November 16, 1881

Can't see future...

Students and Friends,

GREETING.

To-day is issued the first number of our paper, 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, was actually published. Some years ago, the Spectrum shore 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, arising out of its predecessor, it attempts great things, for it will be the friend of the students of the Institute, and a member of the family spirit among them, breaking down the ancient barriers of friendly spirit among them, breaking down the Institute, and manifesting the interests of the students. We believe that the same public spirit that founded THE TECH will sustain it, as it did its predecessor, in these future years, but even if genius does not bloom, even if the achievements of the past are not developed here, even if this paper becomes, like the school it represents, only a field for plan honest, work, — we shall nevertheless be sure that the efforts we make are towards a good end, this paper, and other attainments, helping us all to the higher and nobler uses of our lives.

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 manhood and womanhood. It is hoped, too, that it will keep the interests of the Institute before its graduates, cherish 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 sell what birds of genius may be unfolded in these pages. But even if genius does not bloom; even if the achievements of the past are not developed here, even if this paper becomes, like the school it represents, only a field for plan honest, work, — we shall nevertheless be sure that the efforts we make are towards a good end, this paper, and other attainments, helping us all to the higher and nobler uses of our lives.

The Tech Centennial Issue

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 cyclical.

The repetitive nature of MIT's events is not obvious to its students, teachers, and others who live and work here. Among all who live and work here -- students, faculty, and staff.

Here's to the second hundred years!

Sincerely yours,

Paul E. Gray
President

H. Ward Leonard '83 — President
Henry F. Ross '82 — Secretary
I. W. Litchfield '85 — Treasurer

Volume 1, Number 1
Wednesday, November 16, 1881

Directors: W. B. Snow '82, H. B. Gale '83, A. S. Pratt '94
Editor-in-Chief: A. W. Walker '82
Civil and Mechanical Engineering: H. S. Chase '83
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Editors: G. W. Mansfield '82, G. J. Foran '83, F. F. Johnson '84, A. D. Litte '85

Cover photograph and issue design by Jon von Zelowitz.

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STAFF FOR THIS ISSUE

Editors: Stephanie Pollock '82, Jon van Zelowitz '82, Richard Salt '82, Ben A. Sohn '81, Patrick M. Thompson '82, Richard Epstein '83, Lilian Ruston '83, Jerri-Lynn Scofield '83, Bill Giffue '84
Cover photograph and issue design by Jon van Zelowitz.

The Tech Centennial Issue

November 6, 1881

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 import 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 paper, but what kind of university would we be without the diaphonic generation 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 deserves our support.

Here's to the second hundred years!
On November 16, 1881, the In-
stitute reviewed a second at-
tempt to establish an undergrad-
uate paper: The Tech. With this
second attempt shown at the
beginning of the first volume
of the paper, there were 900 un-
interrupted publications until
the attempt was, in at least one
test, a success. Viewed
chronologically, the newspaper
appearance is also the moment
- a history told by its students.
The paper originally had a large-
ness greater than the print. The
freshman had recently missed
covering topics ranging
from world affairs, scientific
innovations, and Institute partic-
ulars to student literary attempts.
For example, an editorial observation
in the November 30, 1881, issue
read: "The Policy of the English
University" and "Wang nor platitude
- the condition of goings elsewhere. Now,
competition in that he has his rent
seemed to be the most pressing
need for a break in the work at
MIT - a generally prevailing opinion:
"Mentally the rest is
needed. We as students scarcely
are assured of this for every
man who knows the mental strain
of six days' dose application,
must feel its necessity."

Both intramural and varsity
sports held the students' interest
throughout the 1881-82 scholastic
year. A November 5 story on the
varsity basketball game stated, "A brush-
match judged见three. Gibbons
headed the second half of the game;
thereafter the forward effort of
the second and third annual winter
seasons of the Union Athletic Club, held
the students' interest as well.
A potato race won by
Lipsey won by six inches in
the Union Athletic Club's season.
Elevens in the half-mile walk,
in the Northern intercollegiate
games were held.

In the spring of 1882, the
Institute announced that the stu-
dents" was between three
and four hundred dollars, and
three hundred and fifty
dollars had been paid. The plaque is
now in Building 10.

MIT began admitting women as regular students in 1882, and two dozen were attending the Institute in 1883. "The Tech" was first printed at the left.

Once a century ago, troubles
with the quality of the campus' water
were of less concern than the
tension of building the
Institute, as the student body
had to live in dormitories
and receive their meals
in a dining hall.

The first issue of the 1882-83
volume reported a significant
student enrollment in sports. In the
sophomore year there was an
energetic student atmosphere
about the publication of
"The Tech" in the Northern
Intercollegiate Football
Championship. Held in 1882-
83, the Tech
represented a unique history of MIT.

In 1885, the Randolph
institute witnessed its second at-
tack, not so senseless an operation
of the students who had been
for years among the
increased number of
inhabitants of the school. Such
an electric light has
been for years among the
vague traditions of the school.
There was a spasmodic attempt
last year to bring them to promi-
nence. This year the energetic students mystified their
classmates by appearing with
scarfs and handkerchiefs of card-
inal and gray. The large majority,
however, tufted upon the
interview 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
remiss in innovation, we
say in all humility that
though possibly no improvement,
there is a great interest in
the work of the Institute.

An avid interest of the school
in railroad accounting for the
freight trains concerning record
runs and technical advances in
engineering. A student's work
evolved extensive coverage, but to
the class of '83 the railroad was the
foundation of the future of transpor-
tation. In the local columns a few
weeks devoted to more close-
several engineering
courses. Scientists or engineers
had already prepared men for
this profession, yet the Institute
was a pioneer in the branch of educa-
tion. Already the electrical engi-
neering department is one of the
largest in the country, and, in spite
of the fact that until a year ago no
connection was attempted to form
this branch of instruction, the
arrangement of studies has been
wonderfully well planned
and does great honor to the facul-
ty, and especially to the head of
the department.

A third-year chemist in 1884
was quoted as saying:
"He was the other day
patiently filtering his distilled
water - not so tempestuous an opera-
operation as might at first sight appear, since
the apparatus has been quite turbu-
lem.

A significant event of the
year was the arrival from Paris of a
plaque commemorating the late
William Barton Rogers. "Permis-
sion has been granted by the
Corporation to place the tablet in the
entrance hall of the old building,
now called the Rogers Build-
ing. 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.

The Tech printed its first special
collective edition on April 1, 1883
for the Williams-Franklin foot-
ball game.

The Tech, established in
1881, five years later, concern.
that the fraternity's influ-
ence was too great. "There seems
no reason for the popularity of the
soccer, and does great honor to the facul-
ty, and especially to the head of
the department.

The Tech, 1881-82

Page 3
The Tech during the 1890's took an active role in supporting MIT's forgotten missions: several years in a row, the Tech warned that the entire schedule was required by the newspapers to help in this endeavor. The Committee was immediately made a fundamental part of the Institute. MWT was neither to be confused with its campus alone. Even in 1896, the Institute was making national headlines. This time the news came from Columbia University. Alfred E. Burton and a party of Institute students and instructors were with the Sixth Prussian expedition to the North Pole. Professor Burton recognized a crowd of bloodthirsty Sophomores, who had had the experience of one sans rash were coming against us... Toward the last of the struggle it was quite dark, and it was hard to tell who was who 1897 and who 1896, and before time was called the lights in the streets were lighted. They rushed the year有效性 emphasized, and a new gym was built.

Along with the improved gym, a new building for the expanding the Institute could not be forgotten. Students always had to keep their eyes on the growth of the Institute. As The Tech noted: "Their attitude was one of encouragement to the participation 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 later including few students apparently knew what we were voting for when the Future Field Day was announced.

In views of modern languages made an earnest plea for a livelier interest in modern languages among the students. But we can forgive that picture, is the best hallf of the earth's curvature. The Tech surveyed the MIT Community to determine the trend nothing at all, 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 Coarse I curriculum. This outraged the less-theoretically-minded engineers and they ultime 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 or not. The following resolution was adopted: "We are happy; Tech is the most accurate maps then available. Perhaps as a consequence of this, the quizzes and one day hunk, OtANL they almost petitioned the Institute, appeared in the The Tech to their that their location had an "its shares some of the largest and most prosperous Eskimo settlements. The upper end of the fjords 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 Handset made a report to the Geometric 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 block one, as it announced a banquet in The Tech that their location had an "its shares some of the largest and most prosperous Eskimo settlements. The upper end of the fjords 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 Handset made a report to the Geometric 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.

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November 16, 1981

President Maclaurin urged alumni to support the New Technology.

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

Budweiser

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

Hey, Techies, this Bud's for you!
I-I Walker World an anonymous donor had added the sum of $2,500,000 to the noon, President Maclaurin made Ready to Ship." The story expected burst of fortune. This time, quickly New Technology could be ready for students. Alumni and mary factor determining how important station just below, it all portions of the Metropolitan deserting Boston," President way as is the custom in (Grand Junction street. It is "Cambridge Site Chosen for New the story gave very facts, reporting that the site "in a tract of land of about fifty acres at the end of Harvard Technology.' The story gave very important issue for almost everyone of being advantageously developed with admirable exposure to light everywhere.' Many different plans for locating and building dormitories were evaluated. One scheme considered in early 1913 envisioned dormitory "four or five stories in height and built completely surrounding several yards or 'quads' much the same way as is the custom in "The Tech joyously recorded an unex- Student life remained much the same when the Charles River, Esplanade, Massachusetts Avenue, and the Boston and Al- rim used "everv 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 after- noon by the Corporation." According to The Tech report, Dr. Nichols was a distinguished scientist and able administrator.

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

Harvard Cooperative Society MIT Student Center

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.

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 Tech and the students re- acted violently when, in May, 1911, the Activities Council abol- ished 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 ‘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.

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

The MIT structure of today grew in existence as Tech slowly moved into its magnificent home. Student life remained much the same despite the changes in facili- ties. 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- more at this season of the year, they had some warm discussion and finally passed a motion that the class refrain from all demon- strations against the Freshmen ... such as capturing the Freshman Chairman, or the customary baths in the frog pond in the Public Gardens.'
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 1923 he finally felt obliged to do so.

On October 13, 1923 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 men such as Rogers, Walker, and Mac Innes.” Stratton, who had been Director of the United States Bureau of Standards, was received enthusiastically by the undergraduate students. 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 undertakes conduct their athletic teams, publications, etc., and I am in hearty sympathy with a high participation in them for recreation. A man who studies and does not participate in teams 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 unconnected with 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 campus to use in future expansion. A gift of $125,000 from Coleman du Pont ‘94 toward the land purchase assured the availability of space for Tech’s growing needs.

Entertainment was important to Techmen. All-Technology Smokers were designed for 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 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 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 Free Love’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,” presumably written as a satirical issue, had sold out in one day, according to Karl Glenn, the provost for the General Manager of Your Dow. Glenn 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 influence, 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 ’25 in 1927, had been in charge of the office. He was the third Dean of the pasturant, the first having been Alfred E. Buron, who served from 1902 to 1921.

Several notable events occurred in 1930. Tuition was raised from $49 to $500; the second $100 increase in three years. Another item of interest was the elimination of the Technology Christian Association President. The MIT Presidency again changed hands during spring term of 1930 when Dr. Carl 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 figureexplains The Tech’s use of the word superabundance to describe the creation of a student loan fund of $4.2 million by Dr. Gerard Snee ’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.

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.

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
1931-1940

The Tech Centennial Issue

Page 8

The Great Depression strongly affected the Institute and its students. President Compton, in 1931, appointed Colonel Frank L. Locke '06, Personnel and Organization, for the Office of Industrial Cooperation and Research, to tell the Tech that "while the 1931 and 1932 budgets were necessary to finish this year to some extent, the next year may be found discouraging without some sacrifice on the part of the Institute". Locke's report, 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 Finance Committee.

The Depression also forced changes in Course VI-A, the Electrical Engineering Cooperative Program. Differential 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 had served so long and so effectively." Condemns 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, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology received a donation from Vannevar Bush '16 as the first Victor S. F. Bartlett Professor of Electrical Engineering. President Compton had been a member of the faculty of electrical engineering since 1901.

The Tech attempted to investigate an important and important question during this year. The newspaper sponsored a poll designed to predict the outcome of the Presidential election. President Hoover took approximately 65 percent of the Boston balloting in the largest straw vote ever held at MIT. According to a report by Socialist Norman Thomas. A Central Square police captain shot light on a more frivolous query when he revealed in an interview that he didn't drink as much as wasn't as raucous by Harvard men.

Students and faculty members increasingly felt the pinch of the depression in 1932 as the bank holiday and crisis made cashing checks increasingly difficult. Fuller marks were made available to those students who had not registered for courses. In May, The Tech announced that it would accept such tickets in payment of cash scale. The bank and student account checks in payment for ticket. The Tech continued credit on tickets, and the Dormitory Committee set Jr. of the English Department assumed Killian's position at the magazine.

A Nazi protest meeting was held at MIT in November of 1936. President Compton presided over the rally at which students and faculty members opposed the persecution of Jews and Catholics in Germany. For the first time ever, 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.

The 1930s 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 considerable disorder than had marked his appearances at other schools since his trial for Espionage.

At the Institute, 1934 was marked both by investigations into the war and increased funding for the war. With the outbreak of war in 1939, the Institute was partially composed of MIT students as reserve pilots.

As the depression seemed to subside, the optimism created by the end of the Great Depression was short-lived. In 1937, President Compton and Dean Bush recommended that students receive half-salaries. This move was partially funded by a grant from the National Youth Administration.

In 1938, Professor Frederick G. Fas-
The Department of Meteorology conducted a WWII training program in the 1940's.

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 1943: the Chemical Engineering Laboratory, the Sloan Aeronautical Engineering Building, and the Military Science Storeroom. After completion, these projects were continuously 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."

Many future events were overshadowed by major tragedy on December 7, 1941. MIT was to begin its second year on February 26, and spring vacations were scheduled for March 15, 1942. "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 ruled 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 on April 26. Most of the graduates either immediately went 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, as 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 Boscomb or Cambridge before Thursday, May 27."

The Tech also noted the beginnings of a new type of political activity in March, 1942, in reporting on the Institute's response to charges made against Dr. Edward 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 water house was declared open for occupancy later that month. Expansion did not include only construction. In March, 1940, the Riverside Apartments, now known as Butts House, were purchased to become new undergraduate dormitories. At the Tech again reported a changing of the guard: "Acting on the recommendation of Dr. Compton, president of MIT since 1930, the corporation has elected Dr. James Rhyne Kilburn, 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 Burchard during the early months of the 1950-51 term. Course 20 announced its new option, Biochemical Engineering, and the New School for Advanced Studies was established.

The Institute's rapid physical growth and academic expansion was 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 under "The Stars and Stripes Forever." 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 a flood of telegrams 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, pulled up to the curbside and the governor and his wife, Mrs. Dever, emerged from the car and entered the bridge."

The speed-up program continued to accelerate, and in January, 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, Insomnin appointed a committee to investigate conditions at the Walker Memorial Dining Service. This is the latest in a series of attempts to improve the quality of the food served and to lower the prices on it. 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 director, the following March found that 88 percent of the students still felt that "the present system for food is satisfactory.""
A student-written article for the January, 1951, issue of Tech Engineering News titled “And Now, Karamo,” started out as 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. Karamo, claimed the author, was faster than checkers and more provocative than chess.

Enthusiasts formed a karamo 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 dorms won four. Two clashes off campus erupted by an activities council.

The fraternities were given three seats, with the holder chosen by an activities council. The dormitories four. Two clashes off campus erupted by an activities council.

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 training of new food workers. 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 Fassett’s house. The group marched down Memorial Drive to Baker and set 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.

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 MIT Corporation.

Several traditions and long-standing practices disappeared in the latter years of the 1950’s. The MIT Athletic Association ended its fifty year old tradition of Field Day sports in 1957 by voting to end crew, swimming, football, and truck 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.

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.

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 Herbert 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. Huxley ingeniously 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 enrollment of 930 freshmen caused considerable consternation. Twenty-five 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 celebrations 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.

Congratulation to The Tech and its staff on its 100th anniversary from EG&G Idaho, Inc.
MIT celebrated its hundredth anniversary in greater style in a week of Centennial activities during April, 1961. Events 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 Technicians and their dates.

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 attended to MIT early 1964, when he returned to the Institute to serve as Dean of Science.

The early years of the decade were quiet ones for the Institute, with frequent appearances by prominent individuals. The most significant event was the conclusion in May, 1963, of the patent dispute over $20 million.

In 1965, President Stratton announced his intention to resign his position as of June 30, 1966. Dean of the School of Engineering Howard Johnson was named to the post in December. President Stratton had taken part in over 200 demonstrations as a faculty member.

The most talked-about campus event of 1967 was the debate between Professor Jerome Y. Letvin 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 consider a miserable situation."

Student protests reached a new level during this decade, culminating in the March 4 research strike and November 14 demonstrations against the war. The Tech reported that "a total of over 250 students protested the war, and 125 were arrested."

The Second Century Fund campaign dedicated Whittaker Building, which houses the Center for Life Sciences, was opened within two weeks of each other. In December, the Center for International Studies was the site of one of four demonstrations held at MIT as part of the nationwide November 14 demonstrations.

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In March, 1971, the MIT Corporation picked Jerome B. Wiesner as the Institute's third 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-assert its direction. The ceremonies were preceded by a series of panel discussions on topics such as future research and educational direction for MIT.

The era of demonstrations was far from finished, however. A bomb exploded in the Center for International Studies the same month as the Wiesner inauguration. A woman's co-operative organization called itself the Proud Eagle Tribe wrote to the Boston Globe claiming responsibility for the blast. The intended target was William Bundy, a former advisor to President Lyndon Johnson.

A second student strike took place at the Institute in April, as the stakes became higher. Approximately 230 students voted to strike to protest the 420 percent jump in tuition for the period, both in size and cost.

The first year of the Wiesner presidency was marked by several large demonstrations. In May, students gathered for a rally at the Student Center to present a petition to the administration. The petition called for the return of off-campus demonstrations in MIT. The student opposition to off campus demonstrations in the late 1970s was the most notable events of the period. The Student Committee on Educational Policy (SCEP) proposed an ordinance to allow MIT students to protest off campus demonstrations. The SCEP's proposal was voted 6-3 in favor of an ordinance to allow MIT students to protest off campus demonstrations. The SCEP's proposal was voted 6-3 in favor of an ordinance to allow MIT students to protest off campus demonstrations. The SCEP's proposal was voted 6-3 in favor of an ordinance to allow MIT students to protest off campus demonstrations.