

# The Tech



Centennial Issue

November 16, 1881 — November 16, 1981

November 16, 1881

## Can't see future . . .

Students and Friends:  
GREETING.

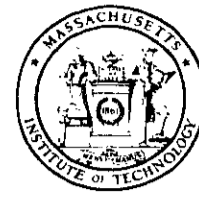
To-day is issued the first number of our paper; and, although we tremble at the thought of the work before us, we begin it gladly. We believe that the same public spirit that founded THE TECH will sustain it to the end.

The Institute has never been rich in papers. Only one, we believe, has ever been published. Some years ago, the *Spectrum* shone for a time, but soon faded away. Still later, an attempt was made to establish another paper, but in vain; the first number never appeared.

And now comes THE TECH, asking its share of favor. Even as its predecessor, it attempts great things. It will be its aim to promote the interests of the students of the Institute, and maintain a friendly spirit among them, breaking down the ancient barriers of class and department. It will exercise a guardian care over the members of the school, protecting the Freshman, curbing the Sopho-

more, correcting the Junior, and supporting the Senior in his old age. It will open an avenue for the expression of public opinion, and will aim, in every possible way, to help all in their development of their young manhood and young womanhood. It is hoped, too, that it will keep the interests of the Institute before its graduates, cherishing among them the memory of their *Alma Mater*. Our brother and sister colleges, also, will become better acquainted with us through this paper.

We cannot look far into the future. We cannot tell what buds of genius may be unfolded in these columns. But even if genius does not bloom; even if the beauties of rhetoric and poetry are not developed here; even if this paper becomes, like the school it represents, only a field for plain honest work, — we shall nevertheless be sure that the efforts we make are stepping stones to further attainments, helping us all to the higher and nobler uses of our lives.



OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

November 6, 1981

To the Staff and Editors of The Tech:

Congratulations on bringing The Tech into its second century. Not only is the paper the oldest student activity on campus (if you don't count "hacking" and other such informal pursuits), it is a vital force in creating community among all who live and work here -- students, faculty, and staff.

Besides printing news of interest and importance to our community, the paper has become a forum for the varied voices which may arise on any given issue. As you know, I don't always agree with the views expressed in your pages, but what kind of university would we be without the dialectic generated by differing perspectives and assumptions? If there is anything I've learned in my thirty years as an MIT citizen, it is that this place and its people flourish by challenging old truths and creating new paradigms for understanding ourselves and our world. This spirit is embodied in The Tech -- a tradition that serves us all.

Here's to the second hundred years!

Sincerely yours,

Paul E. Gray



OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

December 14, 1956

The Editors and Staff

THE TECH

Gentlemen:

Congratulations to you and to your predecessors on the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the founding of THE TECH. I have followed the progress of THE TECH with great interest since I was a part of it as an undergraduate, and share with you a sense of pride in the accomplishments of our newspaper.

A student newspaper at the Institute is a symbol of our nation's great free press. The student paper must maintain the high standards of responsibility, accuracy, and thoroughness of the best newspapers of the country. Because the student newspaper has a monopoly in its own community, however, its obligations and opportunities are of even wider import. It must constantly assess its responsibilities to the students whose interests it serves and to the institution it so often represents. It must maintain its objectivity within a framework of impressive responsibilities and opportunities.

I am confident that THE TECH will, in the years ahead as it has in the past, discharge its obligations and capitalize on its opportunities. Congratulations on your efforts thus far and good luck and clear sailing in the future.

Yours sincerely,

J. R. Killian, Jr.  
President

November 16, 1981

## . . . but must look to the past

MIT's history is rife with tales of notable personalities, memorable accomplishments, and divisive controversies. Even a cursory examination of the historical record reveals that these stories follow a pattern. If there is a lesson to be learned from these pages, it is this: MIT's history is cyclic.

The repetitive nature of MIT events is not obvious to its student population, which turns over every four years. The short length of stay and the difficulty of work give students little chance to gain perspective on their experiences at the Institute.

A newspaper can play an im-

portant role in establishing continuity in such an inherently disjointed environment. Throughout its century-long existence, *The Tech* has tried to provide an accurate record of the personalities and events which have combined to form the history of the Institute. Each board of editors has had as its primary objective thorough coverage of current MIT events. The collective efforts of these students provide a surprisingly complete history of the Institute.

Only on rare occasions can a student find the time to examine MIT's historical treasures. The

one hundredth anniversary of the Institute's undergraduate newspaper fortuitously provides such an opportunity. The experience has been enlightening and rewarding. The review was especially encouraging because it revealed that, for the most part, *The Tech* has been effective in both reporting major MIT events and providing a forum in which to discuss their implications.

The journalist's dual tasks of objective news gathering and thoughtful interpretation are especially difficult for student newspapers to achieve. These newspapers often bear the extra responsibility of journalistic monopoly: *The Tech* has been MIT's sole newspaper for most of the paper's history. In addition, the newspaper is a student activity for most of its staff, and so must provide them with opportunity for enjoyment and relaxation.

The mere attainment of a hundredth anniversary supports the conclusion that *The Tech* has had some success as both a newspaper and an activity. As with MIT's history, this success has been cyclic. Distinguished peaks of detailed investigative reporting have alternated with debilitating valleys of notably poor journalism.

These cycles of the Institute and *The Tech* will, we hope, continue indefinitely. MIT's history often appears, to each set of students passing through it, as a disjointed series of conflicts. The following pages reveal that MIT's solid base of individual effort and institutional persistence has proven sufficient to resolve those dichotomies. We hope that *The Tech* has contributed to that success.

THE  
TECH.H. Ward Leonard '83 — President  
Henry F. Ross '82 — Secretary  
I. W. Litchfield '85 — TreasurerVolume 1, Number 1  
Wednesday, November 16, 1881

**Directors:** W. B. Snow '82, H. B. Gale '83, A. S. Pratt '84  
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The  
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Jon von Zelowitz '82 — Managing Editor  
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Monday, November 16, 1981

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**Night Editors:** V. Michael Bove '83, Judy Passman '83, Bill Giuffre '84  
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On November 16, 1881, the Institute witnessed its second attempt to establish an undergraduate paper: *The Tech*. With this special issue commemorating 100 years of uninterrupted publication, the attempt was, in at least one sense, successful. Viewed chronologically, the newspaper presents a unique history of MIT — a history told by its students.

The paper originally had a larger scope than does *The Tech* of recent years, covering topics ranging from world affairs, scientific treatises, and Institute particulars to student literary attempts. For example, an editorial observation in the November 30, 1881, issue read "The Policy of the English government in regard to the Irish question has been, up to this time a lenient one. . . . Measures should be taken to suppress the thing once and for all." Closer to home, a letter to the editor on the need for a break in the work at MIT stated a generally prevailing opinion: "Mentally the rest is needed. We as students scarcely need to be assured of this for every man who knows the mental strain of six days' close application, must feel its necessity."

Both intramural and varsity sports held the students' interest through the 1881-82 scholastic year. A November 5 story on the interclass games stated, "A fencing match headed sports. Gibbons was the 'running high' at four feet eleven. In the half-mile walk, Ripley won by six inches in 4.103/4. A potato race won by [the Class of] 1883 concluded the day's sports." Intercollegiately, in the third annual winter games of the Union Athletic Club, held January 23, 1882, "the Institute was represented by one tug-of-war team, one man in the 75-yard dash, and one in the pole vault."

severe struggle, succeeded in making a touchdown, from which a goal was kicked. In the second innings another touchdown was scored by Harvard, the score of MIT being filled only with safety touchdowns."

*The Tech* also reported on non-academic pursuits. "The means employed by a few students to clear steps of the heterogeneous crowd which gathered there at the time of President [Chester A.] Arthur's visit gave to the reporters an opportunity of chronicling what is known in their inflated diction as a 'student outrage'. The students certainly had a right to the steps.

"It would seem that the 'ladies and gentlemen' should have yielded their position after having been repeatedly and politely requested to do so. They did not, however, so a few of the more thoughtless of the students threw several cupfuls of water upon them from an upper window, while others slowly forced the crowd from the topmost steps."

The 1883-84 scholastic year was generally marked by expansion of interest in non-scholastic endeavor, beginning with a lively discussion of the "school colors." Noted *The Tech*: "The Institute colors have been for years among the vague traditions of the school. There was a spasmodic attempt last year to bring them into prominence and a few of the more energetic students mystified their classmates by appearing with scarfs and handkerchiefs of cardinal and gray. The large majority, however, frowned upon the innovation and seemed with difficulty to realize the claim of the Institute upon any portion of the spectrum. To those conservative members of the Institute who may be inclined to resent the innovation, we can



as might at first sight appear, since the water furnished by the old apparatus has been quite turbid lately."

A significant event of the year was the arrival from Paris of a plaque commemorating the late William Barton Rogers. "Permission has been granted by the Corporation to place the tablet in the entrance hall of the old building, now called the Rogers Building. The price agreed upon with the sculptor was between three and four hundred dollars and three hundred and fifty dollars have been paid." The plaque is now in Building 10.

has been a demand for men in the profession and, consequently, an apparent lack of competition."

On January 14, 1885, President Walker had issued his report for the year. A summary by the newspaper stated that "President Walker's report, recently published, gives an encouraging statement of the condition of the Institute. Not only is the number of students nearly one-third larger than last year, representing a larger geographical territory, but the examinations for admission have shown a marked improvement in the preparation of candidates. The report closes with an appeal for additional endowments which shall place the Institute of Technology on an assured basis, reducing the large tuition fee (\$200)."

The exceptional story of the 1885-1886 year was the rise of the Institute football team to pre-eminence in its league: "The standing in the Northern intercollegiate shows MIT and Williams tied for the championship." The highlights of the championship game were reported as follows: "The ball, after being put in play, started for the Tech goal line, but here some of the most skillful play of the game was done and Twombly made a touchdown and the score was tied. Field made a long run for the Williams kick-off but was tackled and thrown in great shape by Herrick. Soon, however, Field secured another touchdown for Williams."

The first fraternity at MIT, Sigma Chi, was established in 1881. Five years later, concern arose that the fraternity's influence was too great. "There seems to be a growing feeling, especially in the lower classes, that the fraternity men are endeavoring to control student affairs here, and that therefore the fraternities should be opposed, and no fraternity men elected to positions in class or society, put on committees or otherwise honored."

The fall term of 1886 also witnessed the beginning of perhaps the oldest tradition on campus. Although now defunct, the Sophomore-Freshman football game has been, at times, a major part of MIT life. "The much-talked-of Sophomore-Freshman game has at last been played, and the Freshman won in a hard-fought struggle. We extend our heartiest congratulations to 1890. On the Sophomore team there were seven men who played on the varsity at various times this year, whilst there were not more than four on the Freshman team."

Another first for the year was the publication of *Technique*. "Technique for 1886 appeared the

morning of the 23rd [of December], and within fifteen minutes the first lot of three hundred and sixty were sold out."

The seeds of the Coop had been planted and were flourishing by the spring of 1887. *The Tech* reported briefly on its progress. "The Co-operative Society has just entered upon its second year, its past career having been an unusually prosperous and encouraging one. The Society had up to April 1st nearly 600 members, and many have found their membership a source of great saving to them, while the tradesmen have been ready and anxious to renew their contracts."

*The Tech* printed its first special edition when MIT won the Northeastern Intercollegiate Football Championship. Heralded as "the athletic achievement of the era," the entire issue was devoted to the two play off games MIT won on its way to the title. An article "Williams Whitewashed! Contagious Cheering Characterizes Each Pretty Play" gave the following play summary: "Duane kicked to Stanfield on three downs; but Williams lost the ball on a fumble. Duane here ran around the end of Williams' line and stopped only at Williams' 15-yard line, where he was thrown, when his head struck a rock. For a time he was unconscious; he, however, came to just before the time limit and made another pretty run to within 12 yards of Williams' goal line; another rush, head down, by Duane amid cheers, yells and the most unprecedented demonstration of joy." This was the first 4 of 22 points finally compiled.

An epidemic of mumps just before spring, 1888, finally caused problems for many of the students. "The Tech has already spoken of the epidemic of the mumps at the Institute and of the carelessness which exposes every member of the school to the danger of catching them."

This was also the era of President Walker's firm guidance. His favorite statement — "The Institute of Technology is not a place for boys to play, but for men to work" — was popular for many years and still finds use. Walker, fond of giving spontaneous speeches, once gave an incoming class the following advice: "Prepare yourself for a university of science, for every course is a college in itself. Throw everything else aside as belonging to boys; we receive you today as men. Show yourselves worthy of the trust imposed in you. Allow no man to do that which reflects upon yourself, and which casts discredit upon the Institute."



MIT began admitting women as regular students in 1883, and two dozen were attending the Institute in 1888. Ellen Swallow Richards, MIT's first coed, is shown at the extreme left in the rear.

Even a century ago, troubles with the quality of the campus' dining services existed: "I wish to call attention to the condition of the Institute restaurant. The proprietor of this restaurant has a considerable advantage over all competition in that he has his rent and gas gratis; and being in one of the Institute buildings the students would naturally go there in preference to going elsewhere. Now, under these circumstances, why cannot he furnish patrons with well-cooked, substantial meals at a fair price?"

The first issue of the 1882-83 school year reported a significant student interest in sports: "For some years there has been among us a growing interest in the game of football, and in the establishment of a representative Institute eleven." Two weeks later, in the October 25th issue, an account of the first game appeared. "In the first half the Harvards, after a

only say in all humility that though possibly no improvement, it is often a relief."

An avid interest of the school in railroading accounted for the frequent articles concerning record runs and technical advances in construction. Steamships received extensive coverage, but to the Class of '83 the railroad was the hope for the future of transportation. In the locals column a few words were devoted to more close-at-hand advances in the Mechanical Engineering Laboratory. By December 12, 1883, *The Tech* noted that "an electric light has been placed in the laboratory of applied mechanics, and photographs of beams under stress can now be taken regardless of the weather."

A third-year chemist in 1884 was no stranger to supply shortages: "He was seen the other day patiently filtering his distilled water — not so senseless an operation

Course VI, founded the same year as *The Tech*, was first mentioned in the fall of 1884: "This year there will graduate from the Institute of Technology the first class that has ever completed the work in electric engineering. Although other scientific schools have already prepared men for this profession, yet the Institute is a pioneer in this branch of education. Already the electrical engineering department is one of the largest in the school, and, in spite of the fact that until a year ago no connected work had ever been done in this branch of instruction, the arrangement of studies has been wonderfully well planned and does great honor to the faculty, and especially to the head of the department.

"The uncertainty as to the true nature of electricity is to many minds a charm. A more practical reason for the popularity of the electrical department is that there

The Tech during the 1890's took an active role in supporting MIT's football team for two major reasons: several years in a row, the coach had to cancel the entire schedule because there were not enough men to field a team; when there was a team, they rarely won any games.

During these years of rising and falling football teams one thing remained constant — the Senior

ately made a fundamental part of the Institute.

MIT was not and never will be confined to its campus alone. Even in 1896, the Institute was making national headlines. This time the news came from Greenland that Professor Alfred E. Burton and a party of Institute students and instructors were with the sixth Peary expedition to the North Pole. Professor Burton re-

crowd of bloodthirsty Sophomores, who had had the experience of one cane rush were coming against us. . . . Toward the last of the struggle it was quite dark, and it was hard to tell who was 1897 and who 1896, and before time was called the lamps in the streets were lighted." That year the Rush officially ended in a tie, although as late as 25 years ago there was some dispute among graduates of

the showers, which meagerly produced "such remains of lukewarm water as the boys from Chauncey Hall cannot use, drizzling from a paltry two insufficient shower-crowns." Such cries were eventually appreciated, and a new gym was built.

Along with the improved gym, a new building for the expanding Architecture and Biology Departments appeared. Its most valuable asset, judging from the announcements of the time, was that it was "fireproof".

Another subject of agitation was the introduction of thermodynamics into the Course I curriculum. This outraged the less theoretically-minded engineers and they almost petitioned the faculty for its withdrawal.

There was a great deal of controversy with the Spanish-American War over whether MIT's students should enlist *en masse* as a college regiment or wait until the government found need for their technical knowledge. Student leaders and faculty members eventually succeeded in discouraging any attempt to raise a regiment of Technology "Tigers" or "Invincibles".

A student riot broke out in Rogers corridor one Monday morning during Freshman elections. Even the action taken by the upperclassmen was deplored in this instance, as *The Tech* noted: "Their attitude was one of encouragement to the participants in this disgraceful episode. It seems that even in the short time since the death of President Walker we are forgetting his words— 'The Institute is a place for men to work, and not for boys to play.'"

Five years after its founding, few students apparently knew what they were voting for when they put two names on the In-comm ballot. *The Tech* did a creditable job of explaining these mysteries in one editorial, and advanced the hope that 1898's Committee, through hard work and good judgment "will win the thanks of the students instead of their ridicule."

The first issue of *Technology Review*, a magazine designed to keep alumni from losing contact with the Institute, appeared in the winter of 1898. While the editorial scope has expanded since then, the

heart of the magazine — a review of news which had been published in *The Tech* and articles of general interest to alumni — has not changed.

While school spirit is usually admired, the Class of 1899 found the "We are happy; Tech is Hell!" cheer more of a liability than an asset, and display in public places an offense to the Institute. As a result, the following resolution was drawn up: "Whereas, A certain cheer has become so popular with some as to cause them to give it on nearly all occasions where a Tech cheer is appropriate, and Whereas, Said cheer calls forth no enthusiasm for the Institute, or spirit of devotion to it, but actually the opposite, be it Resolved, by the Class of '99, that we do depreciate its use, and call upon all true Institute men to discountenance it."

In 1899 a rebellion in the class of 1902 received a great deal of notice in the local papers. It seems that the students were very much opposed to a compulsory course in Military Science. A Lt. Hamilton, who conducted the drill periods, took it into his head to present a series of short lectures in conjunction with the marching, following them with a short quiz. Several of the students boycotted the quizzes and one day hung their superior in effigy over the doorway to the armory.

During the fall of 1900, *The Tech* surveyed the MIT community to determine the trend of political opinion at the Institute. Just over half were for McKinley, and the rest were noncommittal. Roughly one-fifth of the students were Democrats, with a few independents. Nobody showed any strong preference for Bryan.

A tragedy occurred during Field Day that year. At the end of the Cane Rush, the students found, at the bottom of the pile, "the prostrate body of one unfortunate contestant." In view of this, President Pritchett abolished the Rush, and future Field Days were limited to a relay race, tug-of-war, and football game.

In the spring, Dr. Henry S. Pritchett was chosen as the new President of the Institute, replacing Crafts, who had resigned after three years in order to devote himself to scientific research.



Support for football was at best uneven during the 1890's. The team rarely won a game, and several years in a row the season had to be cancelled because of lack of interest.

Class Dinner, a high point everyone looked forward to. The Dinner was open to all students, and in 1890 about five hundred people came to enjoy the meal and afterwards drink the toasts. Included among the speakers were General Walker, Dr. Dewey, and Professor Levermore. They spoke about the customs and traditions at Tech. Professor Levermore also made an earnest plea for a livelier interest in modern languages among the students.

But during all of this levity the work at the Institute could not be forgotten. Students always had to be on guard to prevent the following from happening to them: "Another batch of the flunked contingent is desperately seeking excuses to send home with the reports of last term while the powers that be take advantage of their worried condition, and remorselessly pile on the work in even more of a hurry than usual." Not only those who did poorly had problems, however: "That was a heartless deed of Secretary Tyler's, to have the Tabular Views of the second term out before the last exam was over, and it took away much from the unalloyed enjoyment of the vacation, but we can forgive that in admiring his zeal."

The Institute Committee—now the Undergraduate Association—was founded in February of 1893. The first meeting was held in *The Tech's* office one Saturday afternoon and A. F. Bemis was chosen temporary chairman. Eleven students attended and drew up a Constitution, agreeing that "the powers of the committee shall not be definitely outlined, but its general policy shall be to further the best interests of the Institute as a whole," a philosophy still held by student government.

During this time the Committee met once every three weeks, and set a number of important policies. For example, the Committee ruled that holding a social affair just to make money for the Committee was not proper. They also formed a subcommittee to handle the publicity and asked Boston newspapers to help in this endeavor. The Committee was immedi-

ported in *The Tech* that their location had on "its shores some of the largest and most prosperous Eskimo settlements. The upper end of the fjord seems never before to have been visited by an American party." Using magnetic and pendulum observations, the MIT group made some of the most accurate maps then available. At the end of the journey, Professor Helmer made a report to the Geodetic Association about the purpose of the expedition: to determine the force of gravity at the pole and to deduce the figure of the earth's curvature.

The January 7, 1897, issue of *The Tech* was a bleak one, as it announced the death of President Walker. "To President Walker's fifteen years of administration, the growth of the Institute of Technology from three hundred to twelve hundred students is a lasting monument. His position as an economist and as a citizen is indicated by his honorary degrees, and by the long list of public offices which he filled. His personal qualities are stamped as an inspiration on the hearts of all who ever came under his influence."

President Walker was superbly characterized by one writer: "Through the tide of student life which daily ebbs and flows in the great hall of Rogers, has moved for fifteen years one believed, commanding figure. Alert, erect, and strikingly handsome, always bending in graceful recognition of the shower of salutes which welcomed his appearance, he passed quickly on into the President's office."

In October James M. Crafts was elected the new President of the Institute.

The Freshman-Sophomore Cane Rush was still a very popular tradition at the Institute. As one freshman wrote about the Rush in 1897: "Above my mantle-piece, drooped gracefully over a picture, is the best half of a white sweater; and in all probability in the room of some Sophomore may be seen what was left of my jacket, but I surely do not possess it. . . . Before we knew it a great

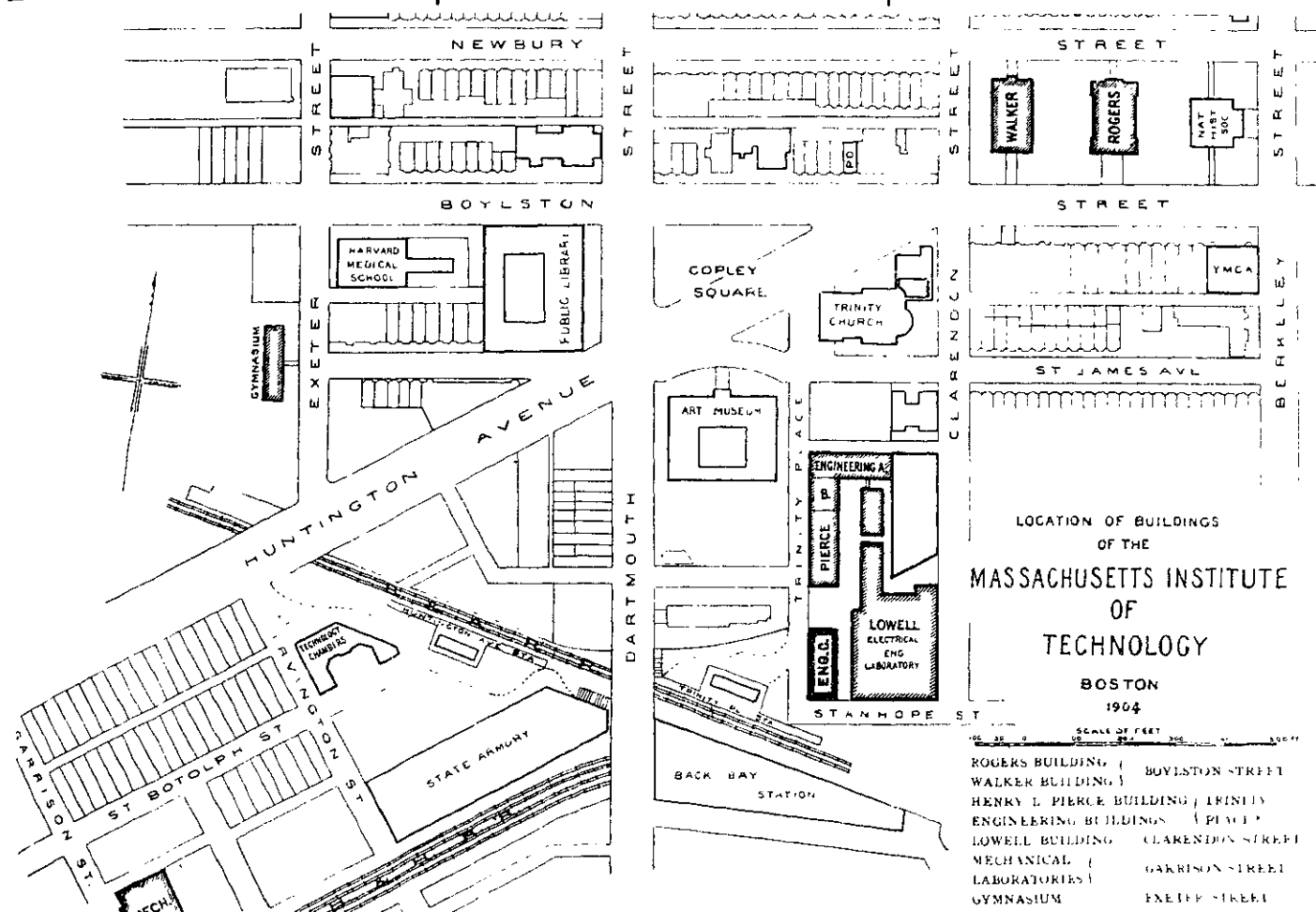
the classes of 1897 or 1896 over the true winner.

Early 1898 saw the unveiling of a bust of the Institute's late President Francis Amasa Walker, amid ceremonies of praise and admiration for his fifteen years' contribution to MIT's growth. Perhaps as a consequence of this, calls for "college spirit" and "humanizing one's self" were again heard in the halls.

Not the least of these pleas focused on the need for improved athletic facilities and livelier student interest in sports. In the gymnasium itself, the loudest object of criticism was the quality of

## Congratulations to The Tech staff from the Office of the Dean for Student Affairs.

As you celebrate the anniversary of your first hundred years of service, we wish you continued success in your second century of news reporting.



The MIT campus in 1904 included only seven buildings, although the Institute owned all of the land bounded by Trinity Place, Stanhope Street, Clarendon Street, and the passageway. Lack of space had already prompted talk of relocation at this time.

The turn of the century saw the first Tech Show. *The Tech* gave the following review: "Applied Mechanics," which was given at the Hollis Street Theatre during the last week of April, tells of the adventures of eight Tech students traveling in Germany in search of adventure and information. During the course of the action they run across a party of Tech co-eds, who are also in the pursuit of knowledge. This meeting furnishes plenty of opportunities for local hits and catchy topical songs. The love affairs of Ludwig and Rosalie, two German young people, and the fascinating powers of four frauleins, play important parts in the plot. The libretto, as well as the music, is from several pens and is all characteristic of Tech life."

With the issue of September 28, 1904, *The Tech* instituted a radical change in both its form and content. The paper started as a magazine, appearing first bi-weekly and then weekly, but it was now felt that in order to grow with the Institute it was necessary to change the format to that of a four page newsletter, coming out three times a week.

At this time *The Institute* appeared. A combination of the old literary sections of *The Tech* and scientific articles, *The Institute* was usually the organ through which the faculty spoke formally to the student body.

In 1904 a proposal was made to join MIT with Harvard, with the Institute becoming a major branch of the University. The corporations of the two colleges

would be mixed and financial control centralized. In addition, what was seen as "wasteful competition" between the two schools would be eliminated: Harvard could confer degrees in pure science while MIT would deal with the practical.

The proposal met with a great deal of controversy. The MIT

community was never very keen on the idea, and many saw Harvard's eagerness as a sign that it would like to "take over" the Institute. The proposal died, however, when the MIT Corporation and the State Supreme Court cancelled it.

For a while this caused some tension between the two student bodies, and this new-found enmity had at least one interesting result. During a jointly-staged Republican rally, the Boston police felt the event was meant to be a pitched battle between rival student bodies. The officers beat the students with clubs and President Pritchett complained to the authorities that he had "obtained a surgeon to dress the wounds of eight or ten men, each of whom had been struck, as they said, while attempting to escape."

Considerable pressure had grown just after the turn of the century regarding students' use of alcoholic beverages and their informal smokers and class dinners. For example, *The Tech* reported that at one concert the Glee Club had planned to end their program with a rousing rendition of the "Stein Song," but "by special request of a prominent member of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League and several zealous members of the W.C.T.U. present in the audience" the song was cancelled.

As the Institute rolled into its second half-century of operation, changes and improvements came

fast and furious. In the 10 years after 1910 MIT was to see many significant changes: three years later the school moved from near Copley Square to the present site.

During the next 10 years, *The Tech* headlines more often than not contained the word *change*—everything was changing, from registration material to drinking fountains. As reported in 1910, "The drinking cup is shuffling off this mortal coil... Bubbling fountains are to be installed all over the Institute."

But the big change came in a more subtle manner: the thought of relocation of the Institute appeared more and more frequently in the paper's pages, often disguised in long-winded speeches at alumni meetings.

At one such meeting held in Symphony Hall, Institute President Maclaurin rose after dinner to say: "... youth naturally looks forward rather than backward. So, even tonight we are thinking mainly of the New Technology, wherein, under freer conditions we can retain all that is best in the spirit of good old MIT." He then announced that Edward Hager '93 had donated enough cement to build the new school, and that another alumnus of the class had donated 1000 acres of land for a Civil Engineering Camp. Maclaurin also made it known that alumni contributions were sufficient to buy a new site, provided the state would pay its share.



Alumni gathered at the Boston campus in 1904 for this reunion. A controversial proposal made earlier in the year to join MIT with Harvard University in order to avoid "wasteful competition" between the two schools was a major topic of conversation.



President Maclaurin urged alumni to support the New Technology.

**Hey, Techies,  
this Bud's for you!**

# Budweiser

The Undergraduate Association would like to congratulate **The Tech** for 100 years of student reporting

**This Bud's for you,  
for a century of  
continuous news service**

*The Tech* announced in 1911 that "Tech will move, it will move soon, and to a site close to the city limits of Boston. All that remains is the final selection." Forty possible sites were considered, including Springfield, Wellesley, Milton, and the Fenway district. Later that year, on Wednesday, October 11, a banner headline proclaimed "Cambridge Site Chosen for New Technology." The story gave very few facts, reporting that the site "is a tract of land of about fifty acres at the end of Harvard Bridge, bounded by the Charles River, Esplanade, Massachusetts Avenue, and the Boston and Albany Railway (Grand Junction tracks), Main Street and Ames Street. It is all level land capable of being advantageously developed with admirable exposure to light everywhere."

To the accusation that "Tech is deserting Boston," President Maclaurin replied that the "new site is already easily reached from all portions of the Metropolitan area, and when the Cambridge subway is completed, passing the edge of the property with an important station just below, it will be even more easy to reach."

As usual, money was the primary factor determining how quickly New Technology could be ready for students. Alumni and friends rallied to the cause, however. The following spring, *The Tech* joyously recorded an unexpected burst of fortune. This time, the banner read "Institute Receives Anonymous Gift; Two And A Half Million For Fund," and a subhead added "Site Practically Clear; Cement for Buildings Ready to Ship." The story explained that, "Yesterday afternoon, President Maclaurin made the startling announcement that an anonymous donor had added the sum of \$2,500,000 to the

building fund. This is a gift which has probably never been equaled by any living man in bestowing money on an institution of learning. It will enable the alumni to center practically their entire attention on the question of raising money to equip the New Institute, and to build whatever dormitories and social gathering places they may feel are needed." This anonymous "Mr. Smith" was later revealed to be George Eastman, whose beneficence did not end with this huge gift.

Many different plans for locating and building dormitories were evaluated. One scheme considered in early 1913 envisioned dormitories "four or five stories in height and built completely surrounding several yards or 'quads' much the same way as is the custom in English universities." Several fraternities also announced plans to relocate near the new site. By 1914, most of the planning decisions were made and construction was underway.

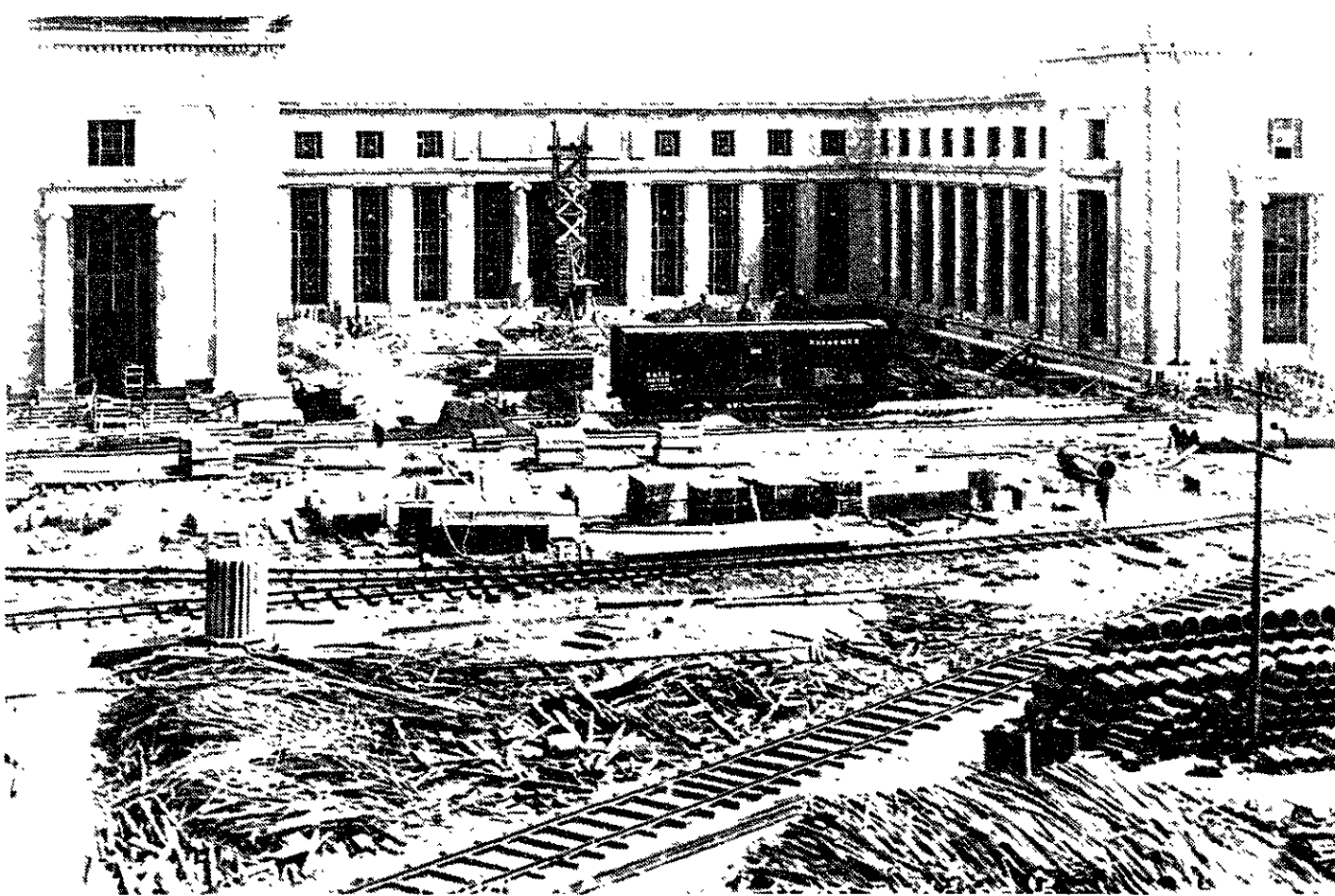
By late 1915, the familiar shape of the buildings as seen from the Harvard Bridge could be distinguished. Inscomm began issuing regulations for the governance of dormitories that year, and established the present Dormitory Council setup.

The MIT structure of today grew into existence as Tech slowly moved into its magnificent home. Student life remained much the same despite the changes in facilities. In 1912, hazing was an important issue for almost everyone on campus. Under a headline reading "Sophomores Abolish Last Traces of Hazing" an article reported that "Yesterday noon, in Huntington Hall, the Sophomore Class held its first meeting as a second year class at the Institute. On the Field Day question, which always is the big one for Sopho-

mores at this season of the year, they had some warm discussion and finally passed a motion that the class refrain from all demonstrations against the Freshmen . . . such as capturing the Freshman Chairman, or the customary baths in the frog pond in the Public Gardens."

*The Tech* and the students reacted violently when, in May, 1911, the Activities Council abolished basketball from the Institute against the wishes of the Athletic Association. To publicize popular sentiment on the issue, *The Tech* printed an edition in which every page was bordered with the words

The Great War had also interrupted most of the ordinary activities of the Alumni Association, delaying any reunions until June 1920. *The Tech* noted that alumni, coming back to what they considered the old school, were actually returning to the New Technology. MIT's important buildings had



Construction of the New Technology was a formidable task, entailing the use of 22,000 piles to keep the buildings from sinking, as the site had been filled in with Charles River mud.

Track and cross country were the most popular sports during this period. Enthusiastic supporters rented special trains in order that they could follow the teams around the New England circuit. Maps of cross country courses appeared at the top of *The Tech's* front page, along with frequent news of MIT's successes.

Although interest in crew was sparse at the beginning of the decade, it picked up in the later years. In October, 1910, an announcement appeared concerning the "new shell for the Crew! There are now two shells with places for eighteen men, and on the average fifteen report for practice. Come out some afternoon at four and try pulling an oar. Perhaps you'll like it. Everybody gets a chance."

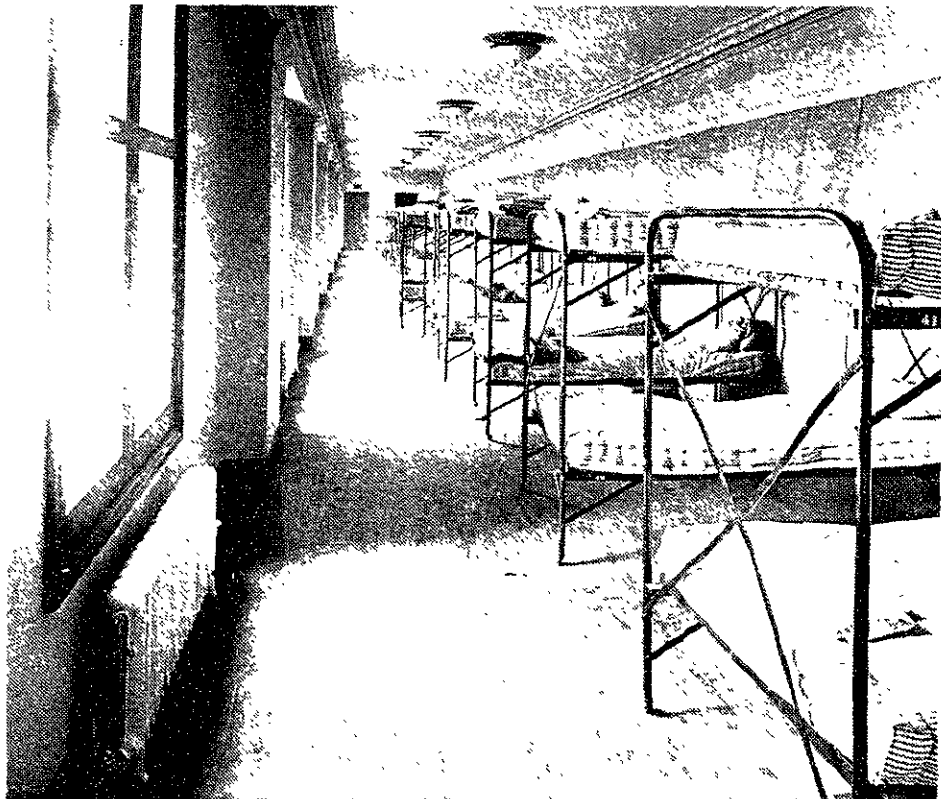
"WE WANT BASKETBALL." In an editorial, G. M. Keith said, ". . . if the attitude of the student body is to have any weight, we believe that this weight will be found to be so overwhelming against their decision that they may think best to reconsider. At least, we hope so." Needless to say, the sport soon returned to the MIT scene.

World War I temporarily disrupted student life at the Institute. Walker Memorial, built for use as a student activities center, opened in 1917 just in time to house 250 naval aviators. The end of the war brought a rapid return to peacetime pursuits, however. Registration surged, exceeding all records in the fall of 1919 when more than 3,000 men made plans to study at the Institute.

only recently been constructed, and were displayed to the alumni by professors and their assistants.

President Maclaurin died of pneumonia in January, 1920; shortly before his death his condition was regarded as excellent. His physician stated that Dr. Maclaurin had used "every ounce of his strength" in working for Technology, and had no energy left for fighting the disease.

*The Tech* soon reported the appointment of a new Institute President: "Ernest Fox Nichols, former President of Dartmouth College and Professor of Physics at Yale, was elected President of the Institute late Wednesday afternoon by the Corporation." According to *The Tech* report, Dr. Nichols was a distinguished scientist and able administrator.



World War I forced the conversion of the gallery of the Walker Memorial dining hall into a dormitory for 250 naval aviators shortly after the building opened in 1917.

The  
**Humanities Department**  
salutes  
**The Tech**  
on its  
100th birthday!

**Warmest  
Congratulations  
to The Tech  
as you celebrate  
your centennial.**  
**You have been the voice  
of MIT  
for 100 years!**  
**We look forward to hearing  
you  
for at least 100 more.**

HARVARD COOPERATIVE SOCIETY  
MIT Student Center

the  
**Coop**

The decade did not begin auspiciously — Nichols resigned seven months after his selection without actually assuming the office of President. Soon after his inauguration, Nichols was stricken with an illness which made it impossible for him to take up his duties. His physicians insisted that he relinquish the post, and in the fall of 1921 he finally felt obligated to do so.

On October 13, 1922 *The Tech* reported that "A president for Technology was elected Wednesday afternoon when, at a meeting of the Corporation, Dr. Samuel Wesley Stratton was chosen to fill the place held in the past by such men as Rogers, Walker, and MacLaurin." Dr. Stratton, who had been Director of the United States Bureau of Standards, was received enthusiastically by the undergraduates. In a message published in the issue of *The Tech* which announced his selection, Stratton wrote "I am in hearty sympathy with student activities. I have heard of the admirable way in which Technology undergraduates conduct their athletic teams, publications, etc., and I am in hearty sympathy with a healthy participation in them for recreation. A man who studies and does nothing else during his college career is missing a portion of his education . . ."

In late 1924, MIT was the grateful recipient of Eastman Kodak stock conservatively valued at \$4.5 million. The stock was the gift of George Eastman, one of MIT's most spectacular benefactors. Eastman's previous contributions included the \$2.5 million anonymous gift for the New Technology and \$4 million for the endowment donated in 1919 on the condition that others contribute an equal amount. "In announcing the presentation," of the stock, *The Tech* reported, "Mr. Eastman characterized Technology as 'the greatest school of its kind in the world.'"

MIT easily found uses for the contribution. Earlier that year, the MIT Corporation had taken options on relatively large parcels of land adjacent to the Institute for use in future expansion. A gift of \$125,000 from Coleman duPont '84 toward the land purchase assured the availability of space for Tech's growing needs.

Entertainment was important to Techmen. All-Technology Smokers were designed to unite the undergraduates for one evening of recreation together. Each year the committee working on the affair attempted to outdo the previous year's group in both the grandeur of the individual events and the glamour of the entertainers. The Smoker had offered a special attraction in the fall of 1920, when the sponsoring committee announced that there would be a wrestling exhibition by "professional wrestlers from abroad," and two boxing matches.

WIMX, the MIT Radio Society's station, was active through the 1920's after acquiring \$7,000 worth of equipment in 1919. Interest in radio during that period made WIMX the center of a great deal of attention. The station set several long distance transmission records, sponsored lectures and movies, and appeared frequently on the first page of *The Tech*.

Freshman-Sophomore rivalry underwent a change late in the decade. Moderation and fair play became more important than rivalry, and Field Day evolved into a series of athletic contests. In October of 1927 the Glove Fight was instituted as a replacement for wild free-for-alls between the two classes, and President Stratton threatened to expel any student who hurt the prestige of the Institute by disorderly or improper conduct.



While rivalry moderated in the 1920's, this 1925 freshman tug-of-war team still took competition seriously.

MIT's intercollegiate athletic teams were extremely successful in New England in 1926. The high point came in May, when three Engineer crews topped as many Harvard crews in an important New England meet. Institute

teams also took most of the other events to complete a triumph which surprised the experts.

The issue of *The Tech* which appeared on the Ides of March in 1929 reported that *Voo Doo*, MIT's humor magazine, had just

passed through a period of crisis. Following the controversial February, 1929 issue of the magazine, the Institute Committee appointed a committee to investigate *Voo Doo's* status on campus and report on whether or not the magazine should be allowed to continue as a Technology publication. The February "Back Bay Number," purposely written as a smutty issue, had sold out in one day, according to Earl Glen, the proxy for the General Manager of *Voo Doo*. Glen claimed that the magazine had been forced to print such an issue because of its financial condition. With *The Tech* and the student body advocating leniency, the Institute Committee requested only that the responsible managing board resign and that the magazine comply with rules of decency in the future.

President Stratton appointed Harold E. Lobdell '17 to be Dean of Undergraduate Students in October, 1929. Lobdell had been Assistant Dean for the previous eight years and, since the death of Dean Henry P. Talbot '85 in 1927, had been in charge of the office. He was the third Dean of the Institute, the first having been Alfred E. Burton, who served from 1902 to 1921.

Several notable events occurred in 1930. Tuition was raised from \$400 to \$500, the second \$100 increase in three years. Another item of interest was the elopement of the Technology Christian Association President.

The MIT Presidency again changed hands during spring term of 1930 when Dr. Karl Taylor Compton was appointed to the position. Dr. Compton had been head of the Physics Department at Princeton and was considered one

of the foremost physicists and educators in the country. Former President Stratton became Chairman of the MIT Corporation.

The Institute continued to expand. Plans were laid for the construction of a new dormitory behind Walker Memorial. With room for 200 students, this addition increased the Institute's dormitory capacity to 620. Planning also began for three other buildings, including Building 5.

The freshman curriculum was revised in 1930: Mechanical Drawing and Descriptive Geometry were combined, first-year physics was modified to include only mechanics, and freshman chemistry hours were slightly reduced. In another major academic change, the Institute adopted a cumulative system of grading. After three years of study and development, the Institute decided upon the system in order to allow parents and students to clearly understand the standards governing the action of the faculty in the determining students' academic reports.

The Institute treasurer's report for the fiscal year ending June, 1930 showed that the Institute's expenditures for the period had been almost \$4 million. This figure explains *The Tech's* use of the word *stupendous* to describe the creation of a student loan fund of \$4.2 million by Dr. Gerard Swope '95, the President of the General Electric Company and a member of the Corporation.

The year ended with the Cambridge fire department's refusal to permit the traditional freshman bonfire. First year students had destroyed their ties at this event, following the fire with the commemorative planting of a tree.



Dr. Ernest Fox Nichols, shown with Albert Einstein, was named President but resigned before assuming the post.

## CONGRATULATIONS

The MIT Alumni Association salutes all former and current staff members of *The Tech* for  
**100 YEARS**  
of creative reporting

Congratulations to  
**The Tech**  
on its 100th  
anniversary

The MIT Museum  
and Historical Collections

The Great Depression strongly affected the Institute and its students during the 1930's. In 1931, Colonel Frank L. Locke '06, Personnel Director of the Division of Industrial Cooperation and Research, told *The Tech* that "while the depression will affect men finishing this year to some extent, there is no great cause for feeling discouraged about the near future."

holiday and crisis made cashing checks increasingly difficult. Walker meal tickets were made available to those students who found themselves in financial straits, and *The Tech* announced that it would accept such tickets in lieu of cash. Tech Show accepted bank and student account checks in payment for tickets, the Glee Club extended credit on tickets, and the Dormitory Committee

Important changes in the ROTC program, started after World War I, took place during this decade. In 1931, at the urging of President Compton, a ROTC air training unit was established. Compulsory ROTC for conscientious objectors was eliminated in 1936, and a 1937 *Tech* poll found that most students and faculty members favored an optional ROTC program for all students.

sett Jr. of the English Department assumed Killian's position at the magazine.

A Nazi protest meeting was held at MIT in November of 1938. President Compton presided over the rally at which students and faculty members joined to oppose the persecution of Jews and Catholics in Germany. Four years earlier, two MIT students had been jailed for participating in an anti-Nazi parade sponsored by the National Student League.

As part of President Roosevelt's plan to train 20,000 pilots a year, the Institute organized an experimental pilot training program in 1939. With the aid of the Civil Air Authority and a \$100,000 grant from the National Youth Foundation, MIT trained 20 selected students as reserve pilots.

The 1930's ended on a political note at MIT with a speech by Earl Browder, then Secretary of the Communist Party of America. Browder's talk at the Institute was accompanied by considerably less disorder than had marked his appearances at other schools.

At the Institute, 1940 was marked both by increasing concern about the war in Europe and increasingly violent incidents between MIT and Harvard students and among Institute students. On March 8 *The Tech* reported on a water fight *Blitzkrieg*: "The buried hatchet was dug up again Wednesday evening when dormitory members of the two lowest classes got together in a friendly riot. After everyone got into the spirit of the affair, water began running through the halls and sophomores began running into water. When the Sophs got organized, they began a trek through the halls with paddles to pick up any Frosh who had been so unfortunate as to become separated from his compatriots. The little 'Blitzkrieg' ended about one o'clock without any major casualties. Repercussions are expected in the near future."

The European war was beginning to prey on Institute minds. In March, a Peace Day was held at which President Compton and Dean Caldwell discussed the best ways to keep the United States out of war.

Apparently the concern for peace did not include the local

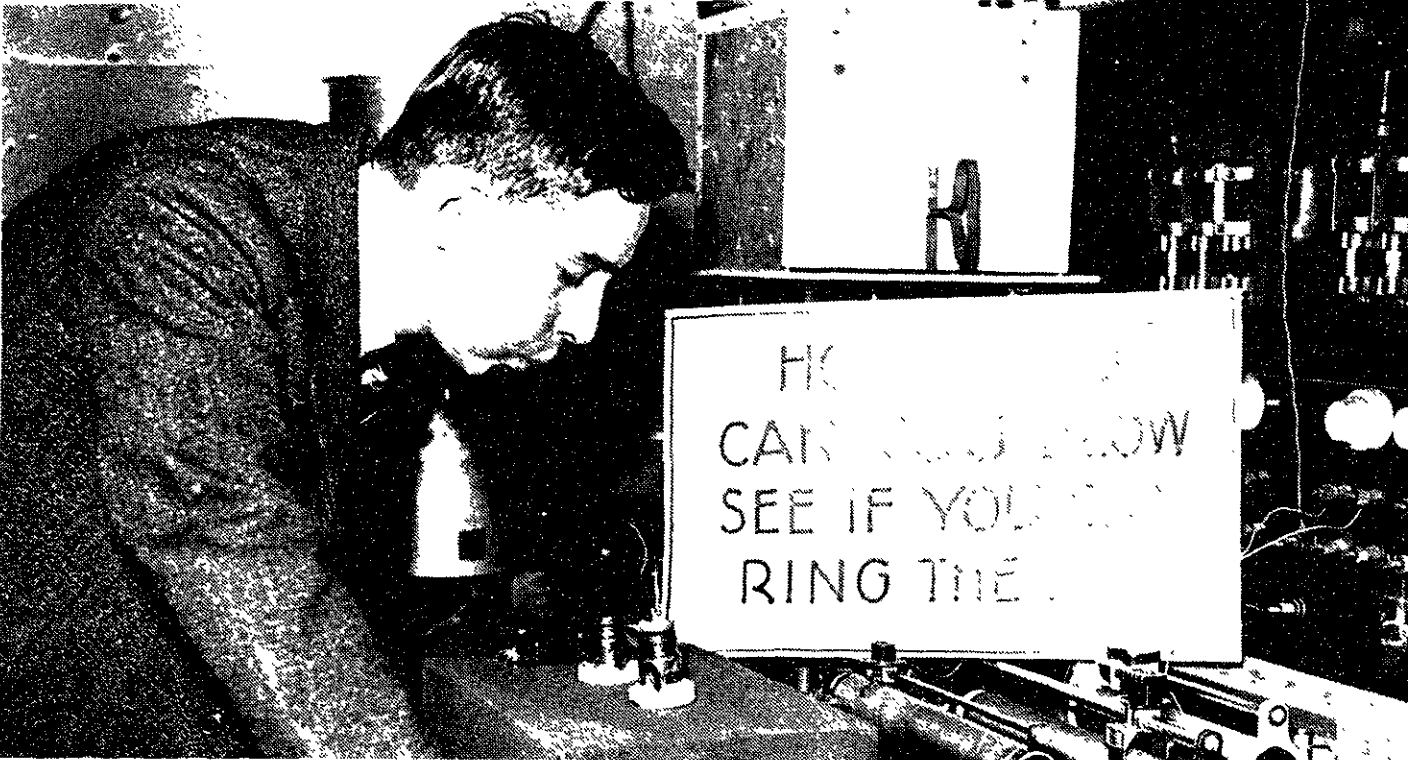
scene. A battle between students from Technology and Harvard resulted in the arrests of nine students, including two from MIT. *The Tech's* May 3 issue reported that "a mechanized detachment of invading Harvard 'Blitzkriegers' Wednesday night met with unexpected resistance at the Technology main line of defense and retreated in confusion leaving on the field 22½ pairs of pants, a pair of underwear shorts, and one leather belt. The battle followed a similar one of the night before."

The Institute's facilities continued to expand. The June 4 *Tech* noted that "the Alumni Swimming pool, latest addition to the Institute's expanding athletic facilities, was formally presented by Mr. Harry E. Worcester, president-elect of the Alumni Association, to President Karl T. Compton at a dedication ceremony at 4:15 yesterday afternoon."

The traditional freshman camp at Lake Massapoag began on September 27, attended by a record 380 freshmen. As described by *The Tech*, "During their stay in camp, freshmen have the opportunity to meet their classmates in group sports such as baseball, basketball, football, and swimming." Freshmen also had the opportunity to learn self-defense.

The sophomores, following well-established tradition, attacked the freshmen in the early hours of the morning. The battle did not go as planned, however, and, according to *The Tech*, the freshmen "proceeded to practically annihilate a small band of the upperclassmen just entering the camp grounds. The sophs began to form a hasty fifth column by mingling with the campers. This maneuver did little good, however, for some 15 of the invaders found the waters of Lake Massapoag extremely cold, and had to stay in Tech Cabin for a while to get warm."

Again, the students' attitude toward violence did not extend to foreign affairs. A poll conducted by *The Tech* in October found that 68.7 percent of those questioned did not want the United States to war unless it was attacked. Over half of the students believed, however, that a conflict was going to occur.



The "lungster" exhibit was the center of much amusement at the 1935 Open House.

The next year, however, Locke conceded that only 311 of the 467 graduates had definite jobs. In both 1931 and 1932 the Institute offered free courses for unemployed engineers and architects. Registration for fall term the latter year fell by 311 students as the Depression began to take its toll. Tech Show had to be rescued from receivership with a \$1,100 payment from the Institute Committee.

The Depression also forced changes in Course VI-A, the Electrical Engineering Cooperative Program. Difficult economic conditions made continuation of the course seem unfair to both students and workingmen. The program was altered so that students would not miss any of the required work.

Tragedy again struck a member of the MIT administration in 1931 when President Stratton died of a heart attack at his home. President Compton called Stratton's death "a terrible shock, not only to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, but also to that group of governmental, scientific, and industrial agencies which he has served so long and so effectively." Condolences were received from President Hoover and all parts of the nation.

In March of 1932, President Compton announced plans for subdividing the Institute into schools. The new structure included formation of schools of engineering, science, and architecture, creation of divisions of humanities and industrial cooperation, and explicit recognition of the Graduate School. At the same time, Compton appointed Dr. Vannevar Bush '16 as the first Vice-President of the Institute. Bush had been a member of the faculty of electrical engineering since 1923.

*The Tech* attempted to investigate several important questions during 1932. The newspaper sponsored a poll designed to predict the outcome of the Presidential election. President Hoover took approximately 65 percent of the Institute ballots cast in the largest straw vote ever held at MIT. Roosevelt lost second place to Socialist Norman Thomas. A Central Square police captain shed light on a more frivolous query when he revealed in an interview that Tech men didn't drink as much as and weren't as naughty as Harvard men.

Students and faculty members increasingly felt the pinch of the depression in 1932 as the bank

took IOU's at their dance. Despite the extension of the bank holiday, the Bursar's office continued to pay allowed amounts and employees received half-salaries.

April of 1934 brought some optimism to the campus. More than 200 Technology students obtained employment through the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, earning up to fifteen dollars a month. At the same time, a chapter of Sigma Xi was chartered at MIT. Forty-one members were originally initiated into this national honorary scientific fraternity, including President Compton and Dean Bush.

An anti-war strike committee partially composed of MIT students attempted to stage a demonstration in 1935 as part of a combined movement of students from 95 colleges in the United States. The strike, intended as a protest against war and fascism, met only with booing and derision at the Institute. The demonstration took place on the eighteenth anniversary of the entrance of the United States into the First World War.

As the depression seemed to ease, students' thoughts returned to traditional pursuits. Even with the elimination of the customary egg and garbage barrage, the sophomores managed to win Field Day. Improving job prospects created an optimistic spirit at the 1935 commencement, and the mood continued into the following fall after more than 600 freshmen registered for classes.

A 1936 *Tech* poll found that the Institute was not generally in favor of the New Deal. The same survey indicated that the great majority of members of the MIT community condemned the Teacher's Oath Bill. The state bill passed, however, and a year later, in a speech before the American Student Union, President Compton condemned the measure as being entirely useless and ineffective. Compton blamed hysteria caused by Red scares for the passage of the bill.

Several changes in the Admissions Office occurred in 1936. Professor Alden Thresher replaced the retiring James L. Tryon as Director of Admissions. In addition, admissions requirements were altered so that only mathematics, English, and physics were prerequisites for admission.

In April of 1936 the first of several All-Technology Peace Conferences was held. Pacifists, militarists, and scientists all participated in the largest peace meeting in the history of the Institute.

1936 ended with a bitter controversy over hazing practices, such as kidnapping and head shaving. The Institute Committee officially condemned kidnapping and recommended discipline by the faculty for offenders. Fraternity hazing was not subject to the new ruling.

Uncertainty concerning future gifts and endowments created insecurity regarding future income, and in 1937 President Compton announced a tuition increase to \$600. Despite the shaky financial situation, MIT continued to expand. Plans were made early in 1937 to build a new architecture building on Massachusetts Avenue, and in November the Riverbank Court Hotel was purchased by the Institute for use as a graduate dormitory.

James R. Killian '26, editor of *Technology Review*, Treasurer of the Alumni Association, and former *Tech* editor, was appointed to the newly-created post of Executive Assistant to the President in 1938. Professor Frederick G. Fas-

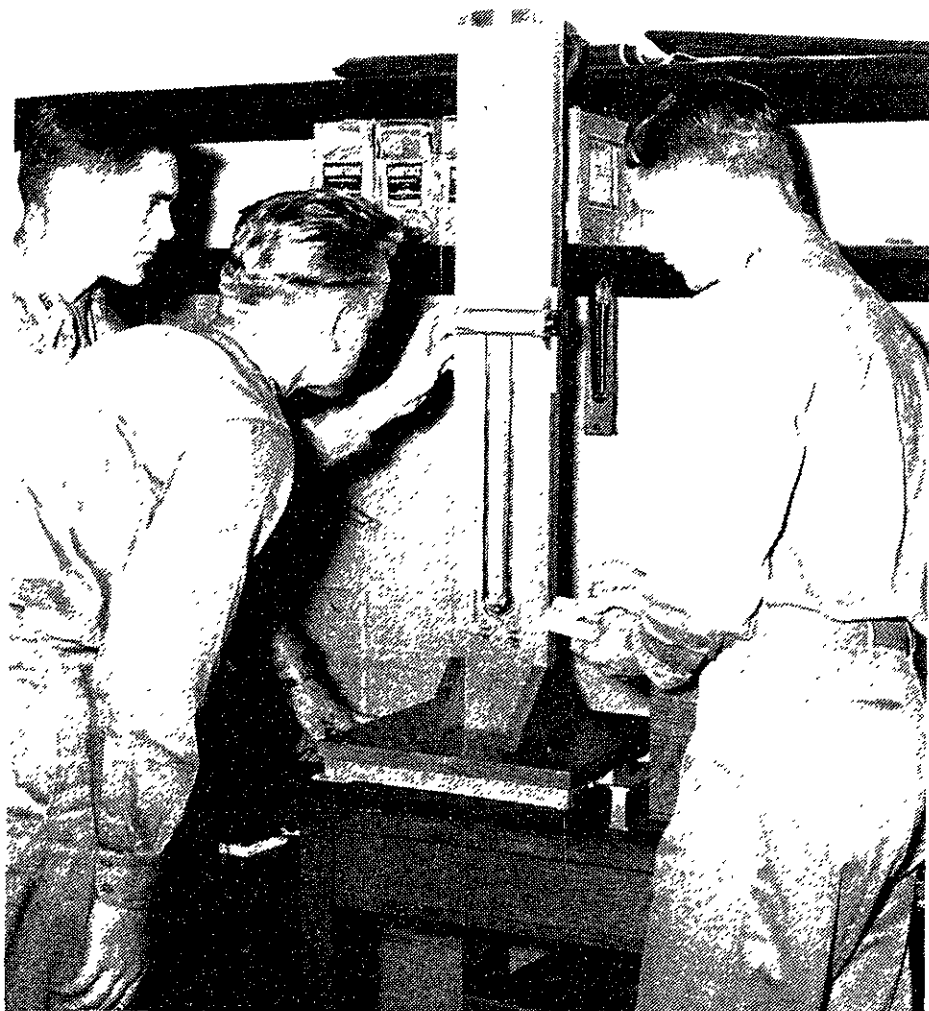
**TECH**  
**100 in '81**

**CONGRATULATIONS!**

**HAC**  
**50 in '82**

**HUGHES**

HUGHES AIRCRAFT COMPANY



The Department of Meteorology conducted a WWII training program in meteorological instrumentation and observation.

The 1940's were an era of rapid expansion of Institute facilities and programs before, during, and after World War II. Three large construction projects were undertaken in 1941: the Chemical Engineering Laboratory, the Sloan Aeronautical Engineering Building, and the Military Science Storeroom. After completion, these projects were commonly referred to as buildings 12, 33, and 20. *The Tech* of April 15 reported that "construction was begun yesterday morning on a large new million dollar laboratory for the rapidly expanding Chemical Engineering Department, which now has more than 400 students."

Disappointment swept the campus a month later when attempts to obtain a live mascot failed. *The Tech* reported the death of the plans on May 27: "The hopes of Tech men for having a live mascot for this year were dashed last night when Mr. George Stobie, Fish and Game Commissioner for the State of Maine, announced that all the beavers in captivity had just been released. He promised, however, that a beaver would be delivered in the fall."

Minor disappointments were overshadowed by major tragedy on December 7, 1941. MIT responded quickly to the declaration of war, and *The Tech* recorded the reaction of MIT's President. "The best work Tech can do in the present situation is to continue along the course it has been following in the last year, according to President Compton. He said he had no way of telling how life at the Institute would be affected by the war . . ."

The war's effects quickly became apparent. On December 17, *The Tech* announced the Institute's decision to accelerate students' schedules. Commencement was moved to April 27, and spring term was set to begin on February

2. Only seniors were affected initially by the accelerated schedule, but in February the Junior Class was informed that they would "begin their senior year next June 8, and continue at school most of the summer" as the result of a decision by the faculty. Commencement for the Class of 1943 was rescheduled for February of that year.

The war also accelerated the pace of Institute expansion. In March, at the request of the government, MIT agreed to dismantle the Hangar Gym to make room for a temporary building for government use. As reported in *The Tech*, President Compton told Inscomm and the Athletic Association that "in order to provide additional space for urgent war activities at the Institute, we must erect as quickly as possible a large temporary building."

MIT graduated its first speed-up class in 1942. "Technology graduated the first speed-up class in its distinguished history as Dr. Compton awarded 469 bachelor's degrees at the school's 75th commencement in Symphony Hall on April 28. Most of the graduates will either immediately go into war work with vital war industries or into the Armed Forces," *The Tech* reported.

Accelerated class and construction schedules were not the only indications of the war appearing in the pages of *The Tech*. Students were reminded that "all students at the Institute who are 18 years of age or older and are not living at home, will be expected to register for War Ration Book No. 1 (sugar rationing) at some elementary school in Boston or Cambridge before Thursday, May 27." *The Tech* itself would be affected the next spring, when paper shortages forced the newspaper to reduce its size and limit publication to one edition a week.

The speed-up program continued to accelerate, and in January of 1943 *The Tech* announced that freshmen would enter MIT in June and study year-round. Even more disruptive was the evacuation of the dormitories for use by Armed Forces personnel. In January the army planned to take possession of the dormitories, in February a *Tech* headline announced that "Most Students Face Active Duty By June Regardless of Status," and in March civilians were forced to vacate the dormitories.

The victory in the European theatre was celebrated in the Great Court in May of 1945, and the Institute slowly began readjusting to peacetime. By November, concerns were again focused on mundane activities such as eating. A November editorial criticized the food at MIT. "At yesterday's meeting, Inscomm appointed a committee to investigate the 'conditions' at the Walker Memorial Dining Service. This is the latest of a series of attempts to improve the quality of the food served and to lower the prices on such. None of the earlier ones accomplished anything worth mentioning. It is hoped that an intelligent approach coupled with the culmination of the war will bring about a solution which will be satisfactory to the large number of the Institute family concerned." A *Tech* poll conducted the following March found that 88 percent of the students still felt that room remained for substantial improvement.

depends on American-Russian friendship."

*The Tech* also noted the beginnings of a new type of political hysteria in March, 1948, in reporting on the Institute's response to charges made against Dr. Edward U. Condon, a noted physicist and Director of the National Bureau of Standards. Condon had been accused by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and many Institute scientists spoke on behalf of Dr. Condon and scientific freedom.

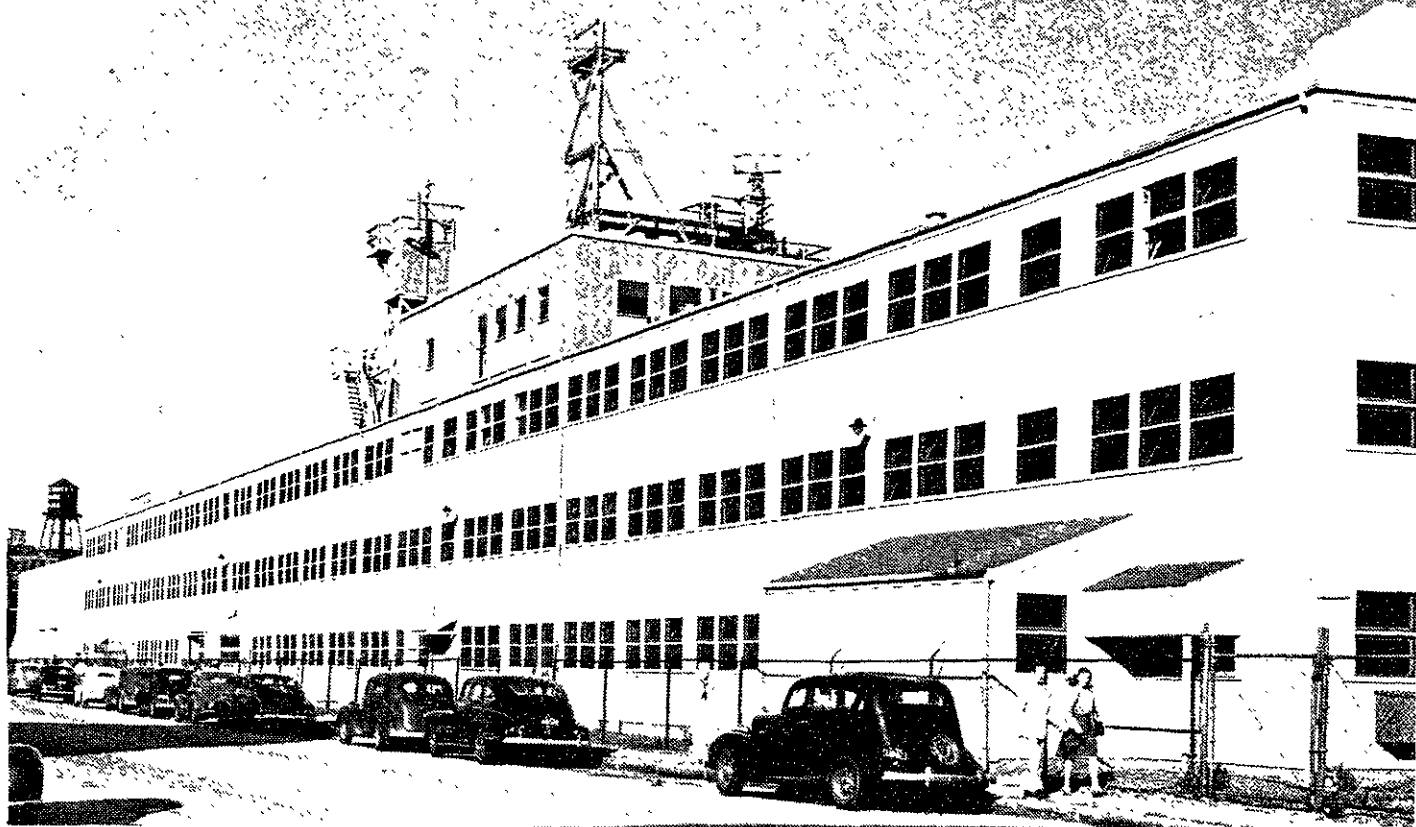
Construction activities were highlighted in the President's Report of 1946, which mentioned the impending construction of the Hayden Library and a dormitory which was to become Baker House. The dormitory was started in October, and the library the following April. In November, 1948, *The Tech* reported that "a new modern, twelve-story apartment house will soon be built at 100 Memorial Drive." The following February plans were announced "for the construction of a \$500,000 Hydrodynamics Laboratory and Ship Towing Tank," and the new solar house was declared open for occupancy later that month. Expansion did not include only construction: in March, 1950, the Riverside Apartments, now known as Burton House, were purchased to become new undergraduate dormitories.

In 1948 *The Tech* again reported a changing of the guard: "Acting on the recommendation of Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of MIT since 1930, the corporation

ard during the early months of the 1950-51 term. Course 20 announced their new option, Biochemical Engineering, and the New School for Advanced Studies was established.

The Institute's rapid physical and academic expansion was also paralleled at the end of this decade by an increasing tempo in student activity. Hacking, always an important part of Institute life, returned to MIT quickly after the war. In October, 1946, a group of students helped lay a cornerstone for a new Radcliffe dormitory. As described in *The Tech*, "the participants, members of *The Tech* and *Voo Doo* staffs and their dates, brought the fifty-pound cast concrete block, inscribed 'To the Sons of MIT', to the Radcliffe Quadrangle and plastered it in place, christening it with a bottle of Canada Dry Ginger Ale."

Another *Tech*-related incident occurred a little over a year later, on the day the newly-renovated Harvard Bridge was to be opened by no less a dignitary than Governor Dever. As reported in *The Tech*, "advance information regarding the departure of Governor Dever's official party from the Kenmore Hotel was relayed by *The Tech* walkie-talkie to the bridge. This enabled the crowd to march across the bridge just in time to meet the governor. As the official procession approached the bridge a sleek maroon Cadillac convertible, which had been secretly hidden in a nearby alley, slid in front of Governor Dever's limousine, and gaily proceeded



The Radiation Laboratory, now Building 20, was meant to be a temporary structure.

The end of the war created new controversies, and MIT was not isolated from the political conflicts of the country. The controversial Professor Dirk J. Struik spoke at MIT in March of 1947. *The Tech* recorded the event: "The United States must unite in friendship with Russia," said Professor Dirk J. Struik last Friday in an address to the MIT Veterans Association in the Faculty Lounge. "I say this not because I have lost any sleep worrying about the Soviet Union, but because the future of the world

has elected Dr. James Rhyne Killian, Jr., vice president since 1945, to be the next president of the Institute."

MIT also continued to develop academically. The School of Humanities was established under the guiding eye of Dean John Burch-

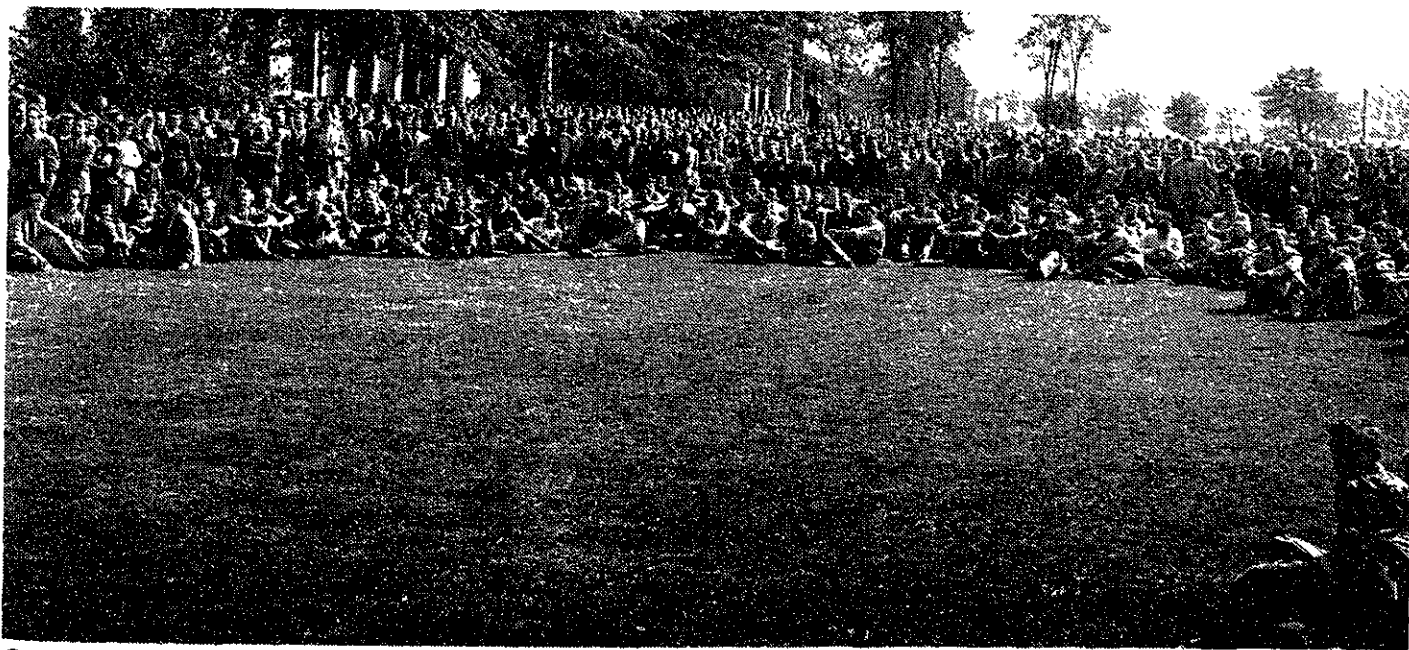
cross the bridge in front of the official motorcade. The car, containing about 10 *The Tech* men, a brass band and two clowns, made the wild trip across the bridge in less time than it took the band to play two choruses of 'The Stars and Stripes Forever.'"

Congratulations to *THE TECH*, for a century of outstanding service and journalism excellence.

We feel a personal pride in your achievements, through the past participation of our founder Arthur D. Little as a member of *THE TECH'S* editorial board.

The employee family of Arthur D. Little applauds your efforts and wishes you continued success.

 Arthur D. Little, Inc.



Students gathered in the Great Court in May of 1945 to celebrate victory in Europe.

A student-written article for the January, 1951, issue of *Tech Engineering News* titled "And Now Karoso," started one of the greatest hoaxes ever perpetrated at the Institute. The article established the historical background of a game unfamiliar to the majority of Tech students. Karoso, claimed the author, was faster than checkers and more provocative than chess.

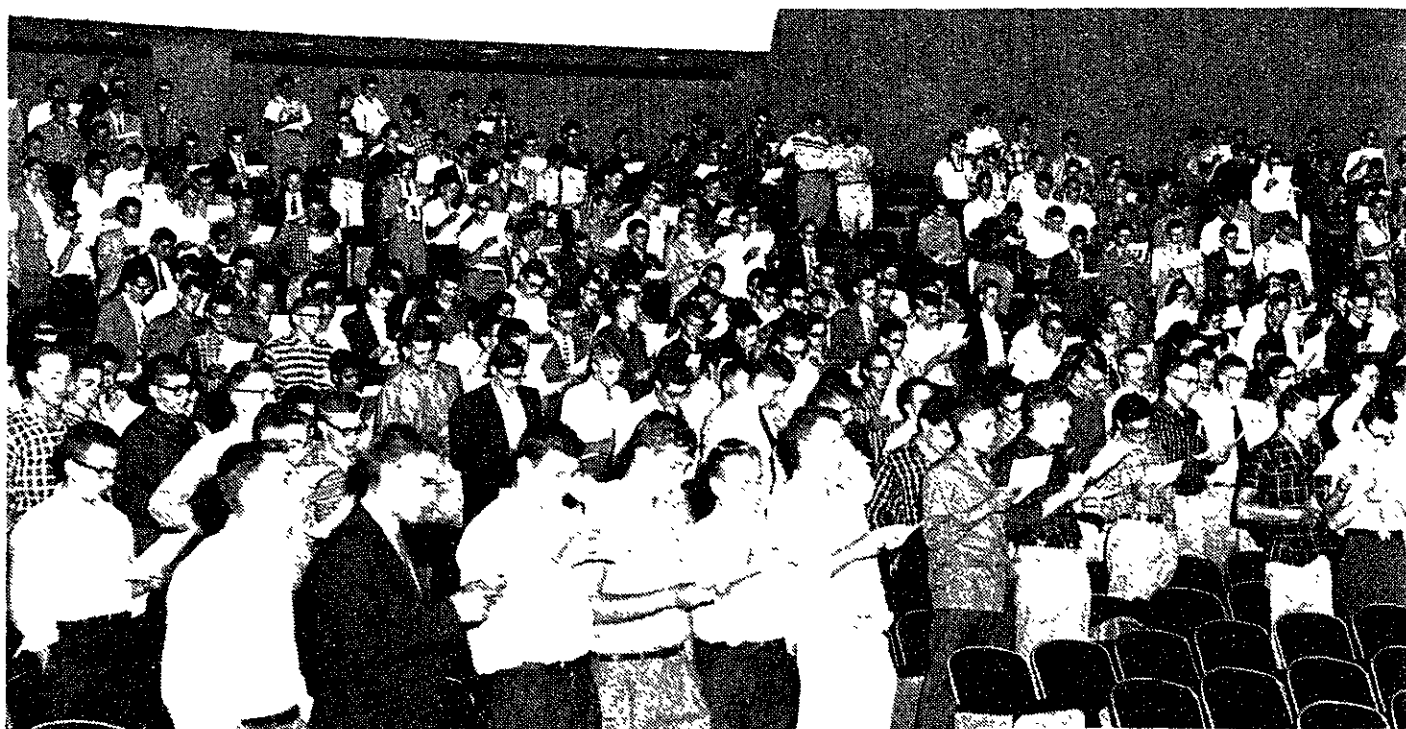
Enthusiasts formed a karoso club, and the group petitioned for standing in the Activities Council. *The Tech's* suspicions were aroused, however, when it discovered that no one in the club actually knew the rules of the game. Further investigation revealed that no such game had ever existed—the hack was the idea of a group of students who had planned the hoax during the previous summer.

Meanwhile, more serious changes were transpiring in student government. The Institute Committee was completely revamped by a sweeping resolution in April, 1953. Representation of individual activities on the Committee was replaced by a single vote cast by an activities council. The fraternities were given three seats on the Committee, and the dormitories four. Two class officers from each year were also made Incomm members. An independent post of Vice President was established, with the holder assigned a special seat on the Committee.

The dominant topic of athletic interest during the first half of the decade was the lightweight crew. The team captured the Thames Challenge Cup at the Royal Henley Regatta in England in June, 1954, and repeated the accomplishment the following year.

Perennial complaints about the poor quality of food served by dining service were partly answered by the Institute's decision to hire Stouffer's to run Morss Hall and Pritchett beginning early in 1957. The company was selected for the high quality and low cost of its product, and for its emphasis on the testing of new foods. As noted in *The Tech*, "the firm is now testing some new frozen foods."

On the other side of the campus, however, the quality remained poor. Students at Baker House planned to boycott commons in early March. On the day of the proposed action, the Institute announced large increases in the next term's rent and meal plan costs. The boycott was highly effective, and the next evening a mob of several hundred students from Baker, Burton, and East Campus rallied in front of Dean Fasset's home. The group marched down Memorial Drive to Baker and set a fire on the north side of the street. Twenty-nine students were arrested, but less than one week later the Institute announced that Stouffer's would take over the management of Baker commons.



An important part of the 1957 Freshman Weekend — a fall orientation period for incoming students — was the rally held in Kresge Auditorium at which newcomers learned MIT songs.

Several traditions and long-standing practices disappeared in the latter years of the 1950's. The MIT Athletic Association ended a fifty year old tradition of Field Day sports in 1957 by voting to end crew, swimming, football, and track competitions. The next year it was replaced by an Institute-wide All Sports Day. An even older Institute practice disappeared with a 1958 faculty vote to end compulsory ROTC for freshmen.

In November, 1957, President Dwight D. Eisenhower, in a nationally televised speech, appointed MIT President James Rhyne Killian as Special Assistant to the President for Science and Technology. Dr. Julius A. Stratton, then Chancellor of the Institute, was made Acting President. A special edition of *The Tech* reported in December that Stratton would become President of MIT and Vannevar Bush was to be made honorary chairman of the MIT Corporation.

New organizations also appeared at MIT during this time. The Campus Police force was founded in September, 1957. Thirteen patrolmen, all constables in Cambridge, were told to be "extremely tolerant of student activity." Two of MIT's older student activities—the 5:15 Club and the Commuter's Association—combined in 1958 to form the Non-Resident Students' Association.

Many people of national and international prominence visited MIT during these years. Eleanor Roosevelt came to MIT in 1957 to criticize the current foreign and domestic policies of the Federal Government. Neils Bohr visited MIT during November to present a series of six Karl Taylor Compton lectures on "Quantum Physics and the Notion of Complementarity." The next year, Senator Hubert Humphrey told a sympathetic audience that, while scientists had a valuable contribution to make to government decision-making, they should not be permitted to make policy decisions. Other lecturers of this period included Israeli Ambassador Abba Eban, space scientist Werner von Braun, and Boston Pops conductor Arthur Fiedler. Popular author Aldous Huxley spent the fall term of 1960 in residence at the Institute as the Carnegie Visiting Professor of Humanities.

*The Tech* indignantly reported in 1959 that, "just two years after the last increase," tuition for the next year would be raised \$200 to a total of \$1,500 per annum. The higher rates did not discourage students from coming to MIT, however. The next fall the arrival of 930 freshmen caused considerable overcrowding. Twenty freshmen were forced to live in lounges in Baker, and another 36 found themselves on cots scattered throughout East Campus. Upper-

classmen who had failed to return to campus on time found themselves sleeping in the Walker Memorial gym at the beginning of the term.

The hockey team during this era fared horribly. After losing 39 straight games, the squad beat Worcester Polytechnic Institute in 1959. The victory was the first and only one for team co-captain George Peckingham, who was playing in his last game before graduation.

Two reports released during 1957 noted a need for the Institute to increase contact between faculty members and students, especially freshmen. In the spring of 1959, according to *The Tech*, an experimental program was established to allow freshmen to have the "opportunity to work closely with distinguished men in the field of their own choosing." This experiment, for which students received no credit or pay, later evolved into the Undergraduate Research Opportunities Program.

The Institute at this time began to feel that it needed to attract more donations both to advance education and research and to help MIT "fulfill its national responsibility." In May of 1960, as a prelude to the centennial celebration then being planned for the next year, MIT opened the Second Century Program, which had as its goal the collection of \$66 million from individual donors.



Aldous Huxley, the author of *Brave New World*, was a visiting humanities professor at MIT during the fall of 1960.

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For a hundred years, MIT scholars have led the technology which shapes the way we work and live. As leaders of industry and contributors to science, your challenges and aspirations have helped bring many of our aspirations to reality.

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MIT celebrated its hundredth anniversary in proper style in a week of Centennial activities during April, 1961. The week opened with CBS television broadcasting a live discussion on technology from President Stratton's living room. Most of the Centennial activities took place during the weekend of April 7 to 9. Friday's events included speeches by British Prime Minister Harold MacMillan and US Secretary of State Dean Rusk. Six panel discussions were held Saturday, and Sunday capped the festivities with an academic procession and convocation at which President Stratton and Massachusetts Governor John Volpe spoke. The celebration actually ended two weeks later with a Centennial Ball in the Rockwell Cage attended by "over 1,000 Techmen and their dates."

The Second Century Fund campaign, established in conjunction with the Centennial celebration, concluded in May of 1963. At a banquet at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York, MIT announced that the fund drive had yielded \$98 million in private donations — well over the goal of \$66 million. In addition, nearly 500 companies donated a total of over \$20 million.

In January, 1961, Professor Jerome B. Wiesner was named by President John F. Kennedy as Special Assistant to the President for Science and Technology. Wiesner held the position until early 1964, when he returned to the Institute to serve as Dean of Science.

Eliot. The next year's speakers included Ayn Rand, William F. Buckley, and Malcolm X. Later visitors included Ogden Nash, Jules Feiffer, and George Plimpton.

Millions of dollars of new construction significantly increased MIT's classroom, laboratory, recreational, and residential space during the 1960's. Burton dining hall was completed in time for the fall term of 1961. McCormick Hall, built using a \$1.5 million grant given in 1960 for the purpose of establishing the Institute's first women's dormitory, was dedicated in October of 1963. The Green Building was completed one year later, and Building 13, the Grover Hermann Building, and W20, the Student Center, opened within two weeks of each other in 1965. Later that year, the Whittaker Building, which houses the Center for Life Sciences, was dedicated.

"An Interim Report on Housing for Undergraduate Men at MIT," released in 1964, recommended construction of two new west campus dormitories. Two years later, Frank S. MacGregor '07 donated \$2 million toward the construction of one such residence. Graduate student housing was also in short supply, and in late 1967 Eastgate was dedicated.

Tuition costs rose slowly but steadily during this decade. In 1961 fees were raised from \$1,500 to \$1,700. Four years passed without further increases, but in 1966 another \$200 increase brought costs up to \$1,900. Another \$250



The Center for International Studies was the site of one of four demonstrations held at MIT as part of the nationwide November Actions in 1969.

Luria was a co-recipient of the 1969 Nobel Prize in Medicine for his work with bacteria and the viruses which affect them. The 1970 economics prize went to MIT's Professor Paul Samuelson.

In 1965, President Stratton announced his intention to resign his position as of June 30, 1966. Dean of the Sloan School Howard Johnson was named to the post in December; Johnson had taken just over ten years to advance from Associate Professor to President-elect. The inauguration took place in Rockwell Cage in October, 1966, before an audience of over 4,000 guests.

The most talked-about campus event of 1967 was the debate between Professor Jerome Y. Lettvin and guru Dr. Timothy Leary. In May, *The Tech* reported that a capacity crowd in Kresge Auditorium watched the two argue about "possible ways of extricating the world from what they both agreed was a miserable situation." Leary's approach was for students to use LSD and "turn on, tune in, drop out," while Lettvin argued that the drug is "fundamentally a vicious tool of the devil" because it induced flashbacks.

Student opposition to the Vietnam War and weapons research increased gradually during this decade, culminating in the March 4 research strike and November Action of 1969, and finally in the divestment of Draper Laboratories in 1970. On October 15 and 16, 1965, demonstrations against the war were held across the country. MIT was no exception, as 400 students gathered in 10-250 to attend a teach-in. Polls taken on campus in late 1965 and 1966 found that approval of the current state of the war had dropped from 65 percent to 40 percent, and endorsement of complete withdrawal rose from 17 percent to 35 percent.

Protests in 1967 were directed against the Dow Chemical Company, manufacturers of napalm. In March, Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) picketed the Placement Office during Dow recruitment interviews. Plans for a larger demonstration the following November raised concern because of recent arrests of 70 Harvard students for a similar action. President Johnson issued a statement to *The Tech* advocating students' rights to dissent without violence. The Dow protest occurred peacefully, with 70 SDS demonstrators participating and perhaps 15 members of Young Americans for Freedom countering.

A newly-formed faculty group, the Union of Concerned Scientists, planned a research strike for March 4, 1969. As described in *The Tech*, "Although Kresge Auditorium was continually filled, research at the Institute did not seem to be severely crippled." The marathon teach-in at Kresge considered topics such as reconversion and non-military research opportunities and the responsibilities of intellectuals.

Faculty members and students began urging the Institute to reconvert MIT's special laboratories to non-military research. In late April, President Johnson appointed an 18-man commission to examine the relationship between MIT and the special labs. The Special Laboratories Review Panel, chaired by Dean of the Sloan School William Pounds, immediately began holding inquiries. As a preliminary measure, the Executive Committee of the MIT Corporation decided in September that MIT would not accept new contracts to develop weapons systems.

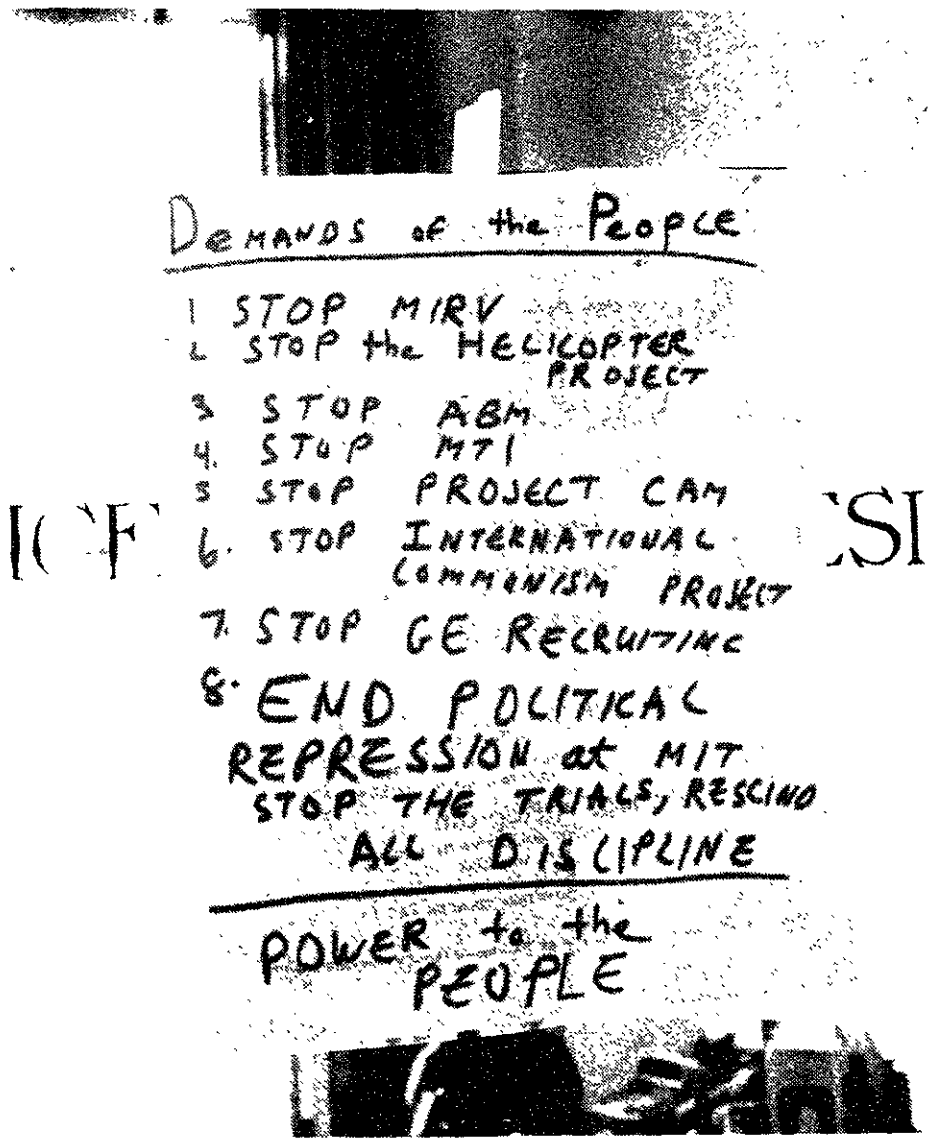
Anti-war groups across the country planned a massive moratorium for October 15. This proposal was endorsed by MIT students through the General Assembly, and on October 14 the faculty voted in favor of a resolution calling for "prompt and total withdrawal of American forces from Vietnam and immediate re-ordering of our national and international priorities." A convocation was held at MIT on the 15th,

after which Provost Jerome B. Wiesner led a group of three or four thousand members of the MIT community to the Boston Common for a rally that attracted over 100,000 people.

In November, again as part of a national movement, the November Action was held at MIT. Over 1,000 students attended a rally on the steps of the Student Center, and separate demonstrations were held at the Center for International Studies, the administrative offices, Lobby 7, and the Instrumentation Laboratory.

1970 began on a violent note. Radical Undergraduate Association President Mike Albert was expelled from the Institute, and over 250 students protested the expulsion by storming President Johnson's office. MIT brought civil complaints and Committee on Discipline proceedings against approximately 30 of the students.

Spring term ended early and somewhat chaotically. In early May, over 1,500 MIT students voted overwhelmingly to strike "in solidarity with the national university strike." The faculty voted to suspend classes for the week and approved a "sense of the faculty" resolution favoring the strike. The students' action lingered, however, and a week later the faculty essentially voted to end classes by awarding all students doing satisfactory work as of May 4 a passing grade. Finally, on May 20, MIT President Johnson announced MIT's decision to divest itself of Draper Laboratory.



More than 250 students protested MIT's expulsion of UAP Mike Albert '70 by storming President Wiesner's office in 1970.

Just before the close of the year, Digital Equipment Corporation donated a \$120,000 PDP-1 computer to MIT. DEC President Kenneth Olsen noted at the presentation ceremony that the "usefulness of computers is still limited by a general feeling that they are new and strange." Computers were not strange to the Institute, however, as early research on the machines had taken place here. It was finally established in 1964 that digital core memory was developed by MIT Professor Jay Forrester, when IBM agreed to a \$13 million settlement to resolve a patent dispute.

The early years of the decade were quiet ones for the Institute, marked by massive growth in physical plant and frequent appearances by prominent individuals from many fields. In 1961 MIT students were treated to addresses by Senator Barry Goldwater, Herman Kahn, and T. S.

rise was imposed in 1967, bringing annual costs to \$2,150.

Several important changes were made in the MIT curriculum in 1964. The faculty voted to drop sophomore physics and math, 5.02, and thesis as General Institute Requirements. At the same time, the requirements were expanded to include 36 units of science distribution subjects and 12 units of laboratory. Early the following year the faculty agreed to allow each department to recommend that a student receive a bachelor's degree without specification of course major, and in December the Academic Council abolished the Dean's List.

Several MIT faculty members won the prestigious Nobel Prize during this period. Dr. Charles Hard Townes, then Provost, won the physics award in 1964 for fundamental work in quantum mechanics leading to the maser-laser principle. Professor Salvador



Centennial activities in 1961 concluded with a ball in Rockwell Cage attended by more than 1000 couples.

In March, 1971, the MIT Corporation picked Jerome B. Wiesner as the Institute's thirteenth President, at the same time naming Paul E. Gray to the post of Chancellor. A highlight of the October Inauguration was poet Archibald MacLeish's recitation of a poem written especially for the occasion. The Institute had calmed down during the year, and used the Inauguration as an opportunity to re-evaluate its direction. The ceremonies were preceded by a series of panel discussions on topics such as future research and educational directions for MIT.

The era of demonstrations was far from finished, however. A bomb exploded in the Center for International Studies the same month, causing \$35,000 worth of damage. A women's co-operative organization calling itself the Proud Eagle Tribe wrote to the *Boston Globe* claiming responsibility for the bombing. The group's intended target was William Bundy, a former advisor to President Lyndon Johnson.

A second student strike took place at the Institute in April, 1972, when approximately 350 students voted to strike to protest the war in Indochina. Many demonstrations were held during the week. A crowd of 200 students confronted Wiesner in Lobby 7, a picket line was formed in front of the main entrance at 77 Massa-



Jerome Wiesner, Institute President from 1971 to 1981, sometimes relaxed by singing along at Senior House steer roasts.

1970-71 to \$6200 a year for 1980-81. Increases, traditionally in increments of \$200, started growing in 1974 with a jump of \$350. Freshman class size also generally rose during the time. After the record size of the Class of 1976—1,040—class size dropped to 900. The targets then gradually increased to a maximum of 1,075. Last year, the target range for the Class of 1985 was lowered to between 1,000 and 1,025.

the department's headquarters in April, 1975. The following February, *thursday* reported that 15 Taiwanese students were being trained in the construction of inertial guidance and instrumentation systems in a \$900,000 program conducted jointly by MIT and Draper Laboratories.

The Taiwanese program was the topic of discussion at a teach-in that spring. At the forum, a Taiwanese student took photo-

Grade inflation was also extensively debated during this period. The Ad Hoc Committee on Grading contended in March, 1977, that the current grade system "can no longer differentiate between good and superior performances," and noted that the mean Grade Point Average had increased from 3.3 in 1952 to 4.2 in 1976. The faculty adopted the Committee's recommendation that new definitions be given to the grades, but rejected the suggestion that transcripts list a breakdown of the grade distribution in each course taken.

The September, 1977 Freshman Picturebook contained a picture of a gorilla, *Technique's* mascot, captioned "Harvey Gogo, Kampala, Uganda." Several professors and students felt that the photograph was a racial slur and brought the Technology Community Association and Picturebook editor up on charges before the Committee on Discipline. After heated discussions and subsequent apologies by both TCA and editor David Soule, the charges were dropped.

The same year, the Committee on Academic Performance recommended to the Committee on Educational Policy that drop date be moved to the fifth week of the term. The CEP's endorsement of the proposal raised a storm of student opposition. A survey by the Student Committee on Educational Policy found that 90 percent of the undergraduates preferred the later drop date. The proposal was defeated by a close 72-70 vote in February of 1978.

Carola Eisenberg, Dean for Student Affairs since 1972, announced her resignation in 1978. Robert Halfman was named acting Dean but indicated that he would not accept the position on a

permanent basis. The search for a new Dean lasted two years, during which the Dean's Office was significantly reorganized. Shirley McBay was named to the post in January of 1980.

The fall of 1978 marked the return of intercollegiate football to MIT after a long hiatus: the sport had been eliminated by President Pritchett in 1900. The football club improved quickly, and in 1980 was offered a playoff spot in the National Collegiate Football Association championships. The team declined the opportunity after the tournament was extended into Thanksgiving weekend.

President Wiesner announced his resignation in December of 1978, and a search for a successor promptly began. The selection of then-Chancellor Paul Gray to fill the position was announced ten months later. Gray's Inauguration, in contrast to that of his predecessor, was large and colorful. The actual ceremony began with an academic procession witnessed by 6,000 spectators in Killian Court: the inauguration week activities ended with a formal Inaugural Ball held in the Student Center.

*The Tech* announced in May, 1979, that a draft report by the Committee on Campus Dining recommended a return to compulsory commons for students in four dormitories, to start with the Class of 1984. In November, *The Tech's* editor-in-chief proposed a commons boycott to protest the proposal. The boycott was endorsed by the Undergraduate Association President and many students stayed away from the dining halls. Nevertheless, President Gray announced in February of 1980 that mandatory commons would return to MIT the next fall.



Tear gas mingled with smoke from garbage burning on Massachusetts Avenue after Cambridge and Somerville policemen dispersed hundreds of off-campus demonstrators in May of 1972.

achusetts Avenue, and 80 students conducted a sit-in at the entrance to the Hermann Building, home of the Center for International Studies. *The Tech* estimated that class attendance dropped 30 to 50 percent during the strike.

Cambridge and Somerville police officers had to be summoned to MIT in early May to disperse hundreds of off-campus demonstrators who had been smashing windows and blocking Massachusetts Avenue with garbage. The police spent over three hours using clubs, tear gas, and dogs to clear the campus. Later that month, 65 MIT protestors occupied the offices of the Reserve Officers Training Corps for 21 hours.

Undergraduate student government all but disappeared for the first half of the decade. The Undergraduate Association General Assembly did not meet from 1970 to 1976. In 1971, a *Tech* editorial urged students to "demonstrate your disgust with the government and candidates" by writing in "No UAP." No UAP received 309 of the 1420 votes cast, placing second after Robert Schulte '72, who tallied 420 ballots.

MIT continued to grow during the period, both in size and cost. Tuition rose from \$2900 a year for

The middle years of the decade were quiet ones for the Institute: the two most notable events of 1973 were the dedication of the Fairchild Building and the faculty decision to continue freshman pass/fail indefinitely. The April faculty decision established the current freshman system involving internal fail, a single passing grade, a credit limit, and hidden grades.

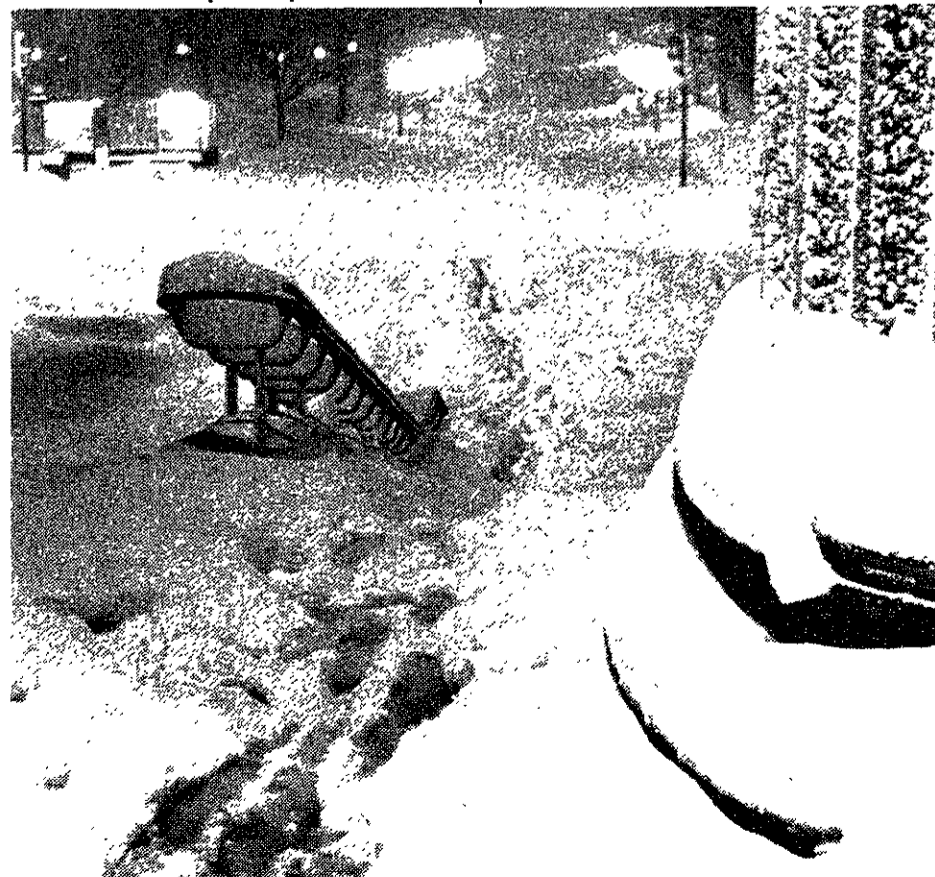
The major campus event of 1974 was a three-week strike by maintenance workers and dining service cooks. MIT hired off-duty Cambridge policemen to maintain order on the picket lines. The worst lines, however, were those outside Walker Memorial—the only open dining hall.

In April of 1975, the faculty adopted some of the proposals made the previous year by the Special Committee on Grading, establishing a fifth-week add date and an eleventh-week drop date, and extending the senior pass-fail option to include juniors.

MIT's policies on training international students caused two controversies during 1975 and 1976. Two hundred students and faculty members opposed to the Nuclear Engineering Department's training program for Iranian students gathered for a rally at the Student Center and conducted a sit-in at

graphs of those present, and was subsequently accused of being a spy. The Institute initiated studies of both the spying accusation and the Taiwanese training program, both of which were released in May. The training program was terminated on June 30 at the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Committee on International Institute Commitments. A report by Special Assistant to the Provost Louis Menand III concluded that, while the student who took the photographs was not a spy, the Taiwanese government probably did operate a "nationwide surveillance system [to] keep tabs on Taiwanese students."

The latter half of the decade was marked by a large number of separate controversies on topics ranging from DNA research to racism. The Cambridge City Council established a seven-month moratorium on DNA research conducted in special P3 laboratories in late 1976 and early 1977. Professor David Baltimore, recipient of the 1975 Nobel Prize in Medicine and Physiology, threatened to leave MIT if the ban became permanent. In February of 1977, however, the Council voted 6-3 in favor of an ordinance allowing DNA research conducted under the National Institutes of Health guidelines.



A near-record blizzard hit MIT and Boston on February 6, 1978. Massachusetts Governor Dukakis declared a state-wide emergency, and classes for spring term began four days late.