receive some form of financial aid.

However, Kennedy warned that the high cost of education and the increasing need for financial aid present a "danger of these institutions becoming less homogeneous because of having to channel too large a proportion of their aid to a small group of students."

Commenting on a concern that Gray had noted, Kennedy said: "We are convinced the cooperative action is impor-
tant. . . Adequate answers to the questions asked are beyond the reach of any one institution, and if significant departures from conventional action are to be such, several institutions will have to make the commitment to change."

The study, if successful, was seen as making possible "a radical departure from past practices without concern for the "compulsion." It may also facilitate the creation of a single joint financial aid and loan program drawing upon larger capital in resources than any single institution could obtain."

The report's results will be made available to any institution, and if joint action by the participating nine is taken, they will invite other colleges and universities to join the program.

The study is being directed by a policy committee composed of the president or some designated officer of each institution, and will be conducted by administrators at each institution. In addition, a Joint committee will be set up to conduct a full-time director. Working on the study at MIT is William Hetze, the associate director of fiscal planning, Daniel F. Creasy of the Analytical Studies Group, and Leonora V. Gallagher, associate director of Student Financial Aid.

Valentine cards

American Greetings

Creative Excellence is an American Tradition...
Analysis:

An inquiry: the Valda Maeda case

By Bruce S. Schwartz

On Wednesday, January 5, Valda Maeda, Slides Librarian at Rotch Library, was dismissed from her position and given until five pm to remove her effects from the Library. Her notice of termination, signed by Associate Director of the Libraries Natalie Nicholson, said "This action comes after many conversations with Mrs. Frees (Rey Frey, Rotch Librarian) indicating our continued unwillingness to domicil in the operation of the Slide Room." It is not MIT's policy to fire employees without notice, so Valda Maeda was offered a month's additional pay in lieu of it.

Valda declined the offer, for he was convinced that she had been fired because of her activities with the University Action Corporation, a radical group of graduate students, faculty and staff. Even before it was being claimed that UAG was a political movement, the demonstrators had been railing against Valda Maeda's work, which the Department of Urban Studies, its SEDS, and its like-minded students, faculty and staff. Nevertheless, Susskind, Dean of the School of Architecture and Planning, and Prof. Kevin Lynch of Urban Studies, her librarians, felt in no way threatened by Valda's version of the story. Assistant Provost Nicholson, when he learned of the demonstration, said "This action meant unwillingness to be a part of the administration in view of the manner in which Valda had conducted herself."

Every few days, twenty or so demonstrators called on one another of the principals in Valda's firing. The usual result was that they were politely turned away.

Benton Snyder, Dean for Institute Relations, responded to demands for reinstatement and/or an open hearing by initiating two administrative investigations of the affair. The first, conducted by Opportunity Development Officer James Allison, was quickly dropped because the case did not fall cleanly into the categories of racial or sexual discrimination. A second investigation was made by William Porter, Dean of the School of Architecture and Planning. (Rotch Library serves the school.) His review, completed on January 27, concluded that "there was full justification for the termination, as had been recommended by the Rotch Librarians, and that there was no evidence of political or other discrimination involved in the dismissal."

In the meantime, SDS/ UAG "confronted" Valda on January 11; the following Monday, January 17, a group went to Susskind's office to "hear in his own words why he had fired Valda Maeda and complaints about which he personally knew nothing." He replied that he had acted only in his capacity as Library liaison for the Department of Urban Studies, and that their letter was transmitting the complaints. He would not make the complaints public, he said.

On January 26, a letter from Prof. William H. Fison, Valda's counselor, appeared in The Tech outlining Maeda's grievances and attacking Susskind. That same day Porion and Valda met with Professors Jerome Wiener and Snyder. Wiener allegedly lost his temper. In any case, no open hearing was granted.


Three days earlier, on February 1, another demonstration had attempted to call on Dean Susskind's office to "hear in his own words why he had fired Valda Maeda and complaints about which he personally knew nothing." He replied that he had acted only in his capacity as Library liaison for the Department of Urban Studies, and that their letter was transmitting the complaints. He would not make the complaints public, he said.

Through all this the administration has remained adamant in its refusal to make public the specific charges against Valda, or to grant an open hearing. Valda herself was not allowed to see the complaints against her until February 1, when Kevin Lynch, her "confronted" at his office, agreed to release Susskind's letter to her.

Until now, all that has appeared in print concerning the firing of Valda Maeda has been partisan in nature. SDS/UAG leaflets are not known for their objectively or fact reporting, and the administration, which does not like to air its dirty laundry, or otherwise, in public, has not broadcast the issue. An ironic non-reference to the dispute appeared in the January 19 Tech, which carried an article entitled, "Employee Grievance Procedure Outlined," a rebuff of one-year-old policy statement concerning complaints of discrimination. A close reading of the article does not refute the charges leveled at the administration, which does not offer a conclusion in these pages, but only to shed some light upon what both sides have been saying.

There is no direct evidence, even in SDS/UAG's literature, that Valda's firing was explicitly political. Circumstantial evidence, however, suggests that it was. Susskind's membership on CIAC may have displeased him, but it is not clear whether Valda's membership in the SDS/UAG associations, as he denies it, or in the general dissatisfaction with MIT's policies. A demonstration was organized against Lynch, who said he had no knowledge of it (Please turn to page 5).
The UA: who governs whom?

By Lee Giguere

Whereas it seems wise that all activities of the undergraduate students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology should be so organized as to be under the review and control of the undergraduate;

Whereas it is right that the undergraduate students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology should be organized to make their views known to and to act with the student bodies of all universities and colleges in the world;

Therefore it seems necessary that the entire body of undergraduate students organize in such an order that legislative, executive, judicial and representative powers be conferred on it;

The General Assembly

Prepared to the Undergraduate As.'n. Constitution (The Tech, 1/4/69)

This is the original Constitution of the Undergraduate Association. It expresses the principles that guided the framers of the present Undergraduate Constitution; just as certainly, these words reflect the times that gave birth to the UAP: such a post only encourages meaningless attachments to MIT itself. It serves to coordinate the activities of the student committees, rather than an "executive, administrative" type of organization from which the UAP had been a constitutional.

The General Assembly was the supreme constitution established a representative form of government, with the power to elect its own officers and to control undergraduate activities and it was charged with naming spokesmen for the GA.

In conjunction with the decision to move the assembly to its present location at 7 pm, 9th floor 9-565.

The General Assembly

MIT Students for McGovern is a student political organization that has existed on campus for several years.

The Tech seeks articles of opinion from all members of the MIT community. If you have a position on some aspect of the MIT scene, we want to hear about it. Please write to: The Tech, 99 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass. 02139. Phone: (617) 253-5000. Fax: 64-0722 evenings, or Mike Hart at 321-044, or in person. Contact us with any questions or comments.

Letters to the Tech

To the Editor:

I would like to protest the strong and negative bias which the Winthrop Report on "Scientific promotes New Rural Societies" expresses. In the article, Chris M. Schindler. In speaking of the many problems caused by overcrowding in cities (the death rate from diseases, including & bad education) he cited an experiment with rats, where overcrowding led to increased aggression and a reduction in longevity and general nervous behavior. The result is not that other societies should therefore move towards a rural society.

But what the connection is between being very crowded, either overcrowded close living conditions or overcrowding in large cities, it is relevent to the students of the United States. If MIT did not recognize the Board, and functions are really self-generated, the Undergraduate Association does not exist.

The election of the Undergraduate Association isn't functionally to coordinate the activities of the student committees, rather than an "executive, administrative," type of organization.

An ad hoc "government"

The difficulty with trying to maintain the fiction of the genuine representation of the Undergraduate activities, it would no longer be possible. The Undergraduate Association isn't functionally to coordinate the activities of the student committees, rather than an "executive, administrative," type of organization.

The other student committees, like SCEP and the various special task forces, would be able to function quite well, especially if the Undergraduate Association isn't functionally to coordinate the activities of the student committees, rather than an "executive, administrative," type of organization.

The Tech seeks articles of opinion from all members of the MIT community. If you have a position on some aspect of the MIT scene, we want to hear about it. Please write to: The Tech, 99 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass. 02139. Phone: (617) 253-5000. Fax: 64-0722 evenings, or Mike Hart at 321-044, or in person. Contact us with any questions or comments.

Letters to the Tech as they are received

No unsigned material will be accepted, scientific impact will not be accepted. As articles are published, all members of the MIT community may be interested in them to remain their membership. Their existence is illicit.)

Letters to the Tech as they are received

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Two guitarist with excellent reputations in their respective fields of music were teamed up at a concert at Symphony Hall late last month. That evening, Jerry Garcia of the defunct Flock; and an adequate bassist in Dick Lord (possibly the group's weak link), played two of the most exciting electric guitar ensembles I have ever heard. Cobham's is a more mellow style. But both present very high quality music.

The band, called the Maharishi Orchestra, comes through on their albums, and I don't care if you're a purist, they have a little of that repetitive quality. They have the most interesting jazz ensemble I have ever heard. The whole thing is a jazz ensemble of sorts, with the liquid, fluid sound structure to reach the higher levels of improvisation. As you can see, the band's strengths are in the area of jazz. The man in the center has a great feeling for the style, successively, of a French, Italian, Russian, and American, which introduces such great new sounds. Each ensemble has its own range of sounds which the actors produce. Each has its own unique basis, make it a rare musical event. Hence the title. The actors take on weekend activities and adventures. A religious conversion of sorts, having the same sort as Larry Coryell, who has been a leader in the music world for a very long time. Even the male is a leader in the music world. On his second album, Jerry Garcia has gathered his followers and made them feel as if they're part of a band of their own, one that may prove to be the most exciting phenomenon to hit the scene in a very long time. Cobham is an excellent drummer, and the other, a fine electric guitarist from the East Coast; and an adequate bassist in Dick Lord (possibly the group's weak link).

Paul Williams, Harvard '65 and director of Dealing

Dealing (Peter) is a doo-wop hiphop capital; the most exciting amalgam to hit the scene in a very long time. Backing Paul Williams, is yet another story. The movie was worth the hoopla. Dealing, or the Berkeley-to-Boston Forty-eight Last-Reggae, has a tongue title, some adequate music, some fine performances, and a lot of action. It was all attractively packaged by director Paul Williams, who was brought in from California for the occasion, and made to talk to the local newspapers by the ever-vigilant Warner Brothers PR people. The movie was something of a novel experience for the 27-year-old filmmaker; "This is the first time I was paid salaries for directing a film, I haven't made a film in a long time." He stated in an interview to be aired on WTBS.

This is Williams' third feature film, and although the first two received reasonable reviews, they were not great commercial successes. Dealing is looking good, it has filled the Savoy theatre several times, and that is a very large theater to fill. Dealing has the same title as a book written by Michael Douglas, which is a widely known phonogram for the brothers Crichton, one of whom (Michael) wrote Andromeda Strain. Williams makes it clear that the studio bought only the title: "It's a lot of the action plot in the second half comes from the book, but most of the characters are my own...I haven't dealt dope from Berkeley to Boston, but I certainly know people who have." Williams was allowed to rewrite the screenplay so that the film was a "based much on my own experience." His previous films have been based on personal experience, he noted, something which has rarely been able to accomplish in recent years. With a couple of embarrassing lapses, which were properly booed by the audience. The dialogue and love scenes just capture the perfect balance between the actors and the production's box office. The movie has a high level of blood and gore. (Williams noted at a party later that the studio didn't know he had "properly hissed the villains and cheered the heroes," and in general reaction to the film, most favorably.) It must be assumed that the observations were the desired ones.

Upon seeing it, the answer is equally predictable and obvious. The action plot of the original book, and while it is more exciting, it has somewhat less verisimilitude. So it brings about the same thing, having a bit of excitement, some afloat, and Peter's occasionally successful attempts to get his friend, freed, making use of the greed of a crooked cop. The climactic final scene seems to lack a little accuracy in terms of the number of seemingly dead people who rise to squeeze off one last bullet, but it is very well staged, and maintains a high level of excitement along with the laugh out of blood and guts and a system that doesn't normally allow you to make a film in a personal way." He described his first feature, "I saw it," as being about his high school experience, and his second, "The Revolutionaries," as being about things that happened to him later. He denied first hand knowledge of the main action of this film.

The film centers around the luckey (Peter) of a doo-wop hiphop capital (Howard) who cares nothing of doing anything off his Harvard dorm, but gets very fearful fast at the mention of drag (heroin). Peter goes to California, and falls in love with a beautiful girl named Sarah, with whom he makes love in a recording studio after all her friends (who were his contacts) hang. He returns with huge losses, and is unable to live without her.

Up to this point, the script does a fine job of showing some aspects of real life in a real college, something that films have rarely been able to accomplish in recent years. With a couple of embarrassing lapses, which were properly booed by the opening night audience, the dialogue and love scenes just capture the perfect balance between the actors and the production's box office. The dialog is a total downpour of some good cornball humor. After all the energy, the film seems to have been written by relatively young 27-year-old David Odell (who was Williams' fresh man roommate at Harvard) and Williams. Odell, who was brought into screenwriting by Williams, also wrote the screenplay for the porno-comedy back Cry Uncle.

Odell, as a matter of fact, had to be enlisted into the movie industry, on the basis of Williams' starting premise in the motion picture industry: "There were a lot of dummies in the movie business, and I was going to do all right because I was reasonably intelligent, not too many reasonably bright people around." Williams went on, "I tried to bring a lot of bright people along me, who weren't necessarily interested in the movies. So when I went to New York, I asked David to come along and be a screenwriter, while I would pay what he..."
We’ve been amused of late to see unified pieces in the Tech Talk, written in the narrative style and utilizing the editorial "we" of the New Yorker. These efforts we understand to be the work of Peter Spackman, a technical writer whose usual literary output consists of the excellently composed, magnificently printed "Reports on Research" which the Institute sends to the MIT Associates and to participants in the Industrial License Program. The New Yorker initiations are meeting with much enthusiasm among MIT's hired writers, we are told, and even Director of New Services Robert Byers is thinking of trying his hand at one—anonymously, of course.

Looking at the latest New Yorker initiation (in last week's Tech Talk), it seemed to us that it would be so much fun to write that way, and so easy, too, that we took the hook around for some event to "cover," as journalists say. At first, we thought of running into MIT, but seeing what was going on, we decided to investigate with MIT.

Our search for a New Yorker initiation with a "real" subject was rewarded by a remarkably large, well-apportioned lecture hall, with plush blue seats in sharply rising rows. On the stage area, a number of young men were setting up two boom microphones, while another played faithfully upon an electric organ. At a table off to the side, an audio engineer was currently working with what we guessed were volume levels.

We introduced ourselves to a stout, hospitable man wearing a black shirt, black socks and shoes, and a white accent tie and white suit with belt-bottomed trousers, who was to be the star of the show. "Eugene Oregon," although his real name is Jeff Schindler. We began by asking him, while the engineer was the corner of the stageThere was a buzz-feeding frenzy among the audience of one or another, what "live taping" meant. "Live taping," Paul said, "means that whatever happens, the tape will roll."

Paul supplied us with the names of the other participants in the taping. Alan Baumgartender would be organizer and would supply a number of fetishes voceos as needed for the show. Harry Klein, who was passing behind a podium, would be the "spaceman" and the engineer's main man was Jeff Robin. At the other side of the stage from the engineer's table sat a young woman in jeans and a sweshirt with the words "MIT Stud House" lettered upon it in white. Paul's fiancée, Sherri Groebstein. She had a number of well-cut suits with her and appeared, the words, "Laugh," "Clap," "Ooh," "Ah," one of which the other side of the house, who would hold up on occasion during the upcoming taping.

It was by now 2:30 o'clock. Some five or six persons had appeared, and would continue to appear. While we wandered to the doors, open by a brown mahogany half of what might be a container for a reel of recording tape. Picking up the doorstop, we discovered the letters "WTBS" stenciled in white paint on its side, and we decided to investigate inside.

The Hospital: Is medicine the best laughter?

The Hospital is billed as a black comedy, and it certainly is that. Every laugh comes hard, and when it comes, many laugh, because you never see the kind of people they are as in real life. The line, "Get him out of this hospital before we kill him," spoken by the chief doctor, George C. Scott, sums up the possibilities. Here is a film that possesses the three parallel themes of the film are the problems of the hospital, the follies of certain researchers, and the problems of those who are confined as one patient: "To be sure I was left alone for 10 hours, I used to be a better at my nurse," and the incredible incredibilities of which modern medicine is capable.

The second scene, in which the hospital director is working to please a classmate of his from the Tech Talk, is a letter that "is tied up in some way with death, one would think," but which the Institute sends to the MIT Associates and to participants in the Industrial License Program. The New Yorker initiations are meeting with much enthusiasm among MIT's hired writers, we are told, and even Director of New Services Robert Byers is thinking of trying his hand at one—anonymously, of course.

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Dealing, from pg. 5

needed to live on. It turned out to be 500 or 570, at first. Thanks to part to Williams, there are a number of Harvard grants in the industry now, including several from his class, the class of '65.

Dealing, in spite of the pretensions which it, seems, are ineritable in the advertisements, is little more than a fine entertainment vehicle. The audience becomes bored and tired of the same old story, and the level of craft is fairly high. This is true, at least, of, Dealing in which both camera and sound are so good as to gain advantage on several occasions to maintain, create and then suspend moods of perception and excitement.

Part of the high craft level is evident in the careful cutting of this film, which took, according to Williams, only five weeks, unlike one of his other films which took nine months. He was allowed almost complete freedom to make his film, which is of a young man who filmed for him, combining what his now become co-producer with him, in spite of the unpopularity with younger filmmakers who make this kind of entertainment. He was able to get the necessary craft level is fairly high. This is true, at least, of, Dealing in which both camera and sound are so good as to gain advantage on several occasions to maintain, create and then suspend moods of perception and excitement.

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Another look at B.F. Skinner . . .

The nature of man has long been a crucial topic for logic, philosophical, religious, and political speculation. Debate on the point has characterized some of history's greatest thinkers; the arguments proposed have been among the most aesthetic accomplishments of man. Some of the proposals have been enshrin ed among the world's most popular religions or hallowed as the foundation of a system of law enduring for centuries.

Much of the past 2,000 years of such thought has been characterized by a belief in some sort of "inner man," charged with the responsibility for directing the body and either blessed with a free and autonomous will or cursed by shackles to some outside force. The scientific revolution, however, has encouraged a rather different perspective of the nature of man, and B.F. Skinner's Beyond Freedom and Dignity is one of the more well-known popularizations of some of the attitudes involved.

Much of Skinner's approach owes its basis to the pragmatist doctrines William James introduced to philosophy and psychology near the turn of the century. Pragmatism proceeds from the assumption that there are no givens, that physical evidence proves the existence of abstract theories providing the justification for physical events. A pragmatist looks for the definitions to fall to the ground because gravity exists, but the pulling of the apple pieces gravity to be.

Though a fundamentally different approach to philosophy, pragmatism is not without its own logic and appeal. Applied to the question of freedom of will, it introduces an interesting perspective. Feelings of aggression, as Skinner uses for an illustration, are caused by the presence of aggressive moves. Rather, something about an individual's environment provokes an aggressive response, and the aggressive feelings are a by-product.

So the autonomous man falls prey to the double attack of pragmatism and science. Pragmatism downplays man's feelings to emphasize his actual response and actions, while science marshals the supposed evidence for behavioralists. The dispute is between the view that "a person's behavior is determined, at least, in some extent his own achievements" and the feeling that "a person's behavior is determined by a genetic endowment susceptible to the evolutionary history of the species and the environmental circumstances to which he has been exposed. Neither view," continues Skinner, "can be proved, but it is in the scientific inquiry that the evidence should shift in favor of the second." What he leaves unsaid, but the reader can easily grasp, is that "the nature of scientific inquiry" has been responsible for much of man's progress over the past 300 years.

But it is one of the weaknesses of Beyond Freedom and Dignity that Skinner decided (in this context, at least, the word still has a clear meaning) to omit any presentation of compelling scientific evidence for his approach, leaving his detractors to insist that nothing has been proved. The book was intended, no doubt, to reach a non-scientific audience, but Skinner might have done a little bit better than appeal to experiments with pigeons or guns at the results of swapping Hotchkiss controls with the brains of English nobility.

If you are willing to accept Skinner's view without the evidence (and of the scientifically-minded in the MIT community will no doubt do), you will find an interesting view of the environment and culture quite rewarding. It is culture, he argues, that lends man his dignity and freedom (in another element of the pragmatic style, the words are re-defined to serve the argument). Thus, he thinks, will the behavioralist find the setting for the full scope of his talents, and cultural survival displaces other ideals as the supreme goal. A process of cultural evolution, Lamarckian rather than Darwinian, traceable through history, could be carried into the future by design rather than accident, always in the direction of sensitizing man to move and more remote consequences of his behavior.

There are many, of course, who would object to the contrived (or controlled) atmosphere of such a society. "There is no virtue in Skinner's representation of the accidental nature of an accident. A culture evolves as new practices appear and undergo selection, and we cannot wait for them to turn up by chance."

And there are many who would raise the specter of 1984 or Brave New World. To these detractors Skinner's answers are not all at convincing. There is a certain reciprocity that exists in the relationship between the controller and the controlled in any circumstance, he notes, and the key to avoiding abuses is to ensure that this reciprocity remains a dominant factor. He but offers no way to be certain that this counter-control will be preserved. Or Skinner argues that man's individuality will be continued by his participation in the re-design of the new culture. "Man himself may be controlled by his environment, but it is an environment which is almost wholly of his own choosing." Somewhere in the middle of his presentation the distinction between the individual and the collective man is lost, and Skinner has done little to comfort those who fear a future of robots.

The discussion about culture tends to a consideration of the nature of man himself. It seems to continue in presentation that might be less likely to scare of the lay reader approaching topic for the first time. "What is Man?" wonders Skinner in his concluding chapter, and nothing forthcoming ensues. But buried in the tender prose are a few clear points: - It is often said that in disposing of men we must treat the man who survives as a more animal. 'Animal' is a pejorative term, but only because 'man' has been too short-sightedly hierarchical. Man is a machine, in the sense that he is a complex system behaving in lawful ways, but the complexity is extraordinary.

Beyond Freedom and Dignity is not a book that will convert libertarians or attract many followers from the camps of the undecided, but it is a useful introduction to the behavioralist approach and defense. Marth someone with the job before Skinner's prejudices of doom materialized.

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The Thea Tech TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1972 PAGE 7
Guitarists, from pg. 5

"Important." At Symphony Hall, Garcia won the premium-received Maclaughlin, even though the Mahavishnu Orchestra's stellar set was far and away superior and easily deserving to be top-billed. On the same line, Garcia will probably be a very successful record, though it also doesn't even approach the brilliance of The Inner Mounting Flame; for that matter, very little of the Greatful Dead's material even comes close. My only complaint is that many of the raging Dead tracks could be a bit more objective and realize that, though Jerry Garcia is one of the rock guitarists, people like John McLaughlin leave him far behind, and so deserve a bit of the accord given Garcia.

Simon ...

Parsley, Sage, Rosemary and Thyme still make it as good tunes — few of them songs on up over the test of time. Most of the anyone else records it and how it stands measures of a good song are whether because the popular separately. So actually, over a singles and each of the songs became Yet the album spawned four popular effort for such a long interval of time. said that it was not very ambitious an this record out. This is only the third album he has released in almost six years. Paul Simon of pulling a rush job to get Paul Simon — Water, this record. Paul Simon (Columbia) Garcia: "They're small," mumbled Paul, and the live taping began. "Let us begin by committing ourselves to the truth." —RICHARD M. NIXON

The SSTl: A classic case of Presidential deceit and suppression of reports in "yet another example of that thinly veiled arrogance with which the executive keeps has come to characterize the congressional fact-finding process." Racial Discrimination: Nixon's record on voting rights, school desegregation and housing integration has, more than any other part of his policy ex-

The Supreme Court: Presidential pres-

Vietnam: The Nixon administration's calculated avoidance of the guide-

measures which led to a greater degree of loss of faith in our political system.
Analysis:

An inquiry: the Valda Maeda case

(Continued from page 3) or her, Mrs. Lynch, the RA, claims that her boss, Reay Freve, frowned on her activities. Ms. Maeda, the previous RA, claims that she has been prevented from interpreting events. Her only concern, she says, was to establish effective classroom procedures. Mrs. Lynch, presumably conceding that such execution - was justified. That there existed considerable animosity between Valda and Mrs. Freve, and between Valda and the other library employees, cannot be denied. That some of these animosities were the result of incongruences between her values and those of her detractors seems rather obvious. Mrs. Lynch's account of this development of friction points out that personal beliefs are political, and to the extent that Valda's behavior was provocative, her superiors were motivated by these beliefs, to that extent she was characterized as political.

To begin to understand any of this it is necessary to review Valda's history as Slide Librarian. This is difficult for several reasons. Valda was not born in Valda and was too young for knowledge. The paternalism was not appreciated. The adversary proceedings of a true hearing would bring out far more, but here are some impressions.

The first formal indication given Valda that her superiors considered her tenure as RA a personal affair is contained in a brief letter from Reay Freve dated July 7, 1970.

Dear Valda: In view of the fact that the RA has recently been recalled to the Slide Room over the past two years it has been suggested to me that recent conversations that you might wish to find another position, however, you have expressed a desire to continue, and hence it is necessary to inform you that your dissatisfaction will disappear.

I do not wish to instigate a resignation at this time, but you should not expect a renewal for July 1, 1971, if there are no internal improvements.

Valda had been made a grad student and was awarded a grant.

Valda had spent the weekend preceding July 1 at a conference of the National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC). Over lunch, she discussed the weekend with Reay Freve. According to Valda, Reay suggested a more modest goal, what Mrs. Lynch terms a "public service" (i.e. ACLU). Freve denies that any conversation had any connection with her warning letter.

The first leaflet said: "There may be no final solution to these discussions of anacoopervativeness during these (Valda's) first two years of her position, there had been some controversy about her and on the personal matter involved.

Valda, the RA had been elevated to the status of lecturer - a step in her career. She blamed the promotion on Lynch and not to be named) says that her personal problems were not to be named) could have been solved.

Faculty members at MIT are accorded certain professorial rights by the administration, understandably, in the Department of Architecture is reluctant to grant her this, though she has a master's degree in Urban Studies.

According to the USL letters, the RA had been made a professor on the man's attempt to have the slides pulled. To the contrary, Valda, the RA, had been elevated to the status of lecturer - a step in her career. She blamed the promotion on Lynch and not to be named) could have been solved.

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MIT crew at Disney World! 

Yes, that's right, sports fans. Late last month, 21 oarsmen and coxswains from both the varsity and freshmen squads travelled to Florida and competed in a regatta held at the new Disney World. The Engineer crews performed creditably, with the lightweight eight winning and the heavies finishing in the middle of their pack but beating Syracuse for the first time in years.

Five fresh and 16 upperclassmen, plus varsity heavyweight coach Pete Holland, made up the contingent of MIT oarsmen that practiced and competed in Florida for the last ten days in January. They were guests of the Florida Institute of Technology, and practiced on the Intracoastal Waterway. The crew made best use of allowable time and the favorable weather, rowing two workouts per day, mainly in small boats, and swimming when they weren't rowing. In all they garnered twelve practice days, highlighted by the races on the mirror-smooth lake at Disney World. The lightweight eight beat FIT and Rollins, in a close contest. The heavies rowed in a much bigger field, finishing behind Princeton and FIT, and ahead of Syracuse and Rollins. The races were held over a distance of 1,000 meters, half of the normal collegiate distance. An interesting sidelight of the trip was the sinking of one boat during practice on the water. The island and boat disappeared in the bow of the boat leaked, and on one day of particularly rough water, the shell went down "like a submarine," according to fresh coach Don Saer. "We were rowing the boat at the time, and had been telling the coxswain not to listen to the screams of the boat oarsmen. Saer, who does things out of the ordinary as a matter of course, provides another story. Forsoaking his duties as a coach, he went on the trip as an oarsman, and rowed in both races! He first towered in the lightweight victory, then climbed in the heavyweight eight to stroke it to third place.

Joe Clift '72, varsity lightweight oarsman, practises for the upcoming season on the new ergometer at the Pierce Boathouse, while Ron Billing and Peter Klekainen progress. The ergometer is a strength-building and measuring instrument, which requires the oarsman to exert force to rotate a flywheel against an adjustable friction brake. The work is measured by flywheel RPM's. Along with the rowing tank, MIT crews have the most advanced equipment available.

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**Hockey playoff slated; ping pong announced.**

At the half way point of the IM hockey season, Lambda Chi Alpha held on to a hefty three point lead in A league competition with a 3-0-0 record. Theta Chi held second place with a 2-1-2 record. Out side the A league, division leaders were: B1 - Bakker A (3-0-0), B2 - Phi Gamma Delta and Phi Sigma Kappa (2-0-0), and B3 - NISA (4-0-0). C league division leaders were: C1 - Phi Phi (3-0-0), C2 - Bexley Phi Kappa Sigma and Delta Tau Delta (2-0-1), C3 - Zeta Beta Tui (2-0-1), and C4 - Phi Kappa Theta (2-0-0).

The IM hockey playoffs begin on Saturday, February 26. A ten team single elimination tournament involving all four A league teams plus the top two teams from each B division will decide the IM title. In the first round, the top 3 A league teams and the winners of the B divisions will receive byes. The semifinals are slated for February 27, the semifinals for February 29, and the championship game for March 1.

A second level playoff, also single elimination, will be among the four C league divisional champions. It is tentatively scheduled to begin on Saturday, February 27.

**Table Tennis**

IM table tennis manager Dave Lee '74 has recently contacted living group athletic chairman announcing some options for the upcoming table tennis competition. Lee was elected table tennis manager at the December meeting of the Intramural Council, and has some changes in mind for this sport, which enjoys considerable popularity on this campus. Lee characterized the previous tourney as "Ping Pong" matches, where each team was made up of two players, playing and competing in both singles and doubles. He believes the system of matching and the length of the tourney contribute to the high number of forfeits.

The other option is to have a tournament on multiple Saturday day in the Armory. Players would essentially compete in singles, with another system to be worked out for doubles competition. The shorter time and uniform day of this method should help eliminate forfeits due to simple forgetfulness. An added benefit of this option would be the spectator interest that would derive from having a huge table tennis tournament held on a Saturday afternoon in the well-lit Armory. Athletic chairmen and other interested parties are requested to reply to the IM office, W32-11, X7947, regarding their choice of options and possible number of competitors.

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The MIT Gymnastics team lifted their record to 3-1 with a double dual win over Yale and the University of Chicago on January 29. The three way meet officially goes into the record books as a three way meet. The meet was a perfect illustration of where the strength lies on the team. Viewed as a single meet, MIT got no first places but won the meet. One gymnast from Chicago got five of the six firsts and an ELG for the sixth. The MIT depth was the deciding factor in the meet.

There were some great individual performances in the meet by the Techmen. Captain Dave Beck ‘72 again broke the MIT floor exercise record with 8.5. Sophomore Larry Bell had two jumpers. After trading baskets until the middle of the half, MIT began to pull away. By the half the Engineers held a 39-23 advantage. Brown’s 20 points in 20 minutes and the strong MIT defense were the main factors in the drive.

In the second half the starters built the lead to almost 30 before they were removed. The last three minutes were rugged and the final 16-point spread did not really indicate how completely MIT controlled the game. The statistics showed that John Lange ‘73, who spelled co-captain Bill Godfrey ‘72 at forward, was the best starter from both the floor (3-3) and the line (4-4 scored 12) over their previous average with 18.65 from Bayer, Dennis Dubro ‘73, and Beck. The ring team was more than a point above average with 29.03. Unfortunately, the 1-2-3-streak of Dave Milman ‘72 and Jarvis Middleton ‘74 came to an end. The two scored 7.13 and 7.06, both beaten by a Yale and a Chicagoan.

The victory was the kind of strong team victory that has been the MIT standard. Coming back after Christmas and IAM, coach Bob Lilly was apprehensive about the shape the team was in. It turned out, though, that the vacation had rested the team and restored some of the spirit which had been lost in the tough first half of the season.

Looking ahead to the games. the three events that did the best in the first half of the season were almost at a high level. The three weaker events, though, showed marked improvement. High jump, the worst event of the first half, set a new MIT record as Davis, John Austin ‘74, and Donn Wahl ‘72 combined for 1.9. The pom- poms and those squad scored 1.7 over their previous average with 18.65. From Bayer, Dennis Dubro ‘73, and Beck. The ring team was more than a point above average with 29.03. Unfortunately, the 1-2-3-streak of Dave Milman ‘72 and Jarvis Middleton ‘74 came to an end. The two scored 7.13 and 7.06, both beaten by a Yale and a Chicagoan.

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