Five women added to Sloan Fellowship

Gill, as well, stressed that a woman “should not lose her identity as a woman in order to succeed.”

Gill said that despite cultural obstacles, “There’s no intellectual or biological reason for women not being successful in management.”

Concerning the future of women in the higher levels of business, Clift said, “I hope they will be in positions that will lead them to decisions that will affect the country.” She predicted, “Women entering the field of business will definitely change the way things are run, eventually.”

Five women added to Sloan Fellowship

The Summer Scholars program focused around the theme of “The Future of Humanity and Human Society.” Outstanding scholars, of the types who have been invited to give Technology and Culture lectures in the past, would be brought in for a month or more. Funds from the Provost’s office were procured for this purpose.

The Technology and Culture Seminar has continued its program of public lectures this year. Furthermore, several small groups have been meeting, more or less within the framework of the Seminar, to discuss topics of special interest.

Asked how much time and energy are allocated to organizing the Seminar, Crocker explains that “MIT is one of the most extraordinary places I’ve ever been in my life.” Although employed by the Episcopal Church, not MIT, Crocker is a goodman advisor and conducts a freshman seminar.

“My perspective, I understand this to be an anachronistic ministry,” he says. “I try to ask the right questions...human questions on the side of human freedom.”

Before coming to MIT, he spent eleven years as the Episcopal chaplain at Brown University. There, he says, there is a “completely different ethos — the humanities are in the air.” Crocker spent much of his time at Brown trying to get humanities to listen to what the scientists had to say.

Among the missions he sees for the Seminar at MIT is “to get at some modern crises,” such as the fact that science and technology have a bad name in many quarters. “This has resulted in a sort of ‘identity crisis’ for the scientist. Hoffman has some observations of his own. He sees the MIT as a “boastful-knit coalition” with some common concerns, among them “things (ways of knowing, modes of analysis, different types of intellectual frameworks) people use to relate to the world.” MIT is producing “engineers going out into the world” and it is urgent to consider “what should be in the intellectual tool kit of the modern engineer.”

A common attitude is that scientists and engineers should “care” and be “concerned” about the social implications of their work. Hoffman makes the point that “caring is not enough — it takes more than that...it must be translated into action.”

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