Political conflict talks begin

On Tuesday, January 9, Alasdair MacIntyre, Professor of Philosophy and Political Science and Dean of the School of Arts and Sciences, began in the first of his four lecture series on "Political Conflict and Views of Human Nature" at MIT. The series is supported by the Technology and Culture Center.

MacIntyre prefaced his remarks by outlining his approach to political conflict. He emphasized the importance of considering the role of human nature in understanding political disputes. He argued that disputes arise from different interpretations of human nature, and that these interpretations are often utilized by political leaders to shape the nation's agenda. He also discussed the impact of technology and culture on the way we perceive the world and the role of education in shaping our perspectives.

MacIntyre then went on to discuss the concept of "insight into the quality of life," which he feels is essential in understanding political conflict. He emphasized that individuals can only contribute to the common good by understanding the nature of human life and the role of technology and culture in shaping our views of the world.

The second lecture will be held on Tuesday, January 16, and will cover the topic of "The Light Classic." This lecture will focus on the works of Ancient Greek philosophers and their impact on modern political thought.

Kepes speaks on Art at MIT Club of Bosto

By Paul Schindler

Using self-described "broken English to describe broken ideas," Gyorgy Kepes, Institute professor and Director of the Center for Advanced Visual Studies (CAVS) addressed the MIT Club of Bosto on December 14. He began by outlining his topic as "not what art is, but what art should be." "We know what life is," Kepes went on, "and it is not what it should be." Art, he said, should be interwoven with life; now; right now; it is separate, life is not life and art is not art, according to Kepes. There were tears in the past when this was not so, he noted.

Kepes contended that "most people do not really like themselves," that they are scared of themselves and of others, and that in today's world, we have knowledge and power but no proper sense of the unity of all things in the world. He then noted that in spite of a proliferation of "physical, sen-suous" love, there is a paucity of any true combination of physical and emotional love in any society. He said, "Art should be a hero worship with life; right now they are in和谐 of nature, it is not art, according to Kepes. There were tears in the past when this was not so, he noted.

Kepes cited air and noise pollution as examples of what in has done to his world, and compartmentalized cubbyhole houses which he has decided to do his self. He then described what he characterized as the "homeostat" processes on the societal individual level which allow us to adapt to what he has done. People are improped their ability to live as the would like, Kepes pointed out, the final way to compensate and correct, by juxtaposing imagination and technology in a more manner. If they are lonely, the seek company; if they are over taxed by modern society, they...

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