Committee to re-examine role of MIT stockholdings

By Norman Sandler

The General Motors proxy fight of April, 1970, which brought confrontation between students, faculty, and members of the Corporation Joint Advisory Committee (JCAC) on what MIT's stockholdings may be, will be examined by the Massachusetts Corporation Joint Ad Hoc Committee (CJAC) on what corporate social responsibility means to management.

The issue before the Committee, whose membership involves a variety of opinions on what the social responsibility is, is one of the most controversial issues involving the Corporation's actions toward pollution (a major interest during the GM controversy), and the hiring and promoting of minority groups. There were, however, political topics which sufficiently be considered, such as the role a corporation plays in development of the inner-city and the controversial, and very touchy, subject of business relations with Africa, whose discriminating policy of "apartheid" has led many to question their level of trade with that country.

The CJAC Advisory Committee has discussed all these topics to some extent, but must establish what corporate social priorities as well as a set of standards for evaluation of a company's worth within a certain period. To this end, the Committee's major objectives are to determine what social responsibility actually encompasses, as far as MIT is concerned.

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By Sandy Yaffe

Women's Forum views alumnae placement

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By Sandy Yaffe

Women's Forum, which proved so successful during IAP, had its first regular term meeting this past May. The topic discussed was "Employment Opportunities for Women," and the guest speaker was Mr. Robert K. Wheale, Director of Placement at Wellesley College. He provided some interesting data, and tried to make some suggestions as to how women can try to get better and better jobs. In particular, he mentioned ways in which women can "make" better jobs for themselves.

We have learned the lessons of the sixties," said Nader, noting the awareness on the part of students of the impact of the sixties on social responsibility. He continued that MIT was not so simply to continue its past efforts, but that the Corporation should be the center of action for the nation.

In a press conference last week, Nader appeared at MIT to boost the PIRG effort, which he said would be completely effective in its role to the group, who outlined the importance of the trend toward more corporate social responsibility. Members of the Committee on Shareholder Responsibility, the Committee on Corporate Social Responsibility, and the Committee on Shareholder Responsibility.

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Nader group seeks support

By Norma Sandler and Lee Gigaara

An effort to organize students throughout the nation and propose to the activities of the Corporation's, volunteer protection, and numerous social programs. The group leader in the Boston area, after leaving the Institute with a master's degree in education and economics, and a bachelor's degree in education and economics, and a bachelor's degree in education and economics, and a bachelor's degree...
Baker residents angry; complaint of costs

By Jim Moody

Baker House will hold a house meeting to consider resubmitting to the Dormitory Council (Dormcon), the group that officially represents the dormitory system in dealing with the Institute. A petition, mandatorily calling the house meeting, was presented to House President Mark Mitchell last Thursday, carrying the necessary thirty signatures.

The controversy has arisen over the Rate Review Committee, now in the process of reviewing the question of how to meet the rising costs of惘
campus housing. A group of Baker students feel that their interests are not adequately represented on the committee, which now consists of Philip Stoddard, Institute Vice-president in charge of Operations, his assistant, Larry Bishop; Howard Miller, Director of Housing, his replacement, Eugene Brammer; and four student representatives, George Phillips, Bustamante Celaya, Ashdown Webster representing the graduate students; Marcia Keys, President of McCormick representing women students; Paul Adam, President of MacGregor representing the West Campus dorms; and Mike Wilson from East Campus, Chairman of Dormcon, and representing the East Campus dorms. All parties expressed satisfaction that the students have been involved "from the word go," as Browning put it.

The Baker group feels that "there is no way that someone added equally to all the rents, etc."

"the problems that Baker has," it. "the word go," as Browning put dents have been involved "fromn East Campus, Chairman of
dorms, and Mike Wilson from
senting women students, Paul
ate students, Marcia Keyes,.
and Kenneth Browning, and four
Office, Deans Richard Sorenson
replacement, Eugene Brammer,
assistant, Larry Bishop; Howard
Miller, Director of Housing,
his replacement, Eugene Brammer,
student in charge of Operations, his
represented on the committee,
represented on Dormcon," because "in the long run a committee is stronger if it represents the entire dormitory system." Baker sees the problem as "a lack of understanding," and said that "getting off Dormcon is only running from the problem."

The Rent Review Committee has had three meetings during the past two weeks, and hopes to make its report to Dormcon and the public sometime within the next three weeks. According to Stoddard, the committee's job is to determine exactly what the costs of running the housing system are, to examine the increases, explore ways of cutting costs, and finally to work out a formula to distribute equitably the rents across campus, this last task being the most difficult.

According to Beah, cost increases for the past six or seven years have been averaged, and added equally to all the rents, thus resulting, for example, in a $45 increase last year. This process has, unfortunately, somewhat destroyed the percentage ratio differentials (Please turn to page 3)

(Continued from page 1)

with a little poem he had written...

"Environment to me must be everything that isn't me. Universal to me must be All that's me and isn't me!"

Essentially, synergy has to do with aspects of the behavior of a system which cannot be predicted from the nature of the parts. Several examples were given, among them that nothing about an atom says there will be molecules, and nothing about a molecule says there can be protoplasm. The reason man rebels at this idea, Fuller contended, is because he refuses to admit that he cannot explain everything.

Next, he examined our educational system. He criticized it for teaching us to deduce the whole from the parts, rather than the other way around. Another weakness he saw was teaching about perfect planes, solids, spheres, etc., "when physics tells us there are only waves." He said he was led to his discovery of the geodesic dome by considering a "physical" sphere (all points approximately the same distance from the center), rather than the abstract, perfect, mathematical version.

Man, according to Fuller, has "unintelligent conditioned reflections" which persist in spite of scientific proof that they are wrong. For example, we still see the sun as going up and down, even though we know that it is just an effect of the earth's rotation. It is possible now, he stated, to provide for everyone on the earth at a high standard of living. The logistical could be resolved by 1985, but first men must get rid of their conditioned reflexes telling them this is not possible.

He stressed that man must take a world view in order to solve these problems, as that idea of "synergy" cropped up again and again. Industrialization has made the worldwide scale the smallest on which the problem can be successfully tackled, however, he warned, politicians cannot do it, because conflict is the essence of politics. Thus politicians cannot end conflict. Rather, there is a new generation coming which grew up with technology and has much more awareness of power. They are convinced the world will work, and, said Fuller, they are right. Our (three greatest resources are youth, the spontaneous trust, that children come out with before they are told it is not always possible, and what Fuller called "the greatest synergy I know—love." If we dare to use these resources, he concluded, we can have peace.

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A SCROLL THAT TALKETH LOUDLY OF A MARVELOUS SCHOOL, WHERE THE LOW BECAME HIGH...

AND WHEN HE PERCEIVED IT THE LATTER PART OF A DRAGON, DREWTH FORTH HIS SWORD...

WHENCE WITH MUCH APLOMB, THE DRAGON WITHDRAWETH A SCROLL...
Voter registration urged

By Normam Sandler

A new system of voter registration is now underway in the Massachusetts area, aimed at encouraging more people to vote in both primary and general elections. This year's General Election is being held by a non-partisan group known as The Student Vote, a Washington-based organization which is spearheading active voter registration drives at universities and colleges throughout the state.

The kick-off for the Boston area was on Saturday, when the Silent Vote sponsored a four-hour session of speakers and volunteers aimed at educating students about the process of registering to vote and voting solutions, as well as bringing awareness of new rules and fees for mobile registration. The event included covering phone canvassing, and a number of other plans for strategies.

The national office of the organization is supplying local and regional groups with all necessary assistance in creating registration drives within the area. However, since voting laws and requirements differ within the states, no uniform set of regulations can be distributed.

Massachusetts, as well as other states with a reasonably high number of college students eligible to vote, has been extremely vague in establishing a set of voting requirements in the past, although through decisions of Attorney General Robert Quinn's office, a uniform set of rules has now been decided upon for the question of requirements for students to vote in Massachusetts in the April 25 Massachusetts Presidential primary and the November Presidential election.

The registration (and also voting requirements) which you must fulfill to vote in Massachusetts are that you are a citizen of the United States, you are at least 18 years old by election day, you have been a resident of Massachusetts for six months before a state or national election or of a particular Massachusetts city or town for that same length of time for amended elections, and you have resided in Massachusetts 29 days before a Presidential election.

On the issue of the age/citizenship requirement, it should be noted that the intent to stay clause which was used extensively last year, saying that you must admit never to leave the state, has changed since then. According to a recent decision by the Attorney General's Office, a student may vote in the community he attends school, assuming he maintains a "domicile" there.

For those students who plan to vote in Boston or Cambridge this year, time is of the essence, as registration deadline for the Presidential preference primary is March 25. Registration is now in progress for the upcoming elections, and you may register to vote at the city hall of the city in which you maintain your domicile. It should be noted that some registration checks are difficult to conduct, so it would be advisable to take along some proof of residence, age, etc.

The big factor in the problem of voter registration is the market. It is the hard sell that it makes little time off from their careers to have children, they become fed up with the satisfaction of their field, and therefore encounter difficulty and discouragement when they try to return. Also, a very important factor for women to continue their education has been on a part-time and night-time basis. This has been a major issue of policy facing the MIT Corporation, and as the President of the Institute, now Chairperson of the Administration, and also the MIT Corporation's Finance Committee, I believe that the corporation's responsibilities could encourage other institutions to examine more closely the behavior of corporations in which they own stock.

This latter statement by Metcalf echoes the opinions of many groups involved with the MIT Corporation's investments and investment decisions, including a report by the Corporation from last year's Subcommittee on Proxy Issues, which stated in part "The Executive Committee has a responsibility to decide on proxy requests, and to adopt a specific policy and social responsibility program." The committee's report also pointed out that if women take their education seriously, they must consider the importance of the corporation's responsibilities and encourage other institutions to examine more closely the behavior of corporations in which they own stock.

The report also stated that "the opportunities for careers, and even then be given the opportunity to work in a variety of fields, is not following up their promises, and are not following up their commitments with any type of action." The thing that's happening, according to the President of the Corporation's 'foot-dragging' -- that there has been no action on any of the topics discussed except possibly pollution.

The Advisory Committee on Shareholder Responsibility will continue to meet in meetings open to the MIT community until conclusions are reached on some of the far-reaching issues currently before them. When their report will again go to the Executive Committee, it will be decided by the rest of its 86 members. When the report is made public, it may be available to the general public and "busy" with the corporation's responsibilities. The committee's report also pointed out that when it comes time for the Corporation to make a decision on proxy requests, the corporation must consider the importance of the corporation's responsibilities and encourage other institutions to examine more closely the behavior of corporations in which they own stock.

The Register remains concerned that there would have to be many changes in society (more involvement in the voting process, closer scrutiny of the voting system, etc.) to ensure that the educational process is a success. We fully support the idea of the corporation's responsibilities and encourage other institutions to examine more closely the behavior of corporations in which they own stock.

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On the basic question of grading

By Leo Giguere

The discussion of the continuation of Freshman Pass/Fail, and the initiation of a Freshman Pass/Fail grading system for tomorrow's faculty meeting, may well be overshadowed by the subsidiary issue of "unofficial" grades. Yet, while the problem posed by demands for "unofficial" grades is not trivial, the core of the problem, as I see it, is not the grading system but the educational system itself.

If the demands of medical schools for grades serves to jeopardize the integrity of Pass/Fail, this question is even more relevant to the concerns of those that the Pass/Fail and Pass/Fail option proponents purposes. The Committee on Evaluation of Freshman Performance is trying to deal with it, because the question is that of the role of Pass/Fail in easing the adjustment of incoming freshmen to MIT. The heart of the problem is that the grading system must be made to reflect, every moment of the academic cycle, the reality of the educational system it serves. The underlying pressure for the proposal of a No-Record system appears to flow from this desire to reflect, in a more accurate way, the reality of how MIT students conduct their studies.

For example, the CEFP points out that there are now students who are not doing the coursework due to circumstances failing grades by dropping courses and projects late in the term. No-Record would simply recognize this, while making the administrative procedure cumbersome and expensive. At the same time, they defend the present procedures for dropping subjects, noting that students often have administrative records reflect reality so well as possible, that they are concerned with the relationship of grading systems to the overall educational system.

Further, the CEFP's first statement, that the freshman year is treated as something special is only half of the argument for Freshman Pass/Fail. What they are overlooking is the way that, since the year is different, the grading system should reflect the reality of this difference.

Letters to the Tech

To the Editor:

Senior Class's report of the 7th meeting of CEFP (The Tech, Feb. 8) has evoked fears among many students; among them are the following things a school - that the concept of "hiding" grades is a non-student's evaluation. The CEFP's proposal provides an opportunity for students to develop a pass/fail system.

To the Administrator:

The critical, validating assumption behind a quantitative grading system is that learning can be quantified, and that the evaluation of such quantified knowledge can be objective. It seems to me that it is fundamental to the question of what Pass/Fail is.

The fundamental question that seems to be at the core of this discussion members as: "Do grades really reflect what a student has learned?" The issue is raised in their report, which tries to justify its proposal largely with pragmatic arguments. It seems to me that it is fundamental to the question of what Pass/Fail is.

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Pass-Fail and the medical schools

By Everett Hughes

The necessity for student evaluation comes as a problem for many students. More particularly for those students who are in the upper percentages of their class, it is a problem of a potentially serious nature, for the knowledge that letter grades in certain fields may cast a shadow upon the professional record in the future. This is certainly true in the case of medicine, where the problem is particularly acute. In fact, the problem is not only the corrupting effect of letter grades, but the shadow grades as well. This is a problem which medical schools must be critically aware of, for the problems of the freshman year are essentially the same as those of the sophomore year, and indeed for many students, those of the junior and senior years as well. The freshman year is the time when students are first introduced to the medical school system, and it is at this time that students begin to feel the pressures of the medical school system, pressures which may lead to a reduction in the number of students who wish to continue in medical school, or even to a reduction in the number of students who are able to continue in medical school. Therefore, it is important that the medical schools take steps to ensure that the freshman year is a positive and enjoyable experience for all students, and that students are not discouraged from continuing in medical school due to the pressures of the freshman year. 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music

Carlly Simon: still anticipating...

Last summer, Carl Stevens came into the Mam Hill around the time of Tech for the Tiffleran and "Wild World." On the hill with him was an unexpected visitor, Carly Simon. As it turned out, the Cat died and the two fell in love. The tall, lanky female who preceded him put on a truly amazing set, and stole the show.

Things have changed for Carly Simon since then. Shortly thereafter, "That's the Way I Always Heard It Should Be," was released and became a number one hit, followed by her first album, "Carlly Simon." Her second record came out last year, and both it and the title cut, "Anticipation," became numbers one and nine on the charts. So now Carly Simon headlines her own concerts, leaving it for her warm-up acts to follow her path.

Such might just be the case with Harry Chapin, who came on first Friday night at Symphony Hall. Indications from Elektra records tended to indicate that the concert might be the same kind of show that it was for him as the Cat Stevens gig was for Carly.

As it turned out, Harry Chapin put on a very fine set, even if not enough to shadow the like of a Carly Simon. His accompaniment consisted of a single, fender bass, and second guitar (as Harry also plays guitar), and their adept musicianship added a very appealing sound to his fine writing. He sings with a strong, clear voice, and in a rich, serious style all his own, which Taylor, and he definitely seem watching. Look for Harry Chapin; he should make it in the music business.

The quality of Friday's concert was one sign of things starting from the very beginning. The crowd was a motley combination of cheerleaders (mostly girls), gays and bisexuals. The audience was also a lot of middle-aged folks (including much of the Elektra hierarchy), and many friends and almost in-law's of Carly's). The backing group for her was no less varying, ranging from an old-school Bernardian demeanor to a kind of pseudo hip-looking and sounding New York pianist to a balding bassist and civil guest player. Even with this complication on stage, Carly never seemed to lose complete domination of the evening. With her Amazonian body and rugged simian good looks, she tends to enthral the audience without ever opening her droopy lips. And when singing, the spell is even more mesmerizing, as her voice is incredible; she is one of the best female singers around.

It seems the only fault to be found with Carly Simon is her choice of material. She can belt out a number with the best of them, as well as maintain the right emotion for the softer songs, and, remarkably enough, the backing band seems to fit together well enough, giving strong support to her vocals even though having a pitch of enthusiasm that the crowd is less than enthusiastic.

Theatrical

Tech Show '72

Tech Show's search for a student-author show closed out last week. The board of the MIT Musical Theatre Guild has announced the demise of Tech Show '72. The reason is simple: no script.

The signs of trouble appeared last November. Despite institute-wide publicity, only one scenario had been submitted at the time. At the close of competition, only a half dozen had been received. Members sent the best of these to the Tech Show Board for approval. On the basis of the Board's go-ahead, the freshman writer selected tried to finish off the script during IAP.

The project was abandoned at IAP due to the failure to hire a staff. Following a lull, the author, the Tech Show management announced that the show had not been possible to develop through the present procedure. Attempts to obtain an alternate script were no more successful.

Current plans call for production of a Broadway script under the aegis of

Masonic Theatre Guild. Guild president Michael Morris stated that the production will not carry the Tech Show title since it will not be a Tech script. Morris will assume responsibility for the show.

Scripts under consideration include "Kite and Kim Me Kate," and "Company." The former has already been performed, and the latter in obtaining rights. The Guild faces the challenge of having to rewrite their script enough to recreate the interest in a piece, in style and theme, with the Guild cast before Tech Week.

While Morris is working on the Broadway production, Meldann is trying to revive Tech Show for next year. He intends to mount a publicity campaign to obtain scripts before the end of the term. In April he will begin to solicit scenarios in earnest, and by the beginning of the fall term he expects to have a working script.

The Tech Show is dead for 1972. Whether it will return in 1973 depends on the success of the Music Guild's plans for a Broadway production -- and Meldann's success in obtaining a script in the year to come.

Photo: A musical scene from "Rain."

Drama

Dramashop, from page 7

War cry and charging like Don Quixote at the Mule

And the whole experience was enough to work up an appetite for a successful military strategy. Welcomed back as a hero, his performance as an effective military unit -- "if all of them have enough to opium in my face for inciting him, ill buy his discharge and give him a pension." The final scene was -- "Oh yes! this dream of patriots and heroes! A fraud, Bluntschli.

But for all the pointed remarks, Arms and the Man is not quite effective in portraying the actual conditions and feelings. The mood is too light for a forceful treatment of so serious a subject. The Krasinskas are not enough to humanize the characters. Their approach war obliquely, but it is much more successful by virtue of the setting -- an insane asylum. The comedy is dampened somewhat by the pathos of the scene; the audience never reaches so high a pitch of enthusiasm that the mourning is lost.

As for the Dramashop performance itself, the inexperience of the student performers has not prevented them from enjoying justice to Shaw's work. The casting of Bluntschli (Paul Pangaro) and Saranoff (Philip Berens) was successful, and Bruce Schwartz turns in an excellent performance as Major Petkoff, Raiaa's father and Sergius' commander. Though Petkoff has at least the level headedness of the position of the most cultured man in Bulgaria, and Schwartz handles both the military and cultural naiveté to perfection.

But for all the relative inexperience of student performers has not prevented Dramashop from doing justice to Shaw's work. The casting of Bluntschli (Paul Pangaro) and Saranoff (Philip Berens) was successful, and Bruce Schwartz turns in an excellent performance as Major Petkoff, Raiaa's father and Sergius' commander. Though Petkoff has at least the level headedness of the most cultured man in Bulgaria, and Schwartz handles both the military and cultural naiveté to perfection.

Dramashop continues to be a tantalizing hint of plot or a possible noteworthy character, who then realized his ambition to smash a ne'er been seen again. It is as if the scriptwriter has seen the whole show in advance, or gotten away from it all in the beginning, or even the source but with only a smattering of the characters, if any, and the significant ones, at that.

The photography of this film is not worthy of its quality. Nearly all of the location shots were over-exposed, and there were too many occasion, of our glancing into the show. Cark King does the theme song, "Pocket Money," but after that, the effects, like the music of "1950 soap mood change.

A film like this, with stars like these, may have been hit hard at once, but the audiences have grown up, and it is only fitting to go far. Maybe, someday Hollywood will grow up (for good).

At the Paris Cinema.

P.S. Hendler Jr.

 psi REDUCING THE APOLOGY FEATURE IS IMPORTANT. ASK FREDERICK S. MEYER, JR. TO PROVIDE THE INFORMATION.
the possibility that, though a director even as it claims to extol freedom, bloated thhat what was meant as art is often burning barn. Though the art may be bad, cry, perhaps against our wil, at, say, 8:30 PM Every Fri and Sal Western, whose citizens, their basic sur-

of a society that has lost its freedom to a

and .Rockers who attracted the press: of its youth, gangs not unlike the Maods very much like an England beset by gangs towards violence in fact produces quite different results. It is, for example, Kubrick's utiliza-

ion of violence and sex: a hand is slashed, most explicitly politicized violence move, exposing a lovely band of scarlet, but none of the squinting dace one might think was there if a man is kicked, and his wife, raped, by the hero, as he croons "Singin' in the Rain" - let's not forget, as the camera

learns that the wife has died, from prom-

omia brought on by shock, and as 'someone is tugging at his arm, the chair, partially paralyzed, the violence has all been so well choreographed, hably had been so little bloodshed, his wife protested so sluggishly ... Another woman, murdered, is seen to be clad in plastic phallic sculpture. Kubrick shows from the prone woman's perspective at Alex, as he prepares to smash her head in with the phallus - but then a quick cut to a cartoon scrap, seen for an instant only, serves to localize the medium shot of Alex, very slowly raising the murder weapon, until we see the tip of it, pittance white. No blood at all. No view of the presumably messy corpse.

But Kubrick is at his most unusual to watch. Here Kubrick managed to avoid the explicit sexism of Straw Dogs; he does not depict women as "asking for it," either, to use fashionable psychology, subject to sexual violence as unresisting, there is nonetheless something wrong. Kael, discussing a scene in which Alex' gang arrives to fight a rival gang that is raping a girl, mentions that Kubrick keeps the camera on the gang that is stripping the woman, that a woman is raped, then desires to change him back. There is not a single scene of a woman being, not one person whose actions arise from considerations of "moral choice," that is, of a humanism born perhaps of early Christian ethics.

Kubrick's movie if somewhat dif-

ferent. For the movies, it is a different story, that he was desirous of depicting rather darkly and in that situation in which all are robots, mechanically performing "good" or evil acts, his film has rather a different effect, for now he cannot find sympathy for Alex, and even claims at its conclusion that the transient, de-conditioned Alex has become an ignoble being in society, that his brutality and rape is somehow not only miserable against this society, but the actions of a free being.

Kubrick seems to have used his famous technique toward this end, for though he indicates that he only wishes to place the viewer in Alex's frame of reference, one cannot help but feel evil consequence. The medium of film is perhaps the greatest master of the theory that art requires the active participation of its perceiver's imagination to be effective; film, in its worst possible equaled by any other medium what the viewer will sense for the film's duration - is a medium of the mind. Thus allowing us to enter Alex's frame of reference comes very close, making us into Alexes, in the same way a medium of realistic motion and sound - talk, in the case of film, anything, perhaps against our will, it, say, Lenin's rescue of a little boy from a burning barn. Through the art may be bad, the medium of the art is effective, perhaps too effective, in that its action or meaning becomes, by the nature of the medium, so blasted that what was meant as art is often perceived as propaganda, and thus the issue of "demonizing" the film audience to violence, though ironically, in this context it makes the film a fairly sophisticated piece of brainwashing even an English boy who has been edu-

But the issue can not be simply the fact that a film depicts an act of violence, but the "presence" of it, through a director's

may claim that he is in some way performing a public service by playing upon the psychological horror of human beings, the film directed by Bergman towards violence in fact produces quite different results.

In all, then, it seems that we are meant to believe at the film's conclusion that and "What We Can Do About It has won. Prono in a hospital bed, he is approached by a politician, and en-

couraged to make a deal, the politician, who has received bad publicity over Alex's conditioning and subsequent suicide at-
temp, is saved. We see Alex' face in close up. We are meant to remember the horrifying conditioning, the inhumanity of society; we do not remember any great horror at Alex' violence and raping, but rather remember his victims as the villains who beat him horribly afterward. We are meant to like the "hero," meant to rejoice as it assumes an expres-

of anger, as the Odè to Joy of Beethoven's Ninth, to ignore the soundtrack, as Alex' voice-over an-

"I was cured, all right!" and, suddenly, we over to a street, dir.

Men, Ideas, Politics ...

Mens, Ideas, and Politics, Essays by Peter F. Drucker.

This is a volume of essays by a noted management philosopher (whatever that one is) who has expanded his horizons to include the inter-relationship between economic, political and social thought. The book is divided into three parts: conservative, logical, and so distantly removes itself from the ideas of the current political reality that his observations in this volume are more noteworthy for the reader than they are for the author and a "business establishment" (of which he has long been both a part and a spokesperson) than for his profoundness.

Drucker treats a number of different subjects in the thirteen essays, mostly reprints of his middle to late sixties magazine pieces and some of which are consequently dated. His dealings with purely managerial materials, such as "The New Markets and New Entrepreneurs" and "The Can Lohn From Japanese Management," are good representations of the "adjust to the world and make the best of it" attitude stresss the dynamics of the environment. The purely economic essays, most notably "Keynes: Eco-

nomic as a Magical System," are both insightful and lucid.

It is when Drucker wanders into politi-

cal thought that he finds trouble. His mobilization of Mark Hanna (who re-
mains a "superpower" to survive and is the salvation of the world place him in an untenable political position. And, I think, in the greater exploration of inter-relations with economics to fatter badly. "The Economic Basis of American Politics," is, however, a clear statement of his philosophy in that area.

This book will likely cause little stir among "sane" minds but will be purchased by those who are familiar with Drucker's ideas. The volume would be of much more use to those working for profound change to find out the kind of reasoning which they face in their efforts. Available at the Tech Coop.

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Tuesday, February 15, 1972 5-15 pm, Lecture Hall 9-156

Dr. Shaul's "Arms and the Man"

Directed by Joseph Evingham

Far 18, 1972

Little Theatre, Usage Audit, M.I.T.

All Tickets $1.25

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Time: 8:30 pm

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Professor Joseph Weizenbaum

Computer Science, MIT

Respondents: Terry A. Winograd, Artificial Intelligence Lab, MIT

Christopher Schafer, Political Science, MIT

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Belongs in a class with 'Bicycle Thief' and 'Shoeshine'.

—Liz Smith, Cosmopolitan

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Friday, February 18

7:00 pm, Keesge Auditorium

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"Is Jesus alive and well?"

By Roger White

"The answer was yes. We saw to communicate that our lives have been changed by Christ," said Dave Anderson of Clearwater Productions. Cry J is a multiscreen slide and rock music show presented for 11 performances at Los Angeles' landmark. The show was sponsored by University Christian Fellowship and College Life.

The theme was Christ still lives and brings meaning to life. The show was a collection of slides from contemporary media, magazines, movies, and exhibits, backed by music selections from rock albums. Six projectors were used on three screens to allow fast shows and multiple images. The effect was engaging and straightforward.

The show was produced in Boston last November and has shown in local schools, auditoriums, and churches. The production has also toured in Canada and New York. Dave Anderson conceived the idea for Cry J in 1967 when he was producing a light show for Shrine Auditorium in Los Angeles. "I had known Christ for several years before," said Dave, "but then Christ changed my life." After a three-year ministry to Africa, Dave returned to Boston, his hometown, and with six others started Clearwater Productions.

"We hope to form a public company with two objectives: 1) to be self sufficient (profitable) and 2) to produce material to share the fact that Jesus is alive." Other members of Clearwater Productions are Ron Thomas, Greg Lourens, Dave Bliss, Dave Brown, Dave Peace, and Eric Anderson.

COUNSELORS wanted for Israeli Dance and Israeli Folk Songs for coed co-ed Summer Camp in N. H. 1 hr from Boston. (617) 239-9410.

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Dannon
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New Hampshire March 7th primary:

By Joe Kuhl

The voters of New Hampshire, who have earned a reputation as voters that are well-informed and wary of student canvassers, are supporting a campaign for the White House.

The March 7th primary election is seen as a hallowed status of "Major candidate" or consign him to that status this time, as Senator Eugene McCarthy's stand is definitely not the Democrats' to make. To a great extent, the final election rights tallies determine which issues shall be addressed during the subsequent Democratic primaries. McCarthy will be a candidate for governor in New Hampshire, some claim that he needs only to have a campaign for the White House. The March 7th election will see McCarthy's anti-war efforts gain momentum. His campaign headquarters is in downtown Manchester. He has also been involved in the McGovern organization, in downtown Manchester. He has also been involved in the McGovern organization.

Joe Kuhl

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Women's Free Choice

A non-profit organization
The Nixon campaign is divided into six autonomous regions throughout the state that raise their own funds, schedule canvassers, and organize the local activities into committees that will endorse Nixon and attempt to create a bandwagon effect. Much of the Nixon candidacy nationally seems to be based on the idea that Nixon is the only man who can out Richard Nixon and thus is the obvious choice for the non- splintered Democratic party.

Nixon

There’s no doubt that Richard Nixon will win big in New Hampshire. His name is on the ballot and his canvassers are on the street. LBJ forgot to do either and blew re-election as a result.

The Nixon campaign headquarters maintain that “you can’t fightMcGovern.” If the Senator is so widespread that we can’t isolate any one group and say it’s his battle, then we have a problem. King derided what he called the “self-righteousness of the McGovern people.” He seemed rather defensive in as described Grandmison’s people. They felt, he said, as though if you were right-headed and moral, then you naturally had to work for George McGovern. Well, we don’t think it’s so. We have students canvassing for Nixon too.” He did not mention that Muskie was paying his canvassers two dollars per hour. Muskie was paying his canvassers too.” He did not mention that students canvassing for Muskie were New Hampshire residents.

Gordon King, youth coordinator of the McGovern headquarters maintained that “we are the only people that have a hope of beating Nixon.” He seemed relatively calm, and said that Muskie had 50 student canvassers on the street each weekend, but the number was only noted. He noted proudly that all of the students were New Hampshire residents.

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A long, to a large extent, has refused to take stands on many issues in this campaign, among them amnesty for draft resisters, disclosure of campaign funds, and cutting of the defense budget. Coupled with his refusal to debate any of the other candidates, Nixon is not natural for dissent.

President Johnson is being derided what he called the “pinko” solution to the Vietnam War. He seems to be a healthy shade of “pinko.” Until a week ago, no one had ever heard of Los Angeles in Michigan, let alone Sam Yorty.

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A small percentage of the letters, and almost any material over three pages long goes onto a pile on his right. Once or twice a day, he gathers all of them materials up and places them in his briefcase. The right hand pile is the source of his reading material in the early morning (and occasional late night) hours he spends in his den at home. Some of the "take-home work" comes back from home to the desk behind his desk, which serves as a kind of a "paper buffer zone" with each drawer containing certain papers he may want quick access to.

Wiesner has several alternative methods of getting paper communications out of his office. He can write letters in long-hand with his magic marker, if they require careful sculpting; shorthand, if they need to be carried next to his secretaries. (He has a pocket recorder, and batteries he replaced this day, but he uses it as a note pad.)

"The phone rings an awful lot around here."

Wiesner has all sorts of calls, but they fall into two broad categories: "input" calls and "output" calls. Input calls are usually (although not always) initiated by the other party, and consist of Wiesner saying hello and then being quiet for a long time. He will make occasional noise and usually concludes the call with a few aha's, omig, or wait ... and then he is done. Output phone calls are usually initiated by someone handing him something that he wants to know about before the next call. Wiesner, or one of his secretaries, and consist of a brief "How or are you?" followed by an organized presentation of the necessary information. (It is not written or outlined, but sounds as if it could be.) Like it could be.

People who have heard Wiesner speak in public are occasionally surprised by him on the phone, but the same problems which make him a difficult person to interview for a standard-type radio, or to understand during a public address -- (wildly varying volume levels, occasional mumbling, stop and start speaking style) -- make him a more interesting person to talk to on the phone. Here, his mannerisms make it easier to tell what he is stressing -- a unique style marks him as a relaxed kind of interesting person to talk to on the phone.

Occasionally though, the system breaks down. Wiesner says "Get me Smith" and the secretary proceeds to "Bill, how are you," starts Wiesner, who then launches into a discussion of an acquisition MIT is working on. He drops a line or two on "This is John Smith?" and his voice rolls off. "Well, I wanted to talk to you anyways," and he goes on about 3 minutes. They arrange a luncheon meeting, and this time Dr. Wiesner specifies for a first name as well as a last for his next call. While it is being planned, he works on more paper work.

Wiesner relaxes at his desk, leg thrown over the leg of his chair.
How Jerry Wiesner runs the Institute

very plush furniture, the soft carpeting, and the picture and momento which dot the room. The book lined shelves here and there (which include such titles as "Solid State Theory" and Dr. Bush's "Science Is Not Enough") add a den-like atmosphere, as does the fireplace.

The walls hold many photos including ones of John and Edward Kennedy, Wiesner's wife and daughter, and an excellent color photograph of the touching moment during the inauguration ceremony when Archibald MacLeish and Dr. Wiesner embraced. However, there is nothing on the order of the great working mural outside of Chancellor Gray's office.

There is one piece of wire sculpture in the office, a unicyclist on a tightrope, sitting on the corner of the granite desk which Wiesner works at most of the day. Called "The Presidency," it was a gift from JWJ to President Kennedy who used to balance little name tags on each end of the balancing pole, like "congress - constituency" or "DOD - Soviets." After the assassination, Mrs. Lincoln got it back for Wiesner. He tells the story behind it a couple of times a day (and if you ask, he'll tell you it doesn't apply to the MIT presidency. "Unlike some places, we don't have those kind of antagonisms here.")

Lunch is not so simple ...

Lunch is not merely a time to eat, if you are President of MIT. There are a lot of people who want to see you every day, and it is almost unfair not to make better use of your lunch hour than mere eating. Sometimes one is pulled from one office to another, but they usually handle requests for information that Wiesner and Gray do not have time to get to right away. He will handle requests for information that Wiesner and Gray do not have time to get to right away. He will spend time sound out various possibilities already in progress. Wiesner seemed completely up to date on what was happening, and on occasion acted as a mediator between what appeared to be two warring camps on the committee.

Dr. Wiesner during one of his appointments. Note the painting behind the desk, and the piles of paper on it.

Dr. Wiesner worked in his office until 6 o'clock, when he met another professor, with whom he drove to another professor, with whom he drove to the Faculty Club on Commonwealth Avenue in Boston. Wiesner was, after all, a member of the New Frontier, and he is, after all, a man of culture as well as of science. So it should not be surprising that he should be a member of a club devoted to the presentation of cultural events and good social life.

Dr. Wiesner and Mrs. Wiesner moved through the crowd, predominately older, conservatively dressed men and women, chatting amiably. They were both smiling and animated throughout the evening, chatting here and pausing there. Dr. Wiesner had never seemed tense during the day, yet now he seemed to unwind a little.

After a performance by the Chorus Pro Musica, it was home for a late dinner at 9 pm, and then quickly to a Watertown School committee meeting which was already in progress. Wiesner seemed completely up to date on what was happening, and on occasion acted as a mediator between what appeared to be two warring camps on the committee.

Dr. Wiesner, who never seemed tense during the day, found a little time to unwind after a performance by the Chorus Pro Musica. Wiesner seemed completely up to date on what was happening, and on occasion acted as a mediator between what appeared to be two warring camps on the committee.

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Tickets should be purchased before boarding the train.
By Rick Henning

The Tech hockey varsity split a pair of matches in the past week. Tufts was downed for the second time this season, again a shutout 9-0. Amid considerable controversy, the team travelled to Trinity minus starting defensemen Bob Hunter '73. The result was a 5-1 loss.

Tufts

After a series of frustrating losses which saw the Techmen come close several times, MIT exploded with a seven goal first period burst to blow Tufts off the ice by a 9-0 score in a game played on home ice last Wednesday night. The Engineers well balanced attack saw eleven players figure in the scoring as six different players scored multiple points.

In the first period, the Techmen applied the pressure almost from the start, but the only result was shortened tempers and penalties, including a game misconduct penalty for Hunter at 13:36. With Tufts a man short for a double minor penalty, the Tech attack got moving. At 8:52, a power play goal by Jerry Horton '72 on a rebound in front gave MIT a 1-0 lead. Fifty-five seconds later, Tom Lydon '73 put the puck in the strings on a slap shot from the left point to stretch the lead to 2-0. A third goal came on a very pretty rush which culminated when a good centering pass by Richard Calser '74 was put in the net by James Ahlburg '72 at 12:21. Thirty nine seconds later, Luzzi brought the puck up ice, circled around the net and centered the puck perfectly for Frank Scarsibish '72 who scored Tech's fourth goal at 13:00. A shot by John Kavanagh '72 off a centering pass by Horton hit the Tufts goalie bounced up and hit the cross bar and bounced in at 14:52 to make the score 5-0. The final two goals of the period came at 16:12 when Matt Goldsmith '73 picked the puck off the boards and put the backhand in the net, and at 19:33 when Horton put the puck in the net on a nice drop pass in front of Kavanagh.

The win was Tech's most impressive in the past year and a half.

The top scorer for the game was Horton, who had four points.

The Techmen played an even game for most of the second period, with the play being more even, but MIT's goalie kept the game close, as the Techmen were whistled for several penalties. The only score of the period came at 2:18 on a shot by Tom Luzzi '73, who had a golden chance to blow the game wide open.

In the third period, the Techmen were able to control the play for most of the period and a couple of their shots were denied by the Tufts goalie. The final score was a 5-1 win for MIT.

Amherst, WPI prove too much for cagers

The Gymnastics team defeated another struggling team, but poor officiating allowed the game to get totally out of control. Play was rough everywhere, with the lighter Engineer from each event, taking an always thinner bear beating around the basket.

The Amherst game bore little relation to the score, but poor officiating allowed the game to get totally out of control. Play was rough everywhere, with the lighter Engineer from each event, taking an always thinner bear beating around the basket.

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