

VIEWPOINTS: 1881 -- 1956

1956 - Role Of The Newspaper

Journalism in a free society has a twofold function—the reporting of news, and the presentation of informed editorial opinion. The newspaper is in a unique position; if it follows standards of honesty and integrity, and is given a free rein, it can, acting as an independent whole, perform these invaluable functions better than any other entity, or any other group.

The role of the journalist as reporter is again twofold. He must be keen, active and diligent in the pursuit of information; and able as a judge of what is most pertinent, most important and most valuable to his audience. The journalistic unit as a whole performs a similar two functions but on a larger scale. As an independent, the newspaper is in the best possible position to judge the most pertinent, valuable and important news for it alone is both informed and objective. Playing no part in the events which are the actual creation of news, the newspaper alone among those concerned with its propagation is disinterested. From its vantage point, it is alone able to make unbiased judgments of what is to be printed, where it is to be printed and how much is to be printed.

The position of judgment is as necessary a freedom as that of the presentation of editorial opinion. It cannot, however, be license. The newspaper is in this freedom subject to regulation, not as a check on its prerogative but as an assurance to the community which it serves that it acts in good faith, with honesty and integrity. The laws covering libel are such regulation; but legislation is not sufficient or possible to insure honesty and integrity and competence with respect to judgment. In operating in a free society, the newspaper makes a tacit agreement with the society that it will attempt to follow these principles. Since judgment of the newspaper's adherence to this code is usually pure opinion, and of necessity is so; and since those who make this judgment are never wholly disinterested, action should almost never be suggested—let alone effected by government.

The College Newspaper

Application of this principle to a free nation is near unnecessary, since the principles of a free society and the belief in freedom of speech refuse to make judgments which are pure opinion and leave decision to the people, who can determine the survival of the paper in question through their patronization. In the college community, however, the principle is a vital one. The often monopolistic position of the college newspaper prevents, even makes undesirable the regulatory action of supply and demand. Perhaps more important, the proximity and interrelationship of the student staffed newspaper, the faculty and administration of the university, and often the student government as well suggest that the paper yield some of its autonomy. Even the threat of action can hamper the existence of the newspaper as a free and valuable part of the community. Here the threat is often ever present. Should the administration, the faculty of a student government hold some power over the newspaper; that power, whether its origin be financial or otherwise, must be clearly limited else the temptation of a different judgment could bring about a highly undesirable action—no matter how well intended. It is, of course, absurd to suggest that the university holds other than absolute power over its students as members of the university. Fortunately, the administrations and faculties the great and independent universities of the United States are willing to delegate autonomy to their student run newspapers.

The threat of student government interference is far from an idle one. In 1923, *The Tech*, refusing to guarantee a five column headline and a large amount of front page space to a senior class project, was threatened by the senior class president. The head line that was printed read "Print What I Say or Be Investigated." The investigation was held and an absurd conclusion reached, two managing board members resigned. Whether or not the investigation or the conclusion were actually justified is far less important than the threat and the misuse of power over the newspaper. The Institute community and every university community should be insured against the occurrence of such action, the threat of which

and its carrying out remove a great deal of the value of a free press.

The Editorial Function

The role of the journalist as editor is now more usually granted without question. The necessity and value of the editorial with respect to government action in a democratic society arise when the members of that society are not fully informed on each vital issue and/or do not make their voices known on each issue—the problem being basically one of communication. Similarly the value and necessity of the university newspaper to the administration and faculty (its value to the students through a representative government is the same as that in a larger society) arise through communications.

As an informed member of the student body, the university journalist as educator is able to give an informed and independent opinion which has value to the administration and faculty because it provides a fresh and different viewpoint far more effective than any other student voice in reaching the decision makers; it has value to the student body because it provides the informed and independent opinion of a peer; it has value to a student government because it provides the informed criticism which would in an ideal society be available from any member but in the complex and imperfect society is available alone from a few informed members, none of which can reach a government as quickly and efficiently as the editorial.

Editorial Responsibility

The responsibilities of the editorial form a tacit agreement with the community. The editor agrees to present arguments which either promote a new or unjustifiedly unsupported idea, policy or action; or which criticize a new or unjustifiedly accepted idea, policy or action of interest to either students, faculty or administration. Should the editorial do otherwise, it adds nothing and forfeits its value and its right to existence. The editorial must not knowingly misstate fact; it must be, by definition, an argument based on an opinion—it will often seem unfair; it will not be if it is done in good faith with end result advocated a benefit to the community, whether the thesis of the editorial is constructive or destructive.

The editor will never be free from some unpopularity nor can he be if his ideas are different—as they should and must be. The editor must have the courage of his convictions and the faith to face the apparent blindness of his readers to his arguments. His ideas may not be accepted, but his arguments will be of value as long as they are creative.



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.
J. R. Killian, Jr.
President

1881 - Hopes And Predictions For The Future

Students and Friends:


GREETINGS

Today 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 Sophomore, 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.



The Tech

<p style="text-align: center;">1881</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Board of Directors</p> <p>H. W. Leonard '83.....President H. F. Ross '82.....Secretary I. W. Litchfield '85.....Treasurer W. B. Snow '82.....A. S. Pratt '84</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Board of Editors</p> <p>A. W. Walker '82.....Editor-in-Chief H. S. Chase '83.....Civil and Mech. En'g. G. T. Snelling '82.....Architecture C. H. Tompkins, Jr.....Mining and Chem. R. T. Gibbons '83.....Sporting Editor S. M. Munn '82.....Gen. Advertising Agent G. W. Mansfield '82.....G. F. Foran '83 F. F. Johnson '84.....A. D. Little '85</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1956</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Managing Board</p> <p>John A. Friedman '57.....Editor Robert G. Bridgham '57.....Business Manager</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Junior Board</p> <p>William Daly '58.....Night Editor Stephen M. Samuels '59.....News Editor F. Thomas Bond '58.....Sports Editor George Glen '59.....Photo Editor Ralph E. Manchester '58.....Assist. Bus. Mgr. Murray Kohlman '58.....Advertising Manager Alberto Velaochago '59.....Circulation Mgr. Stephen Sacks '59.....Sales Manager Ed Cheatham '59.....Treasurer G. Henry Haines '59.....Features Editor</p>
<p>Staff This Issue</p>	
<p>Patrick McGovern '59.....Literary Associate Louis Nelson '59.....Photographic Associate Richard Kahan '59.....Business Associate John MacElroy '59.....Night Editor</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Photography Staff</p> <p>Ronald Pellor '59 Darrell I. Kramp '60</p>
<p>Literary Staff</p> <p>Danny Thomas '59 Bob Ankrom '60 Stuart Wilson '60 William Cramer '59 Steve Weinstein '60 Dave Packer '59 Robert Saunders '60</p>	
<p>The Tech is published every Tuesday and Friday during the college year, except during college vacations. Entered as second class matter at the post office at Boston, Massachusetts.</p>	

1881 Saw Final Resignation Of Rogers, The Tech Inception

Founded In November Of 1881 By A Student Group, The Tech Is The Institute's Oldest Undergraduate Activity

Early in the second week of November, 1881, the presses of Alfred Mudge & Sons, Printers, were busy with a new publication. On Wednesday of the following week the first issue of *The Tech* made its appearance.

Student Meeting

During the month preceding the publication date, a group of students had held conferences and completed last-minute details previous to launching this new venture. They were well aware that others before them had had the same idea, had tried and failed. On February 22, 1873, twelve years after the Institute was founded, *The Spectrum* made its appearance. This was the first attempt at a student publication. *The Spectrum* had a short life-time, the last issue appearing on May 1, 1874. The demise of this effort brought to an immediate halt the literary aspirations of the Institute students. A few years later another attempt was started at establishing a student newspaper, but the first issue ever appeared.

However, the failures of the past did not frighten the founding group. *The Tech* in the least. Their confidence was reflected in the closing editorial of the first volume of *The Tech* in 1881.

"One of the aims of this year's management has been to build a foundation for the years to come,—a foundation worthy of the Institute, and one which should enable the paper to attain the greatest eminence in the future. Such has been our aim; and we rest assured that through the efforts of those who are to follow, *The Tech* will establish for itself a name that will not be forgotten."

Leonard Was Organizer

The driving force behind this group was H. Ward Leonard, '83. Much of the groundwork preceding the initial issue was prepared by Leonard and he organized the first meeting of interested students. He did very little editing but was responsible chiefly for the advertising which made the paper financially possible. Horace B. Gale, '83, one of the members of the founding group and former chairman of the Massachusetts Federation of Engineering Boards, recalled a few years ago at his home in Natick,

Massachusetts, that Leonard impressed him with his business acumen in keeping the paper on its feet financially during the early days.

Another stalwart, according to Gale, was Arthur D. Little whom he calls the "best writer". Little's imagination and humor expressed itself in Jules Verne-like stories of under-sea adventures and oscillations by a professor in a bored hole all the way through the earth in a situation similar to the famous 8.02 problem.

Physically *The Tech* has changed radically from when it made its first appearance in the form of a twelve-page magazine published every fifteen days and selling for fifteen cents during the years 1881-1882 till it reached its present form. *The Tech* was published weekly during the 1890's, was changed to a bi-weekly in 1902, a tri-weekly form in 1903, a daily in 1909, and in 1914 it returned to its present form.

Father of Activities

Out of the many departments of the paper which attempted to cover the maximum of student endeavor, two important publications of the present day have grown. At an early date, the desirability of a yearbook was stressed to such an extent as to warrant the formation of *Technique* in 1885, which immediately became a separate publication. An engineering supplement of *The Tech* culminated in the founding of the *Tech Engineering News* in 1919. *The Tech* as "father" of these publications may look with pride upon their success and prominence.

Professor Emeritus Samuel C. Prescott in his book *When MIT was Boston Tech* notes that "*The Tech* was active in promoting a larger degree of student government and the formation of the Institute Committee in 1893 was in part due to its excellent editorial boards in the early nineties."

Developing during the last seventy-five years from a magazine devoted not only to news items but also to art and poetry, to a college paper that has captured several prizes in intercollegiate competition, *The Tech* has sometimes led, sometimes followed the Institute through its distinguished development to national prominence.



1881 Marked Second, Last Resignation Of William Barton Rogers, Institute Founder

Back in 1846, fifteen years before the founding of the Institute, John Amory Lowell, first trustee of the Lowell Fund, asked Henry Rogers, brother to William Barton, to formulate for him a plan for a School of Arts to be established under the Lowell Institute Fund and in the ensuing correspondence between the two brothers was formulated the first plan for a "Polytechnic School in Boston." Restrictions to the Lowell Fund prevented any further action and the matter rested for some years. Finally on April 10, 1861, on the very eve of the Civil War, the bill providing for the founding of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was signed by the War Governor of Massachusetts, John A. Andrew.

This bill provided for three departments, a Society of Arts, a Museum or Conservatory of Arts, and a School of Industrial Science and Arts. The first petitions had provided for immense museums and collections and courses of instruction played a minor part. The original correspondence between William Barton and Henry Rogers outlined far more clearly the Institute as it is today, in which the Schools of Science and Engineering predominate.

Technology Opens

In April, 1862, the Society of Arts began the meetings that have continued without interruption every winter. It was not until February, 1865, that the School of Industrial Science opened. Recitations and lectures were held in the building of the Mercantile Library Association on Summer Street and in the dwelling of Judge Jackson on Rowe Place. Students in those days were qualified "for the professions of the Mechanical Engineer, Civil Engineer, Practical Engineer, Engineer of Mines and Builder and Architect". A general scientific course was given and an evening school established. In the fall of 1865 the first annual catalogue was published and at that time there were 69 students and 10 professors—among the latter the ex-president of Harvard, Dr. Eliot. In 1866 the School moved to the Rogers Building which was then on the very edge of the made land of the Back Bay. In 1868 the first class—14 men—graduated.

These first years were critical in the history of the Institute. Massachusetts, naturally conservative, was thoroughly imbued with the influence of Harvard, the oldest college in the country, and Harvard had not then outgrown the old method of

teaching. It was left to the Institute to introduce the laboratory method of instruction and it was difficult for the new idea to make headway. Said the first catalogue: "A high value is set upon the educational effect of laboratory practice, in the belief that such practice trains the senses to observe with accuracy and the judgment to rely with confidence on the proof of actual experiment."

Rogers Health Fails

His health failing him under his tremendous burdens, President Rogers was obliged to resign in 1870. It is very difficult to realize after these years just how much the Institute is a debtor to the man William Barton Rogers. In spite of poor health, he was an indefatigable worker of rare wisdom and tremendous intellectual capacity; to his genius was due the conception of the Institute and to his boundless energy, courage, and imagination the founding and successful start.

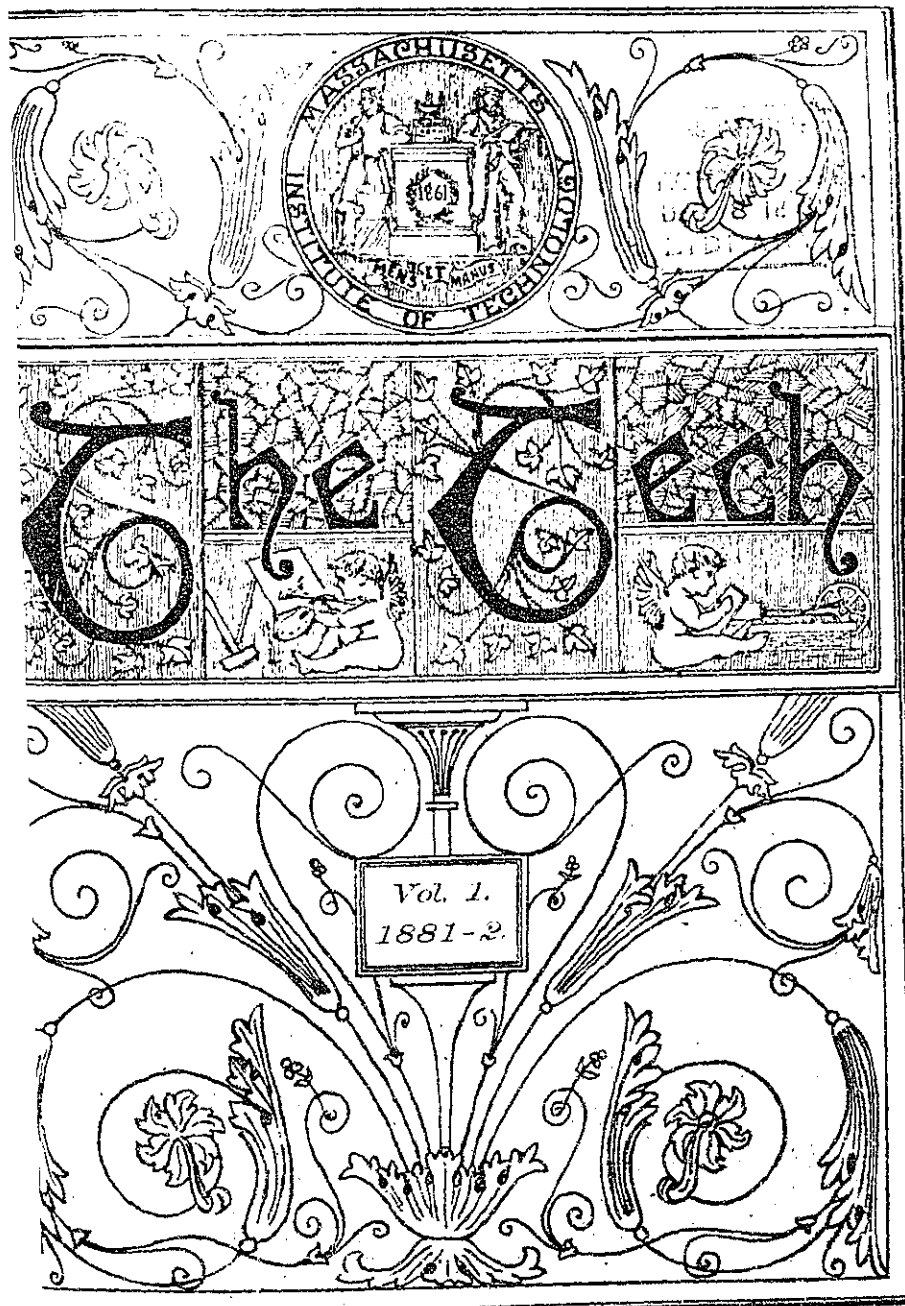
John Daniel Runkle was elected to the presidency upon Mr. Rogers' retirement. Soon after he assumed office, the Institute made another bold experiment. Visiting the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876, Mr. Runkle saw in the Russian shop work exhibit an absolutely new idea. The student was the sole object of the Russian system and the work was planned along that line, whereas the American system had always aimed to perfect the student in the making of some one machine. Returning to Boston, President Runkle established a School of Mechanic Arts. For many

years it was subsidiary in character in order that young men and boys not connected with the Institute might have the benefit of the teaching. Thus the method was advertised and spread and in 1893 the City of Boston founded the Mechanic Arts High School. Since that time the old School of Mechanic Arts has served as a Shop Laboratory.

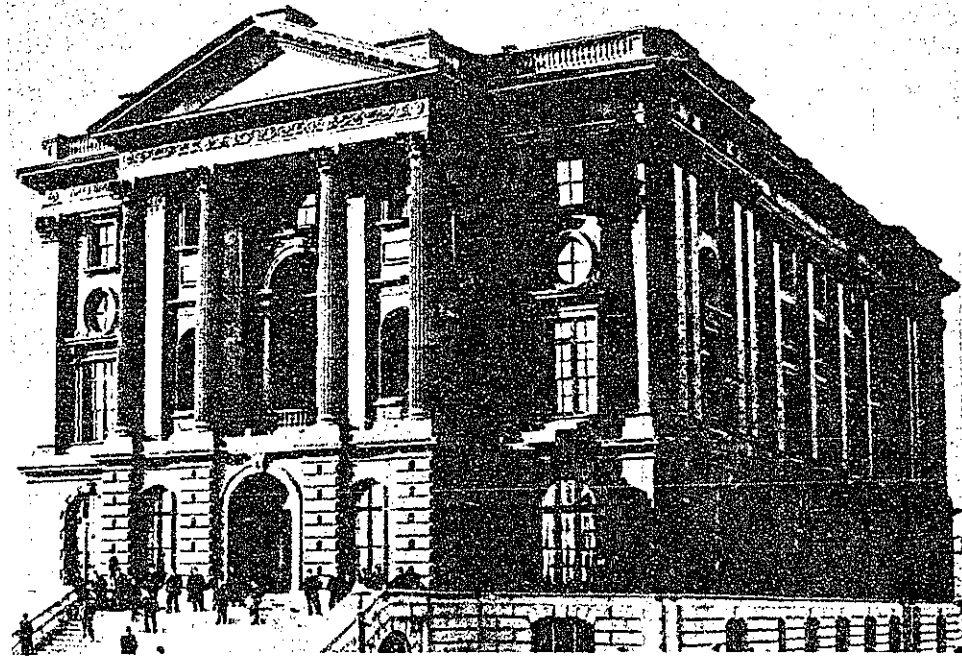
There were many other important events during this administration. In 1872 the laboratory of Mining Engineering and Metallurgy was founded. Planned by President Runkle and Professors Ordway and Richards, it was the direct result of the first summer school ever given at the Institute when President Runkle, five professors, and seventeen students made a long trip through some of the mines of the far West and Southwest. In 1874 the Mechanical Engineering Laboratory was established. Laboratories in Microscopic Analysis and Industrial Chemistry followed. Three new courses were started:—Mining and Metallurgy, Biology and Physics.

Panic of 1873

The panic of 1873 nearly closed the doors of the Institute. The number of students and the annual contributions of merchants and manufacturers decreased to such an extent that for many months the future was in doubt. President Runkle broke down under the strain and President Rogers returned in 1878. He resigned again in 1881 with the Institute once more on its feet and while speaking at the graduating exercises, May 30, 1882, he died.



The first THE TECH—beginning of Volume I.



The Rogers Building—early home of the Institute. Its Back Bay site witnessed the formative years which followed William Barton Rogers' founding of "Boston Tech."

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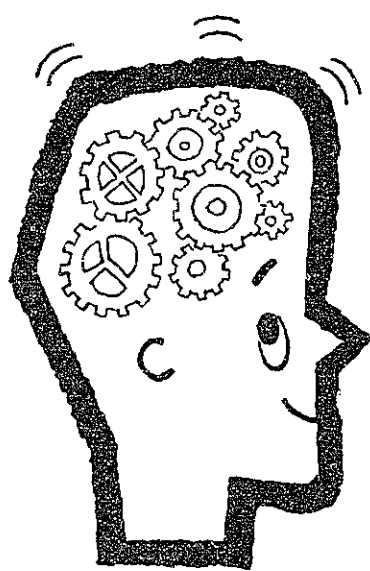
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1881 -- 1888: Life Begins At Eighty-One

With the first issue of *The Tech* on November 16, 1881, the Institute witnessed the second attempt to establish an undergraduate paper. The experiment proved successful to the extent of 75 years of uninterrupted publication. Its evolution began with a paper of greatly expanded horizon in comparison with the present concept of the newspaper. The topics treated ranged from world affairs, scientific treatises, and institute particulars to literary attempts of the student body. Chronologically viewed, the chain of issues through 75 years presents a unique history of MIT told by its students.

An (astute) observation in editorial form 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. Agrarian outrages are breaking out again with renewed vigor, and the no-rent manifesto seems to be taking a firm hold on the people, notwithstanding the liberal reductions made by the land court. Measures should be taken to suppress the thing once for all." An open letter to the editor concerning the sabbath and work at MIT limited 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."

Sports, intramural and intercollegiate, secured a position of consistent interest through the '81-'82 scholastic year. The Nov. 5 athletic interclass games account 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 '83 concluded the day's sports." Intercollegiate, in the third annual winter games of the Union Athletic Club, held Jan. 23, 1882 the Institute was represented by a tug-of-war team, one man in the 5-yard dash, and one in the pole vault."

School activities included the CMIT drill. "The semi-annual exhibition drill which came off Wednesday, the 18th (Jan. 18, 1882) proved clearly that at the Institute they rightly 'teach the young idea how to hoot.' The result of the three months' teaching was very creditable to the school. It was especially so when it is remembered that the companies had drilled with arms less than eight hours."

There were, of course, affairs of educational significance. Professor William R. Ware, in a paper read before the Worcester Free Institute of Technology, was quoted as saying, *The Tech* early in its existence commented on a hazing incident of

the 2G society. "For a mining society of Juniors such a performance seems rather out of place. How the wearing of a shoestring about one's neck is going to increase his love or respect for the society is beyond me. Another and still worse performance was required which cannot but result in a positive injury to the school. We do not want the reputation of aping other colleges." (March 22, 1882)

Toward the end of the '81-'82 scholastic year a weighty question was raised. "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 initiating issue of the '82-'83 year reported a significant sentiment of the student 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 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." An account of non-credit extra-curricular activity appeared October 24, 1882. "The means employed by a few of the students to clear the Institute steps of the heterogeneous crowd which gathered there at the time of President 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' would 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."

Exemplary successes that season of the Minstrels at Tech were noted. The theatrical world of the Hub has not lacked astonishing attractions during the present season. We have had minstrels, Mammoth minstrels, Mastodon minstrels, Gargantuan minstrels; we have had dances, songs, sketches, varieties, olios with such agglomeration of talent that space and time fail us for description." The

year generally was marked by expansion of interest in non-scholastic endeavor.

At the outset of the scholastic year of '83-'84 there was a lively discussion of the school colors. Excerpts from *The Tech* include, "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 only say in all humility that a though possibly no improvement, 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 an extensive coverage, but the railroad was to the Class of '83 the hope for the future of transportation. In the local column a few words were devoted to more close at hand advances in the ME 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 recurring problem in chemical labs was no stranger to a third-year chemist in 1884. "He was seen the otherday patiently filtering his distilled water—not so senseless an operation as might at first sight appear, since the water furnished by the old apparatus has been quite turbid lately. Prof. Wing, however, is drawing plans for a new piece of apparatus which will probably be placed in Hilder Laboratory." A significant event of the year was the arrival of the tablet to the memory of the late Professor William Barton Rogers from Paris. The tablet had been completed by the beginning of the '83 fall term. *The Tech* gave the details of the tablet before its arrival. Further details stated "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 tablet is now in Building 10.

In the fall of '84 *The Tech* made mention of the existence of Course VI. "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 has been a demand for men in the profession and, consequently, an apparent lack of competition."

Being an election year *The Tech* had to cover the activities of the students. "The final demonstration in Boston of the torchlight procession which took place the night before the election in the Institute as has been its custom, took part. The Committee to whom a mass meeting of students had given control, provided uniforms, each consisting of a loose robe of gray cloth trimmed with cardinal representing as nearly as possible the Institute colors. The regiment, headed by its own drum and fife



The 1888 MIT Football Team, Northeastern Intercollegiate Champions.

corps and the Boston Cadet Band, formed near the gymnasium. '85 as the Senior class, occupied the place of honor on the right of the line, followed in order by '86, '87, and '88 numbering in all about four hundred."

By January 14, 1885, President Walker had issued his report for the year. A resumé by the paper 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 '85-'86 year is 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 is 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 mention of fraternities as an influential living group was made in the March 18, 1886 issue. "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 '86 witnessed the beginning of perhaps the oldest tradition on campus. "The much-talked-of Sophomore-Freshman game has at last been played, and the Freshmen won in a hard-fought struggle. We extend our heartiest congratulations to '90. 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 presentation of the publication "Technique". "Technique for '86 appeared the morning of the 23rd (December), and within fifteen minutes the first lot of three hundred and sixty were sold out."

Seeds of the Harvard Co-operative had been planted and were flourishing by the spring of '87. *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."

In 1887 a third attempt to establish a Tech orchestra was attempted. This time it met with more success.

A close contest on Nov. 10, 1887 between the Sophomores and Freshmen developed. The Class of '90 won for the second year in a row. This year the activities were expanded according to *The Tech* article. "After the game the Sophomores and Freshmen lined up, and moved upon one another in two solid squares. The Freshmen executed a flanking movement, which took '90 by surprise and rapidly drove them back. The Sophs soon recovered themselves, and the mass had begun to move in the opposite direction when they separated, owing to one of the Sophs having fallen down and getting trampled on. He was not severely injured but the rush was stopped. The Sophs carried off the cane, which had led all the cheering Freshmen, but owing to there being no rules regulating the rush, it cannot be said that either side won it."

A unique development in the spring term of '88 immediately prior to exams greatly harassed the student body. *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.

Freshman - Sophomore rivalry brought for the first time agitation against some of the practices employed. "After the Sophomore-Freshman rush, it will be seen how improbable it is that the custom of having a rush after the annual football game between the two youngest classes, will be done away with. It may seem, from the moral standpoint, a dangerous thing; but this could be called in question, since only once has a man been hurt and our experience tells us that a rush is simply a general pushing match."

The Athletic accomplishment of the era for the Institute merited the first Tech extra paper ever printed. Cover to cover told the tale of two games giving MIT the Northeastern Intercollegiate Football Championship. These are the highlights of the account. "Williams Whitewashed! Contagious Cheering Characterizes Each Pretty Play. Duane kicked to Starfield 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 outside his head striking 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.

"Stevens Squelched! Tech Tackling and Stevens Slugging give us the game. Steady advances by Tech brought the ball to Stevens' 25-yard line. Try for goal from the field failed and both teams lined up at twenty-five yards. Gerner caught the kick-off and made a good run backed by Dave and Duane and the latter rushed the ball over for another touchdown.



General Francis Amasa Walker, distinguished public servant, economist, third President of Institute, a principal author of its philosophy, leader in its early development—one of Institute's great men.

1889 - 1897: Struggle Brings Satisfaction

"What's this world coming to? Wellesley has admitted men teachers to its faculty. Oh, horrors!" Tech was shocked in 1889 about the news. What could possibly happen next? Not only Wellesley but also Harvard was excited about existing conditions. *The Tech*, however, printed an answer to Harvard's trouble. It said, "There is no preconceived intention on the part of Techmen to take any initiatory steps showing enmity toward Harvard men." *The Harvard Crimson* finally let the matter drop after they found out that the Institute was unconcerned about the matter.

This was also the era of President Walker's firm guidance. His favorite statement is still quoted, "The Institute of Technology is not a place for boys to play, but for men to work." President Walker was known to give spontaneous speeches in which he capably stated the aims of the Institute. He advised the entering Freshmen to "Prepare yourselves 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."

Football Troubles

Besides academic worries, the Tech man of the 1890's was also concerned about the football team at the Institute. Several years in a row the coach had to cancel the entire schedule because there were not enough boys out for football to make a team. In other years the team that Tech did produce

won few games. For this and other reasons *The Tech* crusaded to get the support of the students behind the team.

During these years of rising and falling football teams one thing remained constant—the Senior Class Dinner. It was certainly a highpoint which everyone looked forward to. The Dinner was actually open for all students to enjoy, and in 1890 they did just that. 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.

The toasts came next. In all there were eight main toasts, but no one counted those toasts that were snuck in because of the jollity of the evening. Throughout the toasting and speaking, different singing groups help make the dinner more festive by singing familiar Tech songs. Evidently all five hundred present had a good time—many of them vowed to come back as often as they could.

Marks Ever-Present Worry

But during all of this gaiety the work at Tech could not be forgotten. For always the students had to be on guard to prevent what could happen their grades. As was reported in 1892, grades had their drawbacks. "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. 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."

Inscomm Founded

In 1893, during February, the Institute Committee was founded. The first meeting was held in *The Tech* office on a Saturday afternoon. A. F. Bemis was chosen temporary chairman. The eleven students who were present drew up the Constitution to the Institute Committee. It was agreed 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."

In those days the Committee met only once every three weeks. At these meetings very important policies which are still carried out today were decided. Institute Committee ruled that holding a social affair to make money for only the Committee was not proper. They also formed a subcommittee to handle the publicity of the Committee's actions. Boston newspapers were asked to help in this endeavor. Many subjects were referred to the Institute Committee in 1893. And because of the student support of Committee actions this organization was immediately made a fundamental part of Tech.

Tech was not and never will be con-



A popular social organization in the 1890's was the Technology Banjo Club which attracted a large and enthusiastic following.

ned 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 Tech students and instructors were with the sixth Peary expedition to the North Pole. Professor Burton reported 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." By magnetic and pendulum observations some of

the most accurate maps then available were made by the group from Tech. Professor Helmert at the end of the journey made a report to the Geodetic Association about the purpose of the expedition, namely, to determine the force of gravity at the pole and to deduce the figure of the earth's curvature.

Walker Death a Blow to Tech

The January 7, 1897 issue of *The Tech* was a bleak one for President Walker had passed away. "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."

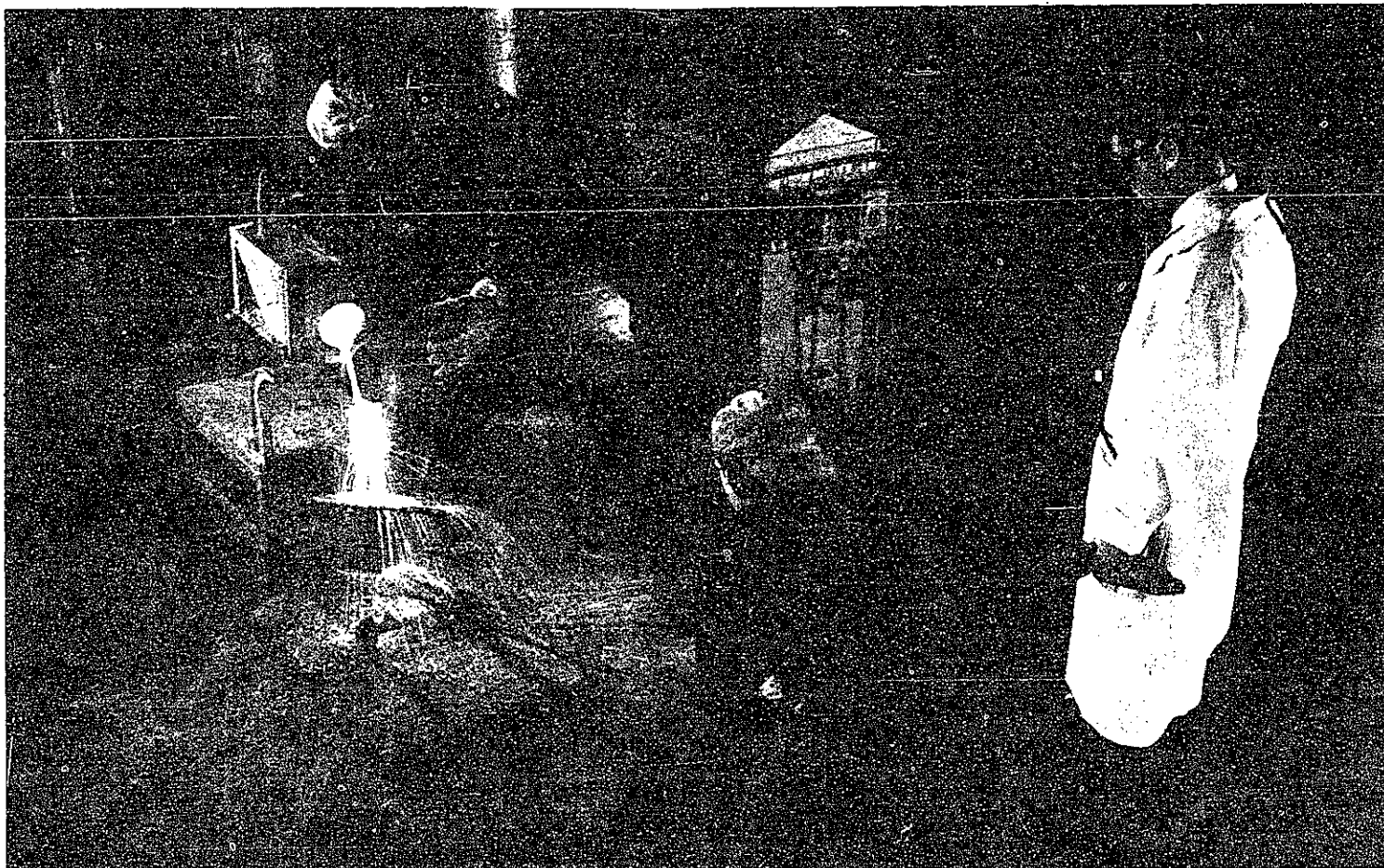
President Walker was characterized by one writer superbly, "Through the tide of student life which daily ebbs and flows in the great hall of Rogers has moved for fifteen years one believed, commanding figure. Alert, erect, and strikingly handsome, always bending in graceful recognition of the shower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

There was one tradition that was always looked forward to by all Tech students — the Freshman-Sophomore Cane Rush. Some excerpts from a freshman theme written in 1897 about the Cane Rush are: "Above my mantlepiece, 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, for surely do not possess it. . . . Before we knew it a great crowd of blood-thirsty 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 '97 and who '96, and before time was called the lamps in the streets were lighted. The cane rush ended in a tie that year. And even up to this date, the outcome is in dispute although probably graduates of '97 or '96 have definite views on what the outcome should have been."

When President Walker died there was a meeting of the entire student body at which it was decided to wear mourning crepe for thirty days. As a fitting tribute to one of the Institute's finest men a bust of Francis Amasa Walker was given to Tech in 1897 by the undergraduates. It now stands on the second floor of Walker Memorial.

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

Certainly the era between 1889 and 1897 can be called the triumph of President Walker. By his guidance the Institute expanded by adding four new buildings. Not only the physical but also the mental attitude was expanding. Truly, Tech became a place for men, not boys.



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1898 - 1909: Years Of Confident Expansion

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, those seemingly timeless chestnuts about "college spirit" and "humanizing one's self" were again to be heard through the halls, the essence of these feelings being, of course, directed toward the "greasy grind" element, as it was then called.

New Courses, New Space

Not the least of these exhortations turned about the question of improved athletic facilities and livelier student interest in sports. In the gymnasium itself, the loudest object of criticism was the quality of the showers, which meagerly produced "such remains of lukewarm water as the boys from Chauncy Hall cannot use, drizzling from a paltry two insufficient shower-crowns." Such cries from the rabble were eventually appreciated, and a new gym built.

Another subject of agitation was the introduction of thermodynamics into the Course I curriculum, a move which outraged the less theoretically-minded engineers and almost brought them to petition the faculty for its withdrawal. On the other hand, pressure began to accumulate for a course in physiology, inspired by the previously mentioned nascent athleticism.

Along with the improved gym, a new building to allow space for the expanding Architecture and Biology departments appeared. That it was to be "fireproof" was proclaimed its most valuable asset.

Considerable controversy attended

the beginning of the Spanish-American War as to whether MIT's students should enlist en masse as a college regiment or should wait until the government found need for their technical abilities. Although enthusiasm for the first course ran high for awhile, student leaders and members of the faculty succeeded in discouraging any attempt to raise a regiment of Technology "Tigers" or "Invincibles."

That peculiar outward manifestation of the repressed emotions of toiling students, the riot, broke out in Rogers corridor one Monday during Freshman elections. Even the action taken by the upperclassmen was to be deplored in this instance, for, as *The Tech* editorialized, "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'."

The Institute Committee

In 1893, General Walker had suggested the formation of an Institute Committee and with vital support from *The Tech*, it was organized, to "further the interests" of M.I.T.; yet, five years later, it appeared that few students knew what they were voting for when they put two names on the Inscumm ballot. The *Tech* did a creditable job of explaining these mysteries in one editorial, and advanced the hope that that year's committee, through hard work and good judgment "will win the thanks of the students instead of their ridicule."

The first issue of *The Technology Review*, a magazine designed to keep alumni from losing touch with the Institute, appeared in the winter of 1898. Essentially, it was to be a resume of news which had been published in *The Tech*, as well as presenting articles of general interest to alumni.

The Institute had been gradually expanding its athletic contacts with other colleges since achieving an impressive victory over Amherst during a track meet in the spring of 1898. Many proposals were heard for forming leagues of one sort or another from several colleges in the area, and *Technology*, spurred by her win over Amherst, worked for a three-cornered meet among Amherst, Brown, and MIT.

School spirit is always to be admired, but apparently the Class of 1899 found the "We are happy; Tech is Hell!" cheer rather a liability than an asset, and display in public places an offense to the Institute. Thus 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."

The Cane Rush

Freshman-Sophomore rivalry in 1899 was very much in existence. The whole thing came to a head in what was called the "Cane Rush", after which the Freshmen, if they beat their elders, were invested with the privilege of carrying canes in public. The object of the contest was for the sophomores to lay as many hands as possible on a cane which was surrounded by concentric knots of freshmen. To effect this, the sophs would form into flying wedges which, after deploying around the target, would charge into the sprawling mass of humanity which defended the cane. The sophomores, little content to see every "freshie" smugly sporting a cane, usually triumphed in these contests.

An incident of rebellion in the class of '02 deserves note. It seems that the students were very much opposed to a compulsory course in Military Science which had been introduced into the curriculum as a result of the war. A certain Lt. Hamilton, who conducted the drill periods, took it into his head to present a series of short lectures in conjunction with the marching, these lectures to be followed by as many short quizzes on the material. Several of the students, whom Lt. Hamilton considered no friends of his, boycotted the quizzes and one day hung their superior in effigy over the doorway to the armory. Needless to say the matter received no small attention in the Boston papers.

In the spring of 1900 Dr. Henry S. Pritchett was chosen as the new president of the Institute, to replace President Crafts, who had resigned, after three years of service since the death of General Walker, in order to devote himself to scientific research.

During the Fall of 1900, *The Tech* undertook a bit of statistical research in an effort to determine the trend of political opinion at the Institute. Among the faculty, just over half were for McKinley, with the rest noncommittal. None showed any preference for Bryan. About one fifth of the students interviewed were Democrats, and there were few independents, but "There seemed to be little hesitancy on the part of those who avowed themselves Democrats (to express their opinions), while the uncertainty was much more marked with many who held Republican views."

Field Day Tragedy

Field Day in the Fall of 1901 was not what it used to be; at the event a year previous, upon unscrambling the heap of humanity which lay in defense of the cane, the prostrate body of one unfortunate contestant was found. In view of this tragedy, President Pritchett declared the "Cane Rush" abolished. The next year's Field Day was of a tamer sort, being limited to a relay race, tug-of-war, and football game.



Henry Smith Pritchett, fifth President of Technology, founder of the Tech Union. His Presidency established even more firmly the autonomy of the Institute.

The turn of the century brought the advent of the "Tech Show." The following article from *The Tech* is in the nature of a 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."

The Tech Changes

With the issue of September 28, 1904, *The Tech* announced a radical change both in its form and in its content. From the paper's inception it had been in magazine form, appearing first bi-weekly and then weekly, but it was felt that in order to grow with the Institute it was necessary to change the format to that of a four page newsheet, coming out three times a week.

At about this time "The Institute," a publication which may in some ways have absorbed the literary aspects of *The Tech* before the latter's policy change, appeared. It comprised sections on recent scientific developments, literary efforts from the students, and was often the organ through which the faculty spoke formally to the student body.

MIT-Harvard

Much talk was heard in 1904 of joining Harvard and MIT as a single educational institution. It was thought that the corporations of the two col-

leges would be mixed and the financial control centralized. Over and above this, a wasteful competition between the two could be eliminated, Harvard teaching and conferring degrees in pure science which MIT would concern itself with the practical. However a joint decision by the corporation and the Mass. Supreme Court squelched the change.

This new-found Harvard-MIT amity had one interesting result. During a Republican rally which was staged jointly by the two institutions, the Boston police apparently felt that the event was meant to be a pitched battle between rival student bodies. Instead of the reasonable attitude which prevails among our gentlemen of the law today, these officers beat the students with clubs and in President Pritchett's complaint to the authorities he made known 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." The problem of university students in large cities had reached grave proportions indeed.

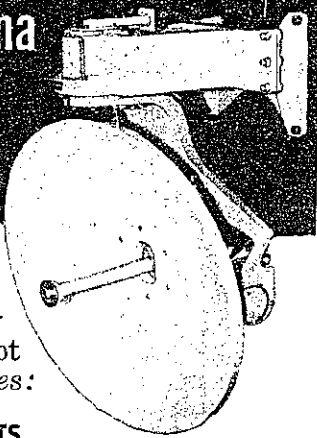
Considerable pressure had grown just after the turn of the century regarding students' use of alcoholic beverages and their informal smokers and class dinners. President Pritchett had taken a non-committal stand on the question but evidence of its importance may be gathered from a news item in *The Tech* which reported on an evening's entertainment in one of the city's Methodist Churches by the Technology Glee Club. The program was to end 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" this particular number was dispensed with.



EXCHANGE OF FISTIC COURTESIES,

Frosh and Sophs fight for the cane in the early "Cane Rush", forerunner of present day glove fight.

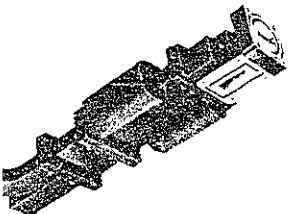
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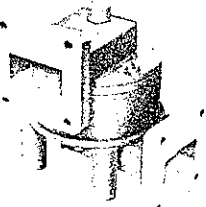
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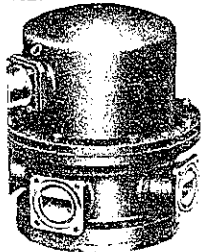
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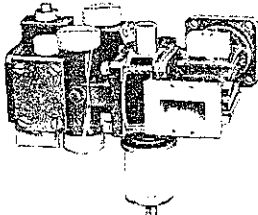
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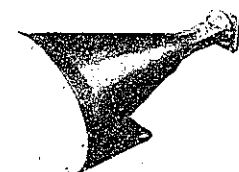
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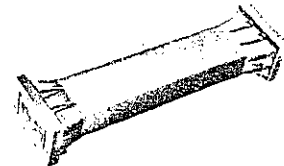
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1910 - 1918: A Change Of Address

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 for in three years the school moved from near Copley Square to the present site.

Perhaps "the changing times" to come were anticipated by *The Tech* headlines of that era which more often than not included 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." Another landmark of that day which has since disappeared was the colorful and cleverly worded Fatima cigarette ad which appeared in every issue of the then daily paper.

But the big changes came in a more subtle manner; the thought of relocation of the Institute appeared more and more frequently in the pages, often disguised in long-winded speech at an alumni meeting.

The New Technology

At such a meeting held in Symphony Hall, President of the Institute MacLaurin rose after a Caviar and Filet of Beef 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." Following his speech, it was announced that Edward Hager '93 had donated enough cement to build the new school, and that another alumnus of this class had donated 1000 acres of land for a Civil Engineering Camp. President MacLaurin also made it known that alumni contributions were sufficient to buy a new site, provided the state would pay its share.

A 1911 paper stated, "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." This selection was made from some forty possible sites which included Springfield, Wellesley, Milton, the Fenway district; and on Wednesday, October 11, 1911 *The Tech's* banner headline read, "Cambridge Site Chosen for New Technology." The story gave a few facts, "It 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."

Onward to Cambridge

To the cry that "Tech is deserting Boston", President MacLaurin answered 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 big element in determining how soon "New Technology" could be ready for students. Alumni and friends, however, rallied to the cause, and in the spring of '12, *The Tech* was able to let it be known that "Institute Receives Anonymous Gift; Two And A Half Million For Fund" and a subhead "Site practically Clear; Cement for Buildings Ready to Ship." The story explained, "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 at-

tention on the question of raising enough money to equip the New Institute, and to build whatever dormitories and social gathering places they may feel are needed." Several years later this "Mr. Smith" was found to be George Eastman, who was to be even more beneficent to the school in later years.

Dormitories Planned

The question of location and type of dorms was hashed over many times, with many different plans resulting. In early 1913, the following plan was considered: "As to the location and architectural features . . . they will be four or five stories in height and built completely surrounding square yards or 'quads' much the same as is the custom in English Universities." It was also announced that several fraternities were going to relocate near the new site. The air of these years was filled to capacity with plans for different phases of the undertaking, but by 1914 most decisions were made and construction was set underway.

In late '15, as construction was well enough underway so that the familiar shape of the buildings from the Harvard Bridge could be distinguished, Inscamm came out with some dorm regulations, one of which established the present Dormitory Council setup.

So the MIT structure of today grew into existence—and Tech slowly moved into its magnificent home. But even with all the changing, student life was still somewhat the same. Even in 1912 hazing was a big point of discussion for almost everybody on campus; for under a headline reading "Sophomores Abolish Last Traces Of Hazing" came the story 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 Sophomores 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 Freshman . . . such as capturing the Freshman Chairman, or the customary baths in the frog pond in the Public Gardens."

Track Was A Favorite Sport

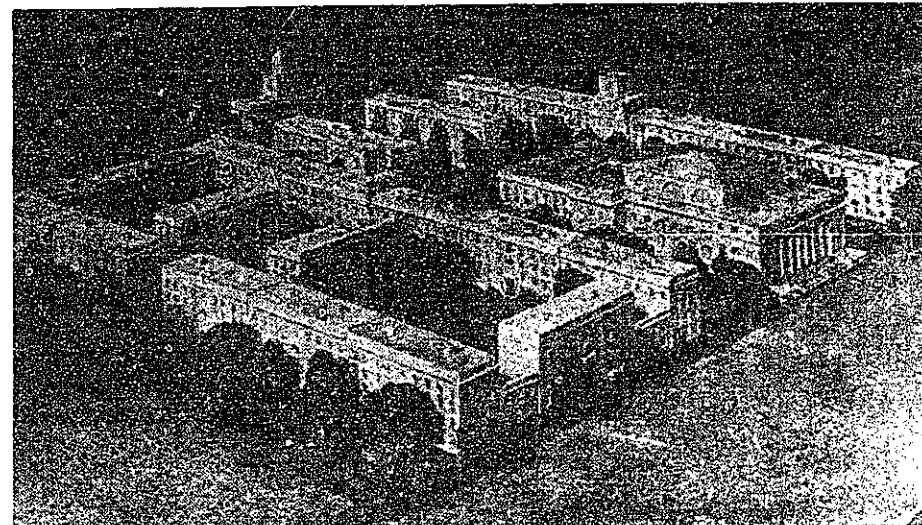
In athletics, Track and cross country seemed to be the big sports; special trains followed the teams around New England and enthusiastic supporters urged the runners on. Maps of the cross country courses were seen at the top of *The Tech's* front page, and news of MIT success appeared often.

Crew also began to gain in popularity, when in October of 1910 this announcement appeared: "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."

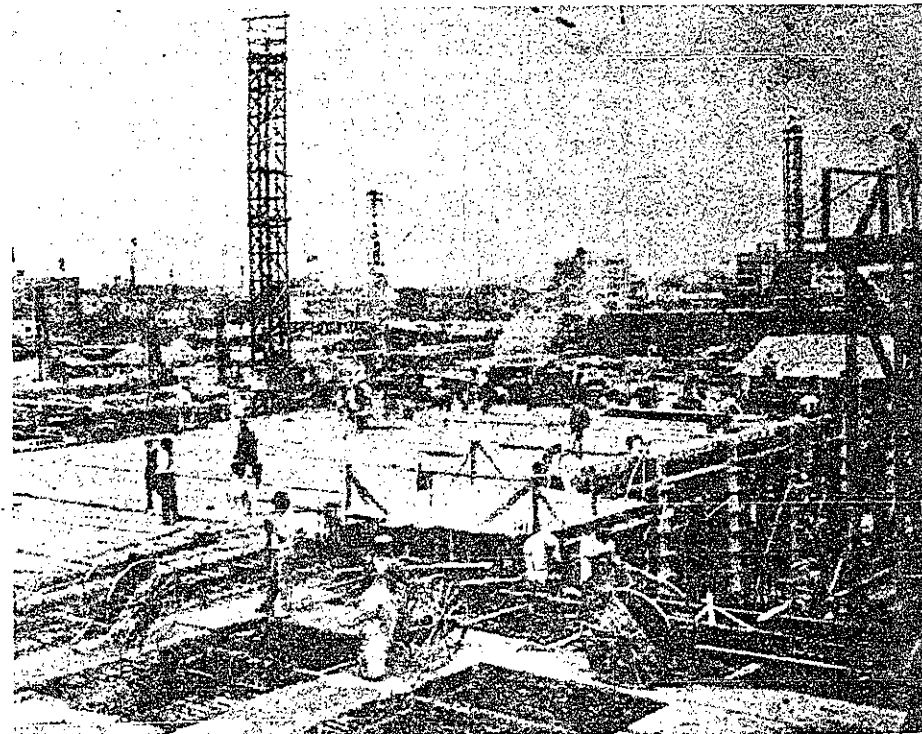
When, in May of 1911, Activities Council abolished basketball from Tech, against the wishes of the AA, *The Tech* reacted violently. In an issue with every page circled with the words "WE WANT BASKETBALL" the paper made public student sentiment on this issue. In an editorial, G. M. Keith said, ". . . 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, this noble sport soon returned to the MIT scene.



Richard Cockburn MacLaurin, leader in the critical period of the move to Cambridge. He foresaw its growth and directed the first—and most important step.



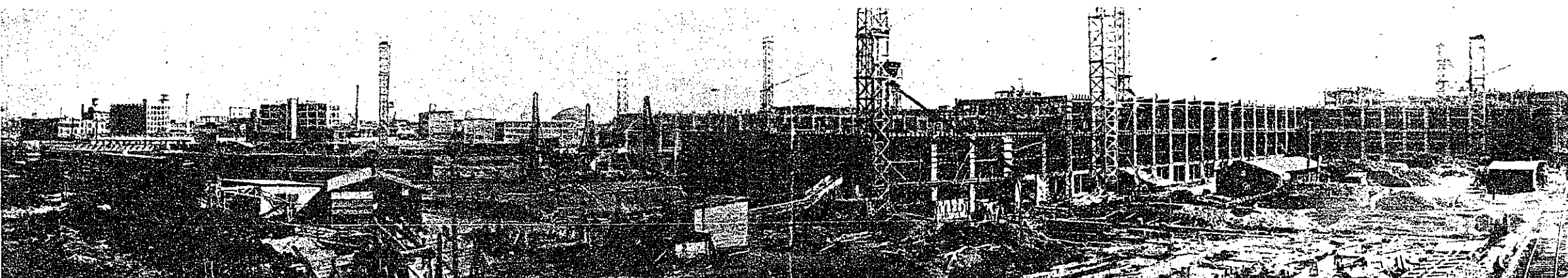
Early plans for a comprehensive MIT dormitory system envisioned quadrangular set-up in classical design centered about the Walker Memorial student activity and dining center. Abandoned then, the dormitory system has remained a problem. The 1956 Ryer Committee proposals may prove a solution.



Workmen on the move. From the time of the relocation in Cambridge, Institute growth in facilities, enrollment and prestige has proceeded at a rapid pace. Expansion continues—but the relocation was the big physical step in the MIT move to greatness.



George Eastman—the mysterious "Mr. Smith". The gifts of this great pioneer of photography, one of the most lavish benefactors the Institute has known—to a great extent made possible the establishment of Technology in its Cambridge site.



Scaffolds rise in Cambridge as "Boston Tech" enters into a new phase. The frames and girders of the construction of the 1910's were the embryo of the panoramic MIT skyline, the famed Memorial Drive Research Row and the "Billion dollar triangle."

1919 - 1928: New Ideas Create New Spirit

As the First World War ended, all America, including MIT began to return to normalcy. The 1920's were ushered in, a period that is now considered by many to have been rowdy and confused. The characterization does not apply to MIT at the time. There was a moderate amount of rioting and wild behavior even by Techmen, but for the Institute, the 20's was a period of progress.

Registration Jumps

An early symptom of the new era was a great increase in the number of students. Registration exceeded all previous records in the fall of 1919, with more than 3,000 men planning to study at the Institute.

The Great War had interrupted almost all of the ordinary activity of the alumni association. It wasn't until June, 1920 that the alumni assembled again for their first reunion since the war.

The Tech noted that the alumni, while coming back to what they consider the "old school", were actually returning to the New Technology. MIT's important buildings had just recently been constructed. The alumni were shown the new buildings and machinery by Professors and their assistants.

Untimely Death of Maclaurin

Doctor R. C. Maclaurin, President of the Institute, died suddenly of pneumonia in January, 1920. His death was entirely unexpected; shortly before he died his condition was regarded as excellent. His physician stated that Dr. Maclaurin had used "every ounce of his strength" in working for Technology, and that when the crisis came he had no energy left.

"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."

Thus The Tech reported the appointment of a new Institute president to take the place of the late President Dr. Maclaurin. Dr. Nichols was a distinguished scientist and able administrator, according to The Tech report.

Nichols Resigns

Seven months later, in the fall of 1921, President Nichols resigned. He had never actually assumed the office of president, for soon after his inauguration he was stricken with an illness which made it impossible for him to take up his duties. Because of this illness his physicians insisted that he relinquish his post, and he finally felt obligated to do so.

"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." The Tech of October 13, 1922, printed these words:

Dr. Stratton was received with much enthusiasm by the undergraduate body. In a message published in the same issue of The Tech, he said, "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 ca-

reer is missing a portion of his education . . ."

Stratton Honored

Dr. Stratton was Director of the United States Bureau of Standards when he was elected president of the Institute. In 1928 he received an appointment in the French Legion of Honor, "one of the highest recognitions of service to civilization that the world can bestow."

MIT was the grateful recipient of vast gifts during 1919. Henry Clay Frick left \$5,000,000 to the Institute in his will, and Mrs. Caroline S. Freeman willed \$25,000.

Again the mysterious Mr. Smith, an anonymous benefactor of MIT who was thought to be Andrew Carnegie, offered the tremendous sum of \$4,000,000 for an endowment fund for MIT, on the condition that others donate an equal amount. Mr. Smith's gifts had already totaled \$7,000,000.

Eastman Is "Mr. Smith"

The Tech for August 27, 1919 conjectured on who really was the benefactor, with a list of about ten names, none of which turned out to be correct. In later years, Mr. Smith was revealed as George Eastman, not an alumnus of the Institute.

Mr. Eastman, a truly spectacular benefactor of the Institute, presented the school late in 1924 with Eastman Kodak stock conservatively valued at \$4,500,000. "In announcing the presentation," said The Tech, "Mr. Eastman characterized Technology as 'the greatest school of its kind in the world'."

All these gifts were quickly absorbed by the hungry demands of MIT's expansion and construction plans.

Ready for Growth

The MIT Corporation took options early in 1924 on relatively large tracts of land adjacent to the Institute, for the purpose of future expansion. A gift of \$125,000 from Coleman duPont, '84, towards purchasing of land, assured the availability of space for Tech's growing needs.

Outstanding entertainers were as familiar as quizzes to Techmen during these years. "Only the best for Field Day 1919," said the committee, when they hired Al Jolson and the chorus to entertain Tech students during Field Day and especially for Tech Night.

The All-Technology smoker, an important event each year, offered a special attraction in the fall of 1920. In an effort to attract every Tech student who could possibly come, the sponsoring committee announced that there would be a wrestling exhibition by "professional wrestlers from abroad," and two boxing matches.

The All-Technology Smokers were designed to unite all Techmen for one evening of recreation together. Each year the committees working on the affair attempted to outdo the committee of the previous year in the grandeur of the individual events and the glamour of the entertainers.

The Technique Rush

Not satisfied with peacefully distributing copies of Technique, the yearbook staff sponsored a riot each year known as the "Technique Rush". An area was roped off, outside of which hundreds of exciting undergraduates waited for the signal to start. In the April, 1920 rush, at 4:20 p.m., an airplane (a recently invented expensive toy) passed overhead and dropped a paddle by parachute. At that point the "annual carnage" began. Howling students scrambled for the paddle that entitled them to the first free copy, autographed by the acting president of the Institute, of Technique 1921. "The only limitations placed on the fight for this book are that the scrambling must stop when one of the (managing) board fires a pistol," announced The Tech.

After this initial rush, the participants were pushed back and prepared for another rush for 20 paddles representing 20 autographed copies of Technique. Once again everyone strained at the ropes. On the signal, they rushed to The Hut, a tem-

porary structure containing the 20 paddles.

After 21 hard-fighting and lucky Techmen had all the paddles, everyone retired to the central lobby to receive the books in a more peaceful manner.

Radio Records

1MX, the station of the MIT radio society, was exceedingly active from the end of the First World War right through the 1920's. In October of 1919 the radio society acquired \$7,000 worth of radio equipment. 1MX was the center of a great deal of interest during the 20's because of the great interest and boom in radio in that period. The Technology station set several long distance transmission records, sponsored lectures and movies, and often was publicized for its activities on the firstpage of The Tech.

Freshman-Sophomore rivalry underwent a change in the late 1920's. A trend formed toward moderation and fair play, and Field Day began to assume its present form of 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 expulsion to any student hurting the prestige of the Institute by disorderly or improper conduct.

The Parade

The Senior Class of 1922 has "finally secured a parade permit for the day of the (senior) picnic and the class will march down Washington Street from Kneeland to Summer and Hawley Streets. It is understood," said The Tech article, "that a detail of police will be provided to guide the men through the streets in case they are unable to find their way . . ."

MIT intercollegiate teams were "bombing" New England in 1926. Victory after victory came to the Tech squads, reaching a high point in May when three engineer crews from as many Harvard crews in an important New England meet. Institute teams also took most of the other events, to complete a great triumph that surprised the experts. However, this represents only one of the peaks in the successful expansion of MIT's athletic program.

This decade, 1919-1928, nurtured by generous financial contributions from alumni and prominent philanthropists, the dynamic spirit of the Institute has carried it to national prominence.

We at Monsanto, with our many graduates of MIT who have contributed so substantially to our progress and, indeed, to the progress of all industry, would like to congratulate "THE TECH" on its Diamond Anniversary. The publications of a school are the reflection of its character and the history of "THE TECH" has faithfully mirrored the high standards and ideals of MIT.

MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY



Samuel Wesley Stratton, President of the Institute from 1923 to 1930, Chairman of the Executive Committee and of the Corporation from 1930 until his passing in 1931. First director of the National Bureau of Standards.

1929 - 1939: Expansion Despite Depression

1929

The Tech, in their issue coming out on the Ides of March, reported that *Voo Doo* had just passed through a period of crisis. Coming as a climax to the controversial February, 1929 issue of the magazine, the Institute Committee had appointed a committee to investigate *Voo Doo's* status on campus and then report at the next meeting whether or not *Voo Doo* should be allowed to continue as a Technology publication. This action had been taken after the Executive Committee had recommended to the Institute Committee that it disapproved of the type of magazine that *Voo Doo* had published as its last issue. Earl Glen, the proxy for the General Manager of *Voo Doo* stated that the magazine had been forced to print the type of issue under discussion because of its financial condition. As evidence that the "smutty" magazine is popular at the Institute, he stated that the February "Back Bay Number" had been sold out in one day. With the opinion of *The Tech* and the student body advocating leniency, the Institute Committee only requested that the present managing board resign and that the magazine comply with rules of decency in the future. Thus, we still have the legendary "Phos" with us today.

The fall term showed the Institute with 80 acres and a total enrollment of three thousand and thirty-seven, an increase of two hundred and nineteen over the same time for the previous year. The class of 1933 participated in the fourth annual acquaintance trip to Camp Massapoag in Dunstable, Mass.

October saw the appointment by President Samuel W. Stratton of Harold E. Lobdell '17 to the position of the Dean of Undergraduate Students. Dean Lobdell had been Assistant Dean for the preceding eight years and since the death of Dean Henry P. Talbot '85 in 1927, had been in charge of the office. He took office as the third Dean of the Institute, the first having been Alfred E. Burton, dean from 1902 to 1921.

1930

The year 1930 brought with it notable events, prominent among which were the raising of tuition from 400 to 500 dollars, the second one hundred increase in three years. Secondary to this was the elopement of the TCA president.

The spring term of 1930 brought with it the election to the Chairmanship of the Executive Committee and the Corporation of President Stratton. Formerly the first Director of the Bureau of Standards in Washington, a position he held from 1901 to 1923, Dr. Stratton had stepped from this office to assume the leadership of the Institute in 1923. Together with the announcement of Dr. Stratton's appointment to the chairmanship was that of the promotion of Dr. Karl Taylor Compton to President of MIT. Dr. Compton, before his promotion to the Presidency, had been head of the Physics Department at Princeton and was considered one of the foremost physicists and educators in the country.

Another change in Institute features at this time was the planned construction of a new dormitory, behind Walker Memorial. With its capacity of 200, this addition increased the Institute's dormitory accommodations to 620 students.

At this time the freshman curricu-

lum was revised with the decision to devote the whole of first year physics to mechanics and shift the course in Optics to the sophomore year. A slight reduction in the number of hours of the freshman chemistry course and the synthesis of Mechanical Drawing and Descriptive Geometry into one course were also decided upon at this time.

Somewhat later in the same term the course in Business and Engineering Administration was made an autonomous department and placed under a head separate from the Department of Economics and Statistics. These changes were to take effect the following autumn. It was noted by

584 members of the class of 1930 received degrees at the sixty-third commencement. At the same time *The Tech* reported the creation of a "stipendous" student loan fund of \$4,200,000 by Dr. Gerard Swope '95, the president of the General Electric Company and a member of the Corporation.

This term was also one of further expansion as the announcement of planned construction of three more buildings was made. Among these is the present building five.

Also significant in this month was the adoption of a scholastic rating system, the birth of the "cum." This cumulative system of grading had been arrived at after three years of study and development and had the stated purpose of allowing the parents and students to clearly understand the standards which governed the action of the faculty in the determination of the academic record of a student.

The treasurer's report for the fiscal year ending June, 1930 showed that the Institute's expenditures had been almost 4 million dollars for this period.

The year was capped with the refusal of the Cambridge fire department to permit the traditional freshman bonfire. Here they had annually destroyed their freshman ties and follow this with the commemorative planting of a tree.

1931

Col. Frank L. Locke, '06, Personnel Director of the Division of Industrial Cooperation and Research, in an interview with *The Tech* said 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."

As an outgrowth of experiment by the Department of Business and Engineering Administration, an "Industrial Practice" option was established for course XV. Features of this option were to be the requirement of supervised remunerative work in the summers of the third and fourth years and considerable freedom in the election of engineering subjects in the fourth year.

The fall term quickly assumed a tragic note as President Stratton died of a heart attack at his home. As President Compton stated at this time, "Dr. Stratton's death is 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 sent from President Hoover and all parts of the nation.

The end of 1931 marked the 50th anniversary of *The Tech*.

1932

Following pressure by President Compton, an air training unit was finally established in the ROTC advanced course at the Institute by the War Department.

In March Dr. Compton announced plans for subdividing the Institute into schools and the appointment of Dr. Vannevar Bush '16 as the first Vice-President of the Institute. Dr. Bush had been a member of the Faculty of electrical engineering since 1923. His appointment also involved election as a member of the Corporation. Plans for subdivision included formation of the School of Engineering, School of Science, School of Architecture, Division of Humanities, Division of Industrial Cooperation, and explicit recognition of the Graduate School under new academic organization.

A Central Square police captain shed light on an oft-pondered question when he revealed during a spring interview that Tech men didn't drink as much and aren't as "naughty" as Harvard men.

Degrees were presented to 467 in June. Col. Locke of the Personnel Department estimated that 30% of the class had definitely been placed. Registration for the fall term was 311 below the figures of the previous year as the depression began to take its toll.

Tech Show, forced into a receivership by the depression, was put back on its feet in the fall term by payment of eleven hundred dollar liabilities by the Institute Committee.

For the second consecutive year the Institute offered free courses for engineers and architects out of employment.

The depression also forced changes in course VI-A, the Electrical Engineering cooperative course. In view of the hard times it was thought to be unfair both to the student and the workman to continue the cooperative course. The course was altered so that students would not miss any of the work required by the course.

In a ballot sponsored by *The Tech*, President Hoover took about 65% of the Institute ballots cast in the largest straw vote ever held at the Institute. Roosevelt also lost second place to Socialist Norman Thomas.

1933

The pinch of the depression was felt by students and faculty as the bank holiday and crisis made it increasingly difficult to cash checks. Walker meal tickets were made available to those students who found themselves in financial straits. The Tech announced that it would accept meal tickets in lieu of cash. Tech Show accepted bank and student account checks in payment for tickets to their production. The Glee Club also extended credit on tickets, as did the Dormitory Committee which took IOU's at their dance. Despite the extension of the Bank Holiday, the Bursar's office continued to pay out allotted amounts and employees received half-salaries.

Enrollment for the fall term decreased once again. The drop was 224 to a total registration of 2584.

1934

In April more than 200 Tech students went to work at jobs provided by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. According to the regulations of the organization earnings could not exceed fifteen dollars a month.

Also occurring in this month was the chartering of a Sigma Xi Chapter, at the Institute along with the initiation of 41 members into this national honorary scientific fraternity. Included in this number were President Compton and Dean Bush.

Also making headlines at this time was the jailing of two Tech men who took part in an anti-Nazi parade of the National Student League.

1935

The spring term was marked by the death of Dr. Alfred E. Burton, the first Dean of the Institute, who held office from 1902 to 1922.

Another change was the appointment of Edward L. Moreland to succeed Professor Dugald Jackson as head of the electrical engineering department.

An anti-war strike committee partially composed of Tech students attempted to stage a demonstration. This was part of a combined movement of students of 95 colleges in the United States to voice a protest against war and Fascism. The strike, which met with boing and derision at the Institute, occurred on the eighteenth anniversary of the entrance of



Karl Taylor Compton, president of the Institute from 1930 to 1949, and chairman of the Corporation from 1944 to 1955. Under Compton's leadership MIT became a "university of the sciences" and assumed national technical leadership. Compton guided Technology through the critical war years.

the United States into the First World War.

The class of '35 graduated in a spirit of optimism as job prospects had begun to improve. The fall term proved indicative of improved economic conditions as more than 600 freshmen registered.

Field Day was marked by the elimination of the traditional egg and garbage barrage. The sophomores still managed to win.

1936

In an attempt to determine the trend of political thought among students and faculty, *The Tech* discovered that the Institute in general was not in favor of the New Deal, and that the great majority condemned the Teachers' Oath Bill.

The spring of '36 also saw the starting of construction on a sailing pavilion opposite Walker Memorial.

Another change on the Institute scene took place when Professor B. Alden Thresher replaced the retiring James L. Tryon as Director of Admissions. Changes in admissions requirements made Mathematics, English, and Physics the only prerequisites for admission.

In April the first all-Technology peace conference was held. Pacifists, defencists, scientists, militarists, and satirists all had their say in the largest peace meeting in the history of the school.

Celebration of two anniversaries marked the June Alumni Day. 1936 marked the seventy-fifth year since the Institute had been granted its charter and the twentieth since it had moved from Boston to its site in Cambridge.

The fifteen coed members of the class of '40 set a record in the fall.

President Compton called for a twelve and a half million dollar program of expansion of educational activities and enlargement of facilities for student welfare.

The compulsory feature of the ROTC program was eliminated for conscientious objects at this time.

The end of the year was noted by a bitter controversy over hazing practices such as kidnapping and head shaving. Institute Committee voted official condemnation of kidnapping and recommendation of Faculty discipline for offenders. Fraternity hazing was not subject to the new ruling.

1937

In a speech before the American Student Union President Compton expressed that the Massachusetts Teachers' Oath Bill was entirely useless and ineffective. He blamed its passage on hysteria caused by "red scares." Boxing was dropped from the list

of recognized Institute sports through a decision of the Athletic Association.

With the uncertainty of future gift and endowments contributing to a insecurity regarding future income, President Compton announced a raise of tuition to \$600.

Plans were at this time laid for the construction of a new architectural building, to be built on Massachusetts Avenue.

In November the Riverbank Cour Hotel was purchased by the Institute for use as a Graduate House.

1938

Moved to make its readers aware of the effect of the international situation on the Institute community. *The Tech* surveyed Institute opinion and discovered that the students were in favor of an "unofficial boycott" of Japanese goods.

The pollsters also discovered later in the year that the students and faculty were predominantly for Optional ROTC at this time.

The fall term was notable for the appointment of James R. Killian '26, editor of the *Technology Review*, and treasurer of the Alumni Association to the newly created post of Executive Assistant to the President. Professor Frederick G. Fassett, Jr., of the English Department, assumed the position of editor of the *Review*.

In November President Compton presided over a Nazi Protest Meeting, in which students and faculty members came together in objection and protest against the persecution of Jews and Catholics in Germany.

1939

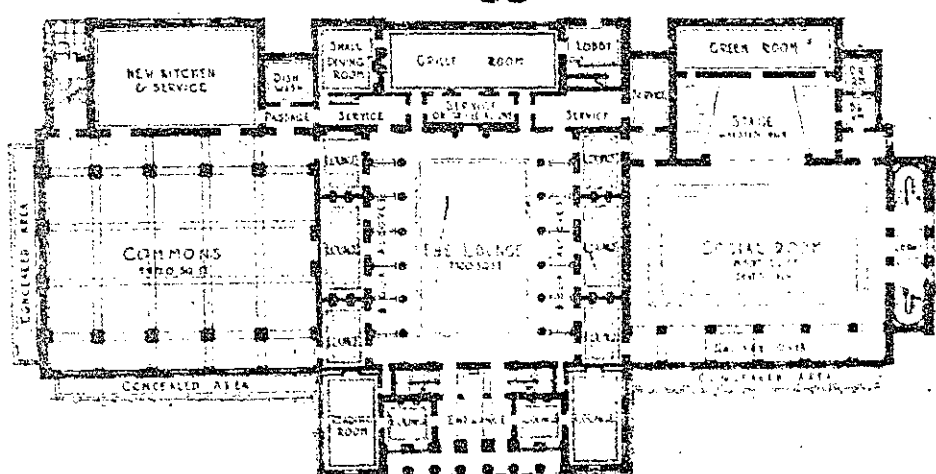
As part of President Roosevelt's plan to train 20,000 pilots a year, the Institute in conjunction with the Civil Air Authority and \$100,000 from the National Youth Foundation, initiated an experimental program for 20 selected Technology students who would receive training as reserve pilots.

In 1939 TCA discontinued their "Tech in Turkey" project in which TCA and Roberts College of Turkey had intermittently since 1928 divided expenses in sending a Tech graduate to Roberts College to teach in the engineering department. The contemporary world political situation and the cost of the program forced the dropping of the program.

In September the Institute Committee allotted funds for and approved intercollegiate football involving all four classes.

Appropriately, the year ended on a political note with a speech at the Institute by Earl Browder, then Secretary of the Communist Party of America. In contrast to lectures Browder had given at other schools, this was surprisingly well ordered.

Plans For Bigger Walker



One-time projected view of a plan for an enlarged Walker Memorial Building.

1940 - 1949: Measure Of Stature

The early days of 1940 were the calm before the storm.

From *The Tech*, Feb. 16, 1940: Tennis Court Lights Get \$2,500; Athletic \$2,832; Wintry Blasts Halt Classes as Skiers Ski. Weather conditions break Long Time Record; 80-Mile Wind; Tech Fencers Beat Harvard, Win N. E. Title.

But on March 8: "The buried hatset was dug up again Wednesday evening when dormitory members the two lower-classes got together a friendly riot. After everyone got to the spirit of the affair, water began running through the halls and phomores began running into water. When the Sophs got organized, they began a trek through the halls with ladders to pick up any Frosh who had been so unfortunate as to become separated from his compatriots. The title "Blitzkrieg" ended about one o'clock without any major casualties. Percussions are expected in the near future.

The European war was beginning to weigh on Institute minds.

On March 22: "Dr. Compton Will preside on Peace Day; President, Dean Adwell, and Two Students Are To Speak—"How can we best keep the United States out of war . . .?"

Apparently the concern for peace does not include the local scene.

Tech-Harvard Battle

On 3 May, 1940: "A mechanized detachment of invading Harvard 'Blitzkriegers' Wednesday night met with expected resistance at the Technology main line of defense and retreated in confusion leaving on the field 25 pairs of pants, a pair of underwear shorts, and one leather belt. The title followed a similar one of the night before.

Official casualties were high on both sides with seven Harvard participants being jailed for their activities Wednesday evening and two Tech men Wednesday night."

MIT in 1940 saw an unbeaten track team.

From the 21 May *The Tech*: "Track-Team Finish Unbeaten Season With 50 Win in Brown Meet."

Alumni Pool Dedicated

The seemingly endless additions are being made to plant. For on the 4th: "The Alumni Swimming Pool, latest addition to the Institute's expanding athletic facilities, was formally presented by Mr. Harry E. Brewster, president-elect of the Alumni Association, to President Karl Compton at a dedication ceremony April 15 yesterday afternoon. The program was held in conjunction with Alumni Day."

Summer was quiet for the Institute on 27 Sept.: "The Freshman Camp Lake Massapoag acquired a record of freshmen today. A thousand copies of newspapers have also been ordered to help make the cots warmer for the campers. In spite of this provision all freshmen are advised to sleep in their clothes, not only for additional warmth but also for readiness against midnight forays by raiding sophomores.

During their stay in camp, freshmen have the opportunity to meet their classmates in group sports such as baseball, basketball, football, and swimming. They will also receive addresses from captains and managers of sports and officers of the various activities who will later answer questions of interested freshmen.

Sophs Dunked

The Freshmen were a hardy band. *The Tech* on October 1: "Sophomore dignity suffered a severe jolt last weekend when the Class of '41 was led by a big frosh and his bugle sounded all attempts by the Sophs to their camp at Lake Massapoag.

At 3 a.m. Saturday morning this sound Gabriel sounded the alarm sent the vigilant frosh pouring from their tents. They proceeded to annihilate a small band of upperclassmen just entering the grounds. The sophs began to 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.

"The soph president, Robert S. Reebie, received the traditional ducking in the lake at the hands of his unsympathetic enemies."

Again, violent action was favored only locally as a *The Tech* showed on October 11: "Sell Britain Anything, but No War in Europe, is Student Opinion; 68.7% Do Not Want War Unless Americas are Attacked, But 52.1% Expect Conflict."

Building Boom

Construction was soon again invading the MIT campus. In *The Tech* of April 15, 1941: "With steam shovels plowing up the concrete foundations of the parking lot east of the dome, construction was begun yesterday morning on a large new half million dollar laboratory for the rapidly expanding Chemical Engineering Department, which now has more than 400 students.

"The new laboratory is the third important building project to be undertaken by Tech this year. With the Sloan Aeronautical Engineering Building (Bldg. 33) and the new Military Science storeroom (Bldg. 20) nearing completion, the Chemical Engineering Laboratory (Bldg. 12) is scheduled to be completed next November."

Not only the ground was devastated in '41 for 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."

And of course: "Sophs, Frosh Wrest for Pants; 300 Participate in Riots Outside Bldg. 6 Last Night."

War!

On Dec. 7—war! MIT reacted quickly. "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 . . ."

In Cambridge there were still affairs to be attended to: "Varsity Wrestlers Floor Harvard Grapplers 18-16 for First Time in Twelve Years" (December 16).

Accelerated Schedules

On the seventeenth of December the Institute was greeted with: "EXTRA! GRADUATION SET FOR APRIL 27; COMPTON CALLS OPEN MEETING; Accelerated Schedule Affects Seniors Only; Classes Start Feb. 2; Dates are moved for all events of Class of '42 in speed-up."

The pace soon was quicker still. On Feb. 27, 1942 in *The Tech*: "Members of the present Junior Class will begin their senior year next June 8, and continue at school most of the summer, it was decided at the meeting of the Institute faculty last Wednesday. The acceleration of the schedule will permit the Class of 1943 to graduate in February, 1943."

The war called for quick expansion. On Mar. 13: "Acting at the request of the United States Government, the Institute will immediately begin dismantlement of the Hangar Gym in order to make room for urgent war construction. A temporary building for Government use will be erected. In his statement to the presidents of the Institute Committee and the MITAA, President Compton said, "In order to provide additional space for urgent war activities at the Institute, we must erect as quickly as possible a large temporary building . . ." The Hangar Gym site is now occupied by the Compton Laboratory.

With expansion sometimes comes progress. In the April 17 *The Tech*: "Technology's phone system, which, since 1916, has been manually operated, was inaugurated as a dial system on Saturday afternoon, April 11, when Dr. Compton dialed a call to Prof. Edward L. Moreland, Dean of Engineering."

In 1942 MIT graduated its first speed-up class. "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."

Rationing

The war was always present. "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."

Some campus business went on as usual. On November 17: "Vu, MIT's pictorial magazine, opens its new year with a big 24 page issue. This issue, first of three, will be published during the week of December 7. The staff expects an even better year than last year, when over 1500 copies were sold."

Cocoanut Grove Fire

On the first of December *The Tech* reported: "Cocoanut Grove Fire Takes Lives of Three Technology Students; Disaster Kills Four From Other Branches of the Institute."

The speed-up program was still accelerating. In the January 8, 1943 issue of *The Tech*: "New Academic Schedule Calls for Year-Round Program for Three Years; Frosh to Enter in June; To Study During Summer."

The army moved in. On the 19th of January: "Senior House To Be Fully Evacuated By February 5, Old Dorms By March 1; Only Upper Four Floors of Dorms Will Be Affected; Rooms To Be Occupied By Armed Forces." On February 9: "Most Students Face Active Duty By June Regardless of Status." And finally on March 2: "ARMY TO TAKE DORMS; All Civilians To Vacate By Saturday For Army Specialists Training Program."

Some things slowed down. In the March 12 issue of *The Tech*: "The Tech Will Be Published Once A Week."

On April 16: "James R. Killian Is Appointed Exec. Vice-President."

At times history seems timeless. In the July 30 issue of *The Tech* there appeared: "Freshmen Now Required To Wear Neckerchiefs, Say Rallying Sophomores; Red and Gray Scarfs To Be Sold Next Week, Worn Until Christmas."

"Sons of MIT"

MIT needed a school song. On April 7, 1943: "This issue *The Tech* takes pleasure in presenting the words and music of a new MIT song, 'Sons of MIT.' Written by John B. Wilbur '26, Professor of Structural Engineering at the Institute, and arranged by Frank D. Gage '22. 'Sons of MIT' was first presented at the Alumni Banquet on Feb. 26, where it won great acclaim."

In its December first issue *The Tech* announced: "Corporation Member Appointed Secretary of State; E. R. Stettinius, of MIT Corporation, Receives High Post."

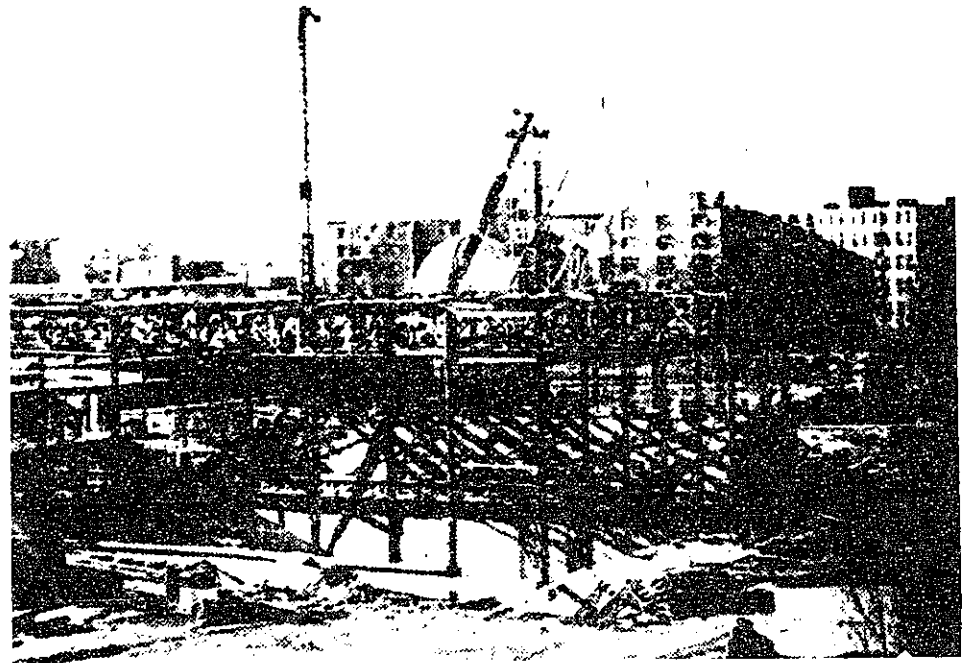
V-E Ceremonies

On May 11, 1945: "Thousands Attend V-E Ceremonies in Great Court."

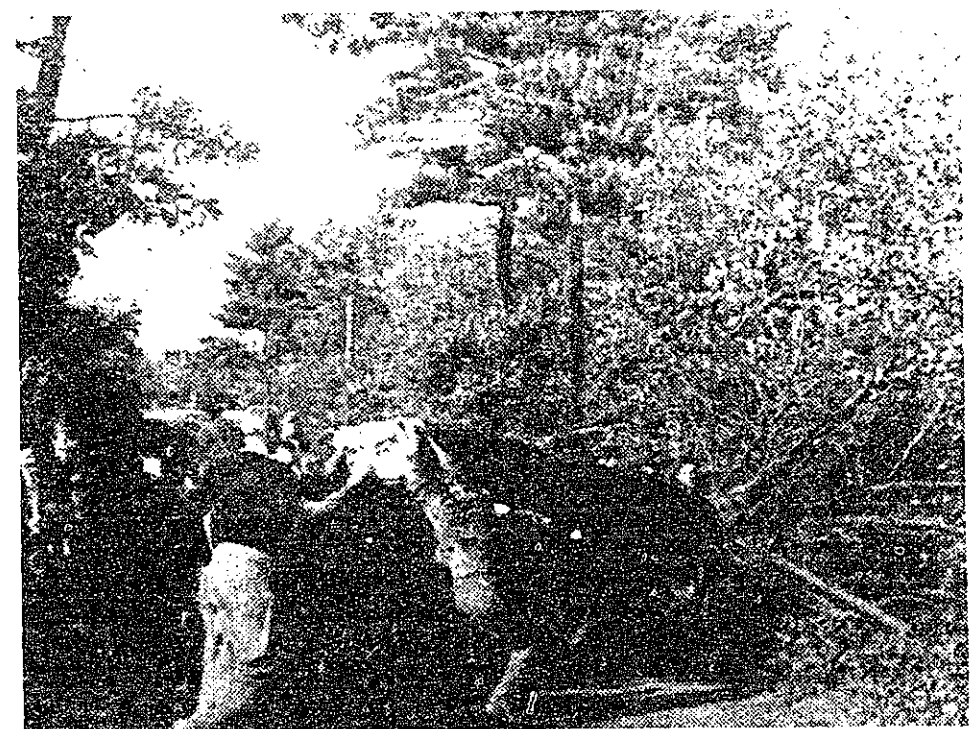
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1929 - 1939: Expansion Despite Depression

1929

The Tech, in their issue coming out on the Ides of March, reported that *Voo Doo* had just passed through a period of crisis. Coming as a climax to the controversial February, 1929 issue of the magazine, the Institute Committee had appointed a committee to investigate *Voo Doo's* status on campus and then report at the next meeting whether or not *Voo Doo* should be allowed to continue as a Technology publication. This action had been taken after the Executive Committee had recommended to the Institute Committee that it disapproved of the type of magazine that *Voo Doo* had published as its last issue. Earl Glen, the proxy for the General Manager of *Voo Doo* stated that the magazine had been forced to print the type of issue under discussion because of its financial condition. As evidence that the "smutty" magazine is popular at the Institute, he stated that the February "Back Bay Number" had been sold out in one day. With the opinion of *The Tech* and the student body advocating leniency, the Institute Committee only requested that the present managing board resign and that the magazine comply with rules of decency in the future. Thus, we still have the legendary "Phos" with us today.

The fall term showed the Institute with 80 acres and a total enrollment of three thousand and thirty-seven, an increase of two hundred and nineteen over the same time for the previous year. The class of 1933 participated in the fourth annual acquaintance trip to Camp Massapoag in Dunstable, Mass.

October saw the appointment by President Samuel W. Stratton of Harold E. Lobdell '17 to the position of the Dean of Undergraduate Students. Dean Lobdell had been Assistant Dean for the preceding eight years and since the death of Dean Henry P. Talbot '85 in 1927, had been in charge of the office. He took office as the third Dean of the Institute, the first having been Alfred E. Burton, dean from 1902 to 1921.

1930

The year 1930 brought with it notable events, prominent among which were the raising of tuition from 400 to 500 dollars, the second one hundred increase in three years. Secondary to this was the elopement of the TCA president.

The spring term of 1930 brought with it the election to the Chairmanship of the Executive Committee and the Corporation of President Stratton. Formerly the first Director of the Bureau of Standards in Washington, a position he held from 1901 to 1923, Dr. Stratton had stepped from this office to assume the leadership of the Institute in 1923. Together with the announcement of Dr. Stratton's appointment to the chairmanship was that of the promotion of Dr. Karl Taylor Compton to President of MIT. Dr. Compton, before his promotion to the Presidency, had been head of the Physics Department at Princeton and was considered one of the foremost physicists and educators in the country.

Another change in Institute features at this time was the planned construction of a new dormitory, behind Walker Memorial. With its capacity of 200, this addition increased the Institute's dormitory accommodations to 620 students.

At this time the freshman curricu-

lum was revised with the decision to devote the whole of first year physics to mechanics and shift the course in Optics to the sophomore year. A slight reduction in the number of hours of the freshman chemistry course and the synthesis of Mechanical Drawing and Descriptive Geometry into one course were also decided upon at this time.

Somewhat later in the same term the course in Business and Engineering Administration was made an autonomous department and placed under a head separate from the Department of Economics and Statistics. These changes were to take effect the following autumn. It was noted by 584 members of the class of 1930 received degrees at the sixty-third commencement. At the same time *The Tech* reported the creation of a "stupendous" student loan fund of \$4,200,000 by Dr. Gerard Swope '95, the president of the General Electric Company and a member of the Corporation.

This term was also one of further expansion as the announcement of planned construction of three more buildings was made. Among these is the present building five.

Also significant in this month was the adoption of a scholastic rating system, the birth of the "cum." This cumulative system of grading had been arrived at after three years of study and development and had the stated purpose of allowing the parents and students to clearly understand the standards which governed the action of the faculty in the determination of the academic record of a student.

The treasurer's report for the fiscal year ending June, 1930 showed that the Institute's expenditures had been almost 4 million dollars for this period.

The year was capped with the refusal of the Cambridge fire department to permit the traditional freshman bonfire. Here they had annually destroyed their freshman ties and follow this with the commemorative planting of a tree.

1931

Col. Frank L. Locke, '06, Personnel Director of the Division of Industrial Cooperation and Research, in an interview with *The Tech* said 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."

As an outgrowth of experiment by the Department of Business and Engineering Administration, an "Industrial Practice" option was established for course XV. Features of this option were to be the requirement of supervised remunerative work in the summers of the third and fourth years and considerable freedom in the election of engineering subjects in the fourth year.

The fall term quickly assumed a tragic note as President Stratton died of a heart attack at his home. As President Compton stated at this time, "Dr. Stratton's death is 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 sent from President Hoover and all parts of the nation.

The end of 1931 marked the 50th anniversary of *The Tech*.

1932

Following pressure by President Compton, an air training unit was finally established in the ROTC advanced course at the Institute by the War Department.

In March Dr. Compton announced plans for subdividing the Institute into schools and the appointment of Dr. Vannevar Bush '16 as the first Vice-President of the Institute. Dr. Bush had been a member of the Faculty of electrical engineering since 1923. His appointment also involved election as a member of the Corporation. Plans for subdivision included formation of the School of Engineering, School of Science, School of Architecture, Division of Humanities, Division of Industrial Cooperation, and explicit recognition of the Graduate School under new academic organization.

A Central Square police captain shed light on an oft-pondered question when he revealed during a spring interview that Tech men didn't drink as much and aren't as "naughty" as Harvard men.

Degrees were presented to 467 in June. Col. Locke of the Personnel Department estimated that 30% of the class had definitely been placed. Registration for the fall term was 311 below the figures of the previous year as the depression began to take its toll.

Tech Show, forced into a receivership by the depression, was put back on its feet in the fall term by payment of eleven hundred dollar liabilities by the Institute Committee.

For the second consecutive year the Institute offered free courses for engineers and architects out of employment.

The depression also forced changes in course VI-A, the Electrical Engineering cooperative course. In view of the hard times it was thought to be unfair both to the student and the workman to continue the cooperative course. The course was altered so that students would not miss any of the work required by the course.

In a ballot sponsored by The Tech, President Hoover took about 65% of the Institute ballots cast in the largest straw vote ever held at the Institute. Roosevelt also lost second place to Socialist Norman Thomas.

1933

The pinch of the depression was felt by students and faculty as the bank holiday and crisis made it increasingly difficult to cash checks. Walker meal tickets were made available to those students who found themselves in financial straits. The Tech announced that it would accept meal tickets in lieu of cash. Tech Show accepted bank and student account checks in payment for tickets to their production. The Glee Club also extended credit on tickets, as did the Dormitory Committee which took IOU's at their dance. Despite the extension of the Bank Holiday, the Bursar's office continued to pay out allotted amounts and employees received half-salaries.

Enrollment for the fall term decreased once again. The drop was 224 to a total registration of 2584.

1934

In April more than 200 Tech students went to work at jobs provided by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. According to the regulations of the organization earnings could not exceed fifteen dollars a month.

Also occurring in this month was the chartering of a Sigma Xi Chapter, at the Institute along with the initiation of 41 members into this national honorary scientific fraternity. Included in this number were President Compton and Dean Bush.

Also making headlines at this time was the jailing of two Tech men who took part in an anti-Nazi parade of the National Student League.

1935

The spring term was marked by the death of Dr. Alfred E. Burton, the first Dean of the Institute, who held office from 1902 to 1922.

Another change was the appointment of Edward L. Moreland to succeed Professor Dugald Jackson as head of the electrical engineering department.

An anti-war strike committee partially composed of Tech students attempted to stage a demonstration. This was part of a combined movement of students of 95 colleges in the United States to voice a protest against war and Fascism. The strike, which met with boing and derision at the Institute, occurred on the eighteenth anniversary of the entrance of



Karl Taylor Compton, president of the Institute from 1930 to 1949, and chairman of the Corporation from 1944 to 1955. Under Compton's leadership MIT became a "university of the sciences" and assumed national technical leadership. Compton guided Technology through the critical war years.

the United States into the First World War.

The class of '35 graduated in a spirit of optimism as job prospects had begun to improve. The fall term proved indicative of improved economic conditions as more than 600 freshmen registered.

Field Day was marked by the elimination of the traditional egg and garbage barrage. The sophomores still managed to win.

1936

In an attempt to determine the trend of political thought among students and faculty, The Tech discovered that the Institute in general was not in favor of the New Deal, and that the great majority condemned the Teachers' Oath Bill.

The spring of '36 also saw the starting of construction on a sailing pavilion opposite Walker Memorial.

Another change on the Institute scene took place when Professor B. Alden Thresher replaced the retiring James L. Tryon as Director of Admissions. Changes in admissions requirements made Mathematics, English, and Physics the only prerequisites for admission.

In April the first all-Technology peace conference was held. Pacifists, defencists, scientists, militarists, and satirists all had their say in the largest peace meeting in the history of the school.

Celebration of two anniversaries marked the June Alumni Day. 1936 marked the seventy-fifth year since the Institute had been granted its charter and the twentieth since it had moved from Boston to its site in Cambridge.

The fifteen coed members of the class of '40 set a record in the fall.

President Compton called for a twelve and a half million dollar program of expansion of educational activities and enlargement of facilities for student welfare.

The compulsory feature of the ROTC program was eliminated for conscientious objects at this time.

The end of the year was noted by a bitter controversy over hazing practices such as kidnapping and head shaving. Institute Committee voted official condemnation of kidnapping and recommendation of Faculty discipline for offenders. Fraternity hazing was not subject to the new ruling.

1937

In a speech before the American Student Union President Compton expressed that the Massachusetts Teachers' Oath Bill was entirely useless and ineffective. He blamed its passage on hysteria caused by "red scares."

Boxing was dropped from the list

of recognized Institute sports through a decision of the Athletic Association.

With the uncertainty of future gifts and endowments contributing to an insecurity regarding future income President Compton announced a raise of tuition to \$600.

Plans were at this time laid for the construction of a new architecture building, to be built on Massachusetts Avenue.

In November the Riverbank Court Hotel was purchased by the Institute for use as a Graduate House.

1938

Moved to make its readers aware of the effect of the international situation on the Institute community, The Tech surveyed Institute opinion and discovered that the students were in favor of an "unofficial boycott" of Japanese goods.

The pollsters also discovered later in the year that the students and faculty were predominantly for Optional ROTC at this time.

The fall term was notable for the appointment of James R. Killian '26, editor of the *Technology Review*, and treasurer of the Alumni Association, to the newly created post of Executive Assistant to the President. Professor Frederick G. Fassett, Jr., of the English Department, assumed the position of editor of the *Review*.

In November President Compton presided over a Nazi Protest Meeting in which students and faculty members came together in objection and protest against the persecution of Jews and Catholics in Germany.

1939

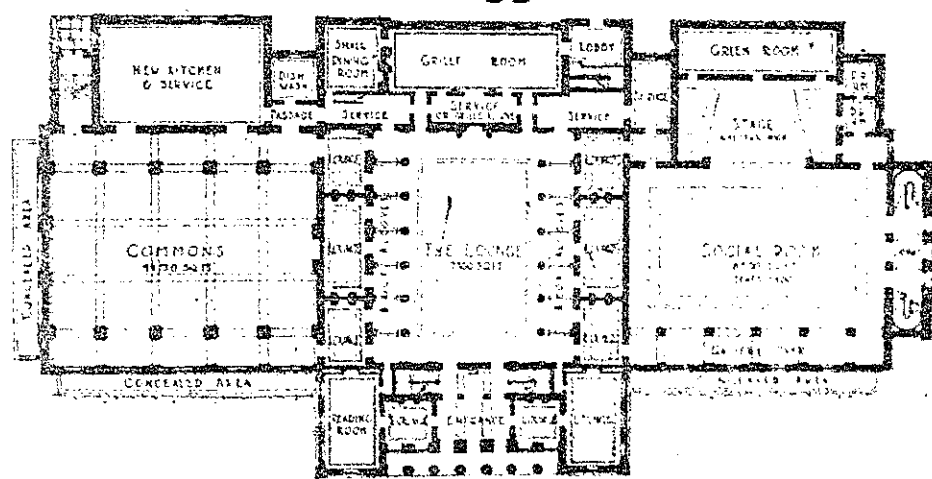
As part of President Roosevelt's plan to train 20,000 pilots a year, the Institute in conjunction with the Civil Air Authority and \$100,000 from the National Youth Foundation, initiated an experimental program for 20 selected Technology students who would receive training as reserve pilots.

In 1939 TCA discontinued their "Tech in Turkey" project in which TCA and Roberts College of Turkey had intermittently since 1928 divided expenses in sending a Tech graduate to Roberts College to teach in the engineering department. The contemporary world political situation and the cost of the program forced the dropping of the program.

In September the Institute Committee allotted funds for and approved intercollegiate football involving all four classes.

Appropriately, the year ended on a political note with a speech at the Institute by Earl Browder, then Secretary of the Communist Party of America. In contrast to lectures Browder had given at other schools, this was surprisingly well ordered.

Plans For Bigger Walker



One-time projected view of a plan for an enlarged Walker Memorial Building.

1940 - 1949: Measure Of Stature

The early days of 1940 were the calm before the storm.

From *The Tech*, Feb. 16, 1940: Tennis Court Lights Get \$2,500; Athletics, \$2,832; Wintry Blasts Halt Classes as Skiers Ski. Weather conditions break Long Time Record; 80-mile Wind; Tech Fencers Beat Harvard, Win N. E. Title.

But on March 8: "The buried hat was dug up again Wednesday evening when dormitory members of the two lower classes got together in a friendly riot. After everyone got to 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 title "Blitzkrieg" ended about one o'clock without any major casualties. Discussions are expected in the near future.

The European war was beginning to weigh on Institute minds.

On March 22: "Dr. Compton Will reside on Peace Day; President, Dean Aldwell, and Two Students Are To Speak—"How can we best keep the United States out of war . . . ?" Apparently the concern for peace did not include the local scene.

Tech-Harvard Battle

On 3 May, 1940: "A mechanized detachment of invading Harvard 'Blitzkriegers' Wednesday night met with expected resistance at the Technology main line of defense and retreated in confusion leaving on the field 1/2 pairs of pants, a pair of underwear shorts, and one leather belt. The title followed a similar one of the night before.

"Official casualties were high on both sides with seven Harvard participants being jailed for their activities Wednesday evening and two Tech men Wednesday night."

MIT in 1940 saw an unbeaten track team.

From the 21 May *The Tech*: "Trackmen Finish Unbeaten Season With 50 Win in Brown Meet."

Alumni Pool Dedicated

The seemingly endless additions were being made to plant. For on the 4th: "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 Compton at a dedication ceremony 4:15 yesterday afternoon. The program was held in conjunction with Alumni Day."

Summer was quiet for the Institute on 27 Sept.: "The Freshman Camp Lake Massapoag acquired a record 100 freshmen today. A thousand bundles of newspapers have also been secured to help make the cots warmer for the campers. In spite of this protection all freshmen are advised to keep in their clothes, not only for additional warmth but also for readiness against midnight forays by raiding sophomores.

"During their stay in camp, freshmen have the opportunity to meet their classmates in group sports such as baseball, basketball, football, and swimming. They will also receive sport addresses from captains and managers of sports and officers of the various activities who will later answer questions of interested freshmen."

Sophs Dunked

The Freshmen were a hardy band. *The Tech* on October 1: "Sophomore dignity suffered a severe jolt last weekend when the Class of '41 led by a big frosh and his bugle pulsed all attempts by the Sophs to defend their camp at Lake Massapoag.

"At 3 a.m. Saturday morning this loud Gabriel sounded the alarm and sent the vigilant frosh pouring out of their tents. They proceeded to practically annihilate a small band of 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.

"The soph president, Robert S. Reebie, received the traditional ducking in the lake at the hands of his unsympathetic enemies."

Again, violent action was favored only locally as a *The Tech* showed on October 11: "Sell Britain Anything, but No War in Europe, is Student Opinion; 68.7% Do Not Want War Unless Americas are Attacked, But 52.1% Expect Conflict."

Building Boom

Construction was soon again invading the MIT campus. In *The Tech* of April 15, 1941: "With steam shovels plowing up the concrete foundations of the parking lot east of the dome, construction was begun yesterday morning on a large new half million dollar laboratory for the rapidly expanding Chemical Engineering Department, which now has more than 400 students.

"The new laboratory is the third important building project to be undertaken by Tech this year. With the Sloan Aeronautical Engineering Building (Bldg. 33) and the new Military Science storeroom (Bldg. 20) nearing completion, the Chemical Engineering Laboratory (Bldg. 12) is scheduled to be completed next November."

Not only the ground was devastated in '41 for 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."

And of course: "Sophs, Frosh Wrest for Pants; 300 Participate in Riots Outside Bldg. 6 Last Night."

War!

On Dec. 7—war! MIT reacted quickly. "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 . . ."

In Cambridge there were still affairs to be attended to: "Varsity Wrestlers Floor Harvard Grapplers 18-16 for First Time in Twelve Years" (December 16).

Accelerated Schedules

On the seventeenth of December the Institute was greeted with: "EXTRA! GRADUATION SET FOR APRIL 27; COMPTON CALLS OPEN MEETING; Accelerated Schedule Affects Seniors Only; Classes Start Feb. 2; Dates are moved for all events of Class of '42 in speed-up."

The pace soon was quicker still. On Feb. 27, 1942 in *The Tech*: "Members of the present Junior Class will begin their senior year next June 8, and continue at school most of the summer, it was decided at the meeting of the Institute faculty last Wednesday. The acceleration of the schedule will permit the Class of 1943 to graduate in February, 1943."

The war called for quick expansion. On Mar. 13: "Acting at the request of the United States Government, the Institute will immediately begin dismantlement of the Hangar Gym in order to make room for urgent war construction. A temporary building for Government use will be erected. In his statement to the presidents of the Institute Committee and the MITAA, President Compton said, "In order to provide additional space for urgent war activities at the Institute, we must erect as quickly as possible a large temporary building . . ." The Hangar Gym site is now occupied by the Compton Laboratory.

With expansion sometimes comes progress. In the April 17 *The Tech*: "Technology's phone system, which, since 1916, has been manually operated, was inaugurated as a dial system on Saturday afternoon, April 11, when Dr. Compton dialed a call to Prof. Edward L. Moreland, Dean of Engineering."

In 1942 MIT graduated its first speed-up class. "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."

Rationing

The war was always present. "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."

Some campus business went on as usual. On November 17: "Vu, MIT's pictorial magazine, opens its new year with a big 24 page issue. This issue, first of three, will be published during the week of December 7. The staff expects an even better year than last year, when over 1500 copies were sold."

Cocoon Grove Fire

On the first of December *The Tech* reported: "Cocoon Grove Fire Takes Lives of Three Technology Students; Disaster Kills Four From Other Branches of the Institute."

The speed-up program was still accelerating. In the January 8, 1943 issue of *The Tech*: "New Academic Schedule Calls for Year-Round Program for Three Years; Frosh to Enter in June; To Study During Summer."

The army moved in. On the 19th of January: "Senior House To Be Fully Evacuated By February 5, Old Dorms By March 1; Only Upper Four Floors of Dorms Will Be Affected; Rooms To Be Occupied By Armed Forces." On February 9: "Most Students Face Active Duty By June Regardless of Status." And finally on March 2: "ARMY TO TAKE DORMS; All Civilians To Vacate By Saturday For Army Specialists Training Program."

Some things slowed down. In the March 12 issue of *The Tech*: "The Tech Will Be Published Once A Week."

On April 16: "James R. Killian Is Appointed Exec. Vice-President."

At times history seems timeless. In the July 30 issue of *The Tech* there appeared: "Freshmen Now Required To Wear Neckchiefs, Say Rallying Sophomores; Red and Gray Scarfs To Be Sold Next Week, Worn Until Christmas."

"Sons of MIT"

MIT needed a school song. On April 7, 1943: "This issue *The Tech* takes pleasure in presenting the words and music of a new MIT song, "Sons of MIT." Written by John B. Wilbur '26, Professor of Structural Engineering at the Institute, and arranged by Frank D. Gage '22. "Sons of MIT" was first presented at the Alumni Banquet on Feb. 26, where it won great acclaim."

In its December first issue *The Tech* announced: "Corporation Member Appointed Secretary of State; E. R. Stettinius, of MIT Corporation, Receives High Post."

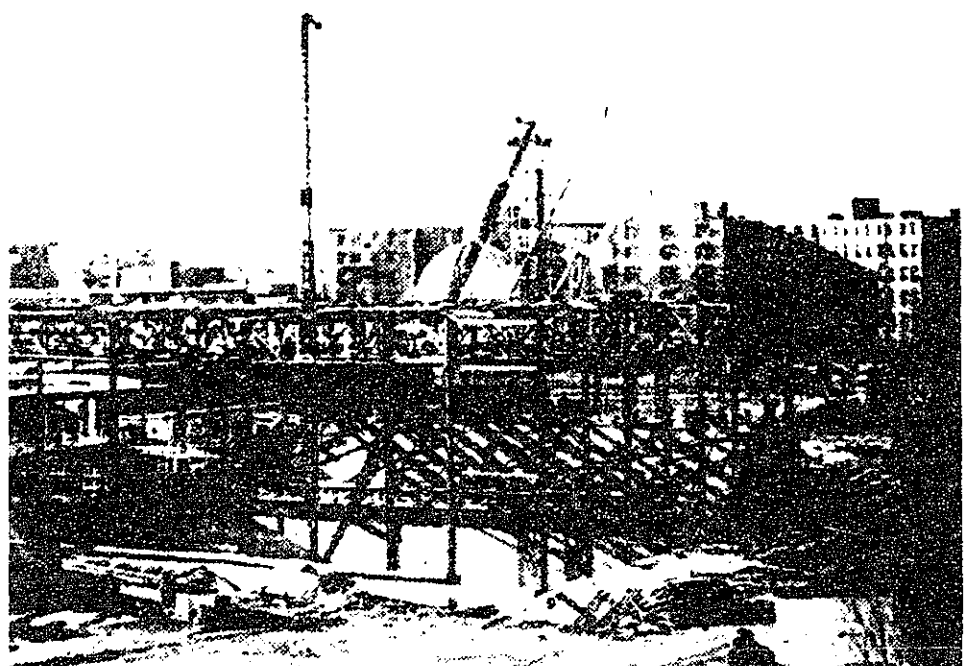
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1949 - 1956: Procession To Prominence

As in the past, the most recent years of the Institute have been characterized by dynamic growth. On February 11, 1949 *The Tech* announced the "plans for the construction of a \$500,000 Hydrodynamics Laboratory and Ship Towing Tank. On the 25th of the same month the new solar house was declared open for occupancy with student Hal B. Reid and his bride doing the honors. Much larger housing advances were seen in the March 10, 1950 *The Tech*, when the Riverside Apartments, now known as Burton House, were purchased to become new undergraduate dormitories and later in the dedication of Baker House. In September of '50 both the new 12 MEV Generator near Building 20, and the new metal processing laboratory were announced.

Academic Changes

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 their new option, Biochemical Engineering. These were followed by the announcement of course XXI and of the founding of the New School for Advanced Studies. Of local interest was the opening of the MIT skating rink for the recreation of the MIT community on the seventh of January in 1955.

Paralleling the Institute's rapid physical and academic expansion, was an increasing tempo in student activity during this period, even if the latter did not always exhibit such a uniform upgrade.

The Great Hoax

The Tech issue of October 14, 1949 reported the unannounced borrowing of one of the then-new MTA streamlined buses by three spirited Tech seniors in order to take an adventure-some trip to Wellesley. The Mass. police thought better of the idea when the Techmen managed to sideswipe a couple of cars on Worcester Turnpike and create general havoc on their way. An even more interesting auto incident occurred a month later that year, on the day the newly-renovated Harvard Bridge was to be opened by no less a dignitary than Governor Dever. As seen through the eyes of *The Tech*, the action went thusly: "... 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 across the bridge in front of the official motorcade. The car, containing about ten *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'."

Possibly the greatest hoax ever perpetrated upon a group of students began its life here at Tech in the pages of the January, 1951 issue of *T.E.N.* An article titled "and now karoso" by a student, allegedly at-

tempted to establish the historical background of a game unfamiliar to the majority of Tech students; namely, karoso. A special "karoso club" was formed of active enthusiasts of the game, and the group petitioned for standing in the Activities Council. The MIT Karoso Club supposedly arranged several intercollegiate contests to be played with a number of small colleges. The service fraternity, Alpha Phi Omega, even listed in its "Events Reminder", a convention of the United States Federation of University Karoso Clubs to be held that year in New York. However, suspicion was aroused when it was discovered that no one in the MIT Karoso Club actually knew the rules of this amazing game that was claimed to be faster than checkers and yet more provocative than chess. Further investigation, led by *The Tech* staff, revealed that no such game did or had ever existed, and the idea was a joke originated by a group of New York students during the previous summer.

Student Government

Meanwhile more serious changes were transpiring in student government. April, 1953, saw Inscomm revamped in a sweeping resolution that removed the activities from individual representation on the committee in favor of a single voice from an activities council. The fraternities were given three seats and the dorms four. Class officers were also declared valid Inscomm members, two speaking for each year. Also the post of Inscomm VP was established as an independent unit, and assigned a special seat on the Committee. This brought our major organ of Student Government to the form now familiar to us.

With this increased activity in the student activity field it was not long before proposals were recorded for a new student-alumni center. The Dec. 14, 1954 issue of *The Tech* announced the results of studies by several members of the MIT Architectural Dept. The enthusiasm aroused by these details among the members of student government led to the establishment of a special fund for the new building. Lack of land and some financial involvements have kept the idea in the dream stage.

During the last eight years MIT has been fortunate in having many of the outstanding leaders of the world appear on its campus. The three-day Convocation that witnessed the transferring of the Presidential laurels from Dr. Carl T. Compton to Dr. James R. Killian in April of 1949 saw Prime Minister Winston Churchill and the then President of the University of Pennsylvania, Harold Stassen, present their views on the world situation.

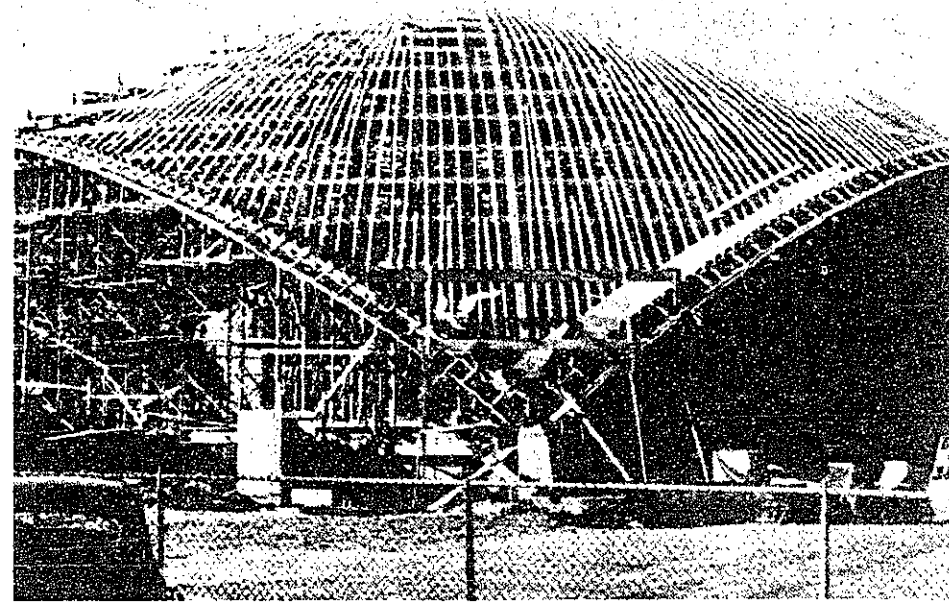
The Thames Cup

Athletically, the MIT lightweight crew dominates our reminiscing period. They captured the Thames Challenge Cup at the Royal Henley Regatta in England during June 1954, and returned the following year to victoriously repeat their feat. The same two years also featured the winning of the National Championship in Sailing by the MIT squad.

The faculty not to be out-done, likewise demonstrated considerable versatility.

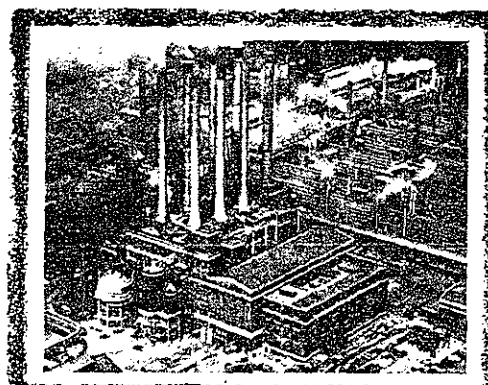
On March 3, 1950 Prof. Hans Mueller talked about a new system of mathematical analysis he had developed for interpreting optics, while only a week earlier the famous mathematician Norbert Wiener spoke on "Alice in Wonderland" before a newly formed student book club. Professor Parry Moon initiated a crusade in April, 1952 to simplify the language of physics claiming that "with the increasing complexities of this modern world, there is no reason to make the learning of its parts any more difficult". There are few in the student body who will not wholeheartedly support this statement.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology has proved the strength of the ideas of its founder, William Barton Rogers during the last seventy-five years, and the future insures the opportunity to reaffirm and fulfill his faith in the outstanding contribution an institute of technology can provide a community, a country, and a better world.

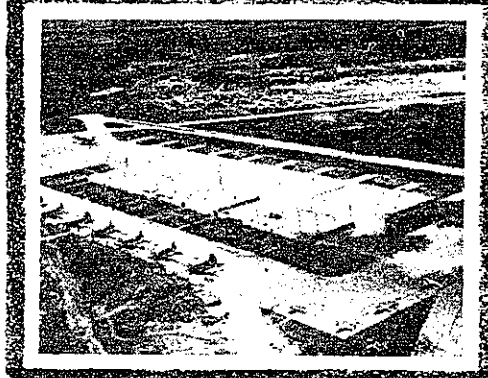


Beams form a weird "roller coaster" as ultra-modern Kresge Auditorium rises. Kresge foundation's gift brought the architecturally acclaimed, acoustically impeccable structure to answer the long-time MIT need and realize Dr. Killian's more than twenty-five year dream.

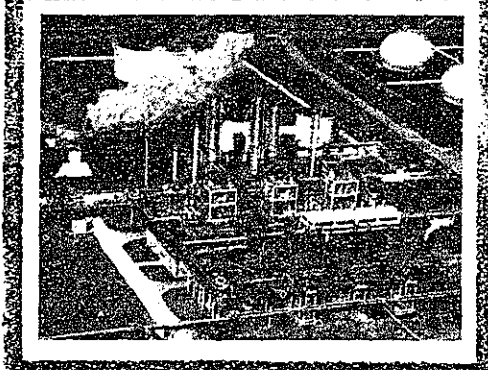
DESIGNS FOR PROFIT... BY KULJIAN



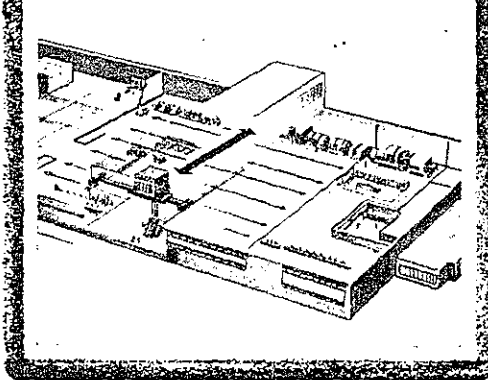
POWER. Ford's Rouge Plant gets another boost in steam generation. The new units, each capable of producing 600,000 lbs. per hr., make highly efficient use of blast furnace gas as well as other fuels. Modernization of the world-famous industrial power plant, including boiler replacement, was accomplished without disruption of service.



AVIATION. The world's largest repair and maintenance hangar—exceeding 1,000,000 sq. ft.—for U.S. Air Force, A.M.C. at Kelly A.F.B., Texas, is designed for processing even the heaviest bombers on a production line basis. Kuljian services are also available to Manufacturers, Airlines, Airports and Fixed Base Operators.



REFINERIES. Sun Oil Company's \$15,000,000 petrochemical plant at Marcus Hook, Pa., covers 20 acres. Designed capacity in excess of 50,000,000 gallons of petrochemicals annually. Kuljian cooperated with Sun Oil engineers to design the pre-fractionation and catalytic reforming sections.



INDUSTRY. New G. E. Apparatus Service Shop and Warehouse in Philadelphia is a striking example of a building properly designed to permit flexibility of operation and future growth. Complete facilities for the repair of industrial, transportation and central station apparatus are maintained here to service the needs of Delaware Valley.

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As Governor Dever prepared to christen the "Harvard" Bridge, a THE TECH flying squadron arrived, equipped with brass band, sleek convertible and—we think—a far more appropriate suggestion for a name. The Governor disagreed.