Journals in a free society have a twofold function. They act as a check on the government, and they provide the informed opinion of the people. The individual, therefore, can, acting as an independent whole, perform these invaluable functions better than any other authority.

The role of the journalist as reporter is a unique position; it is one in which he is neither subservient nor independent, but is given a free rein, both in terms of authority and in terms of integrity. He can, therefore, act as an independent whole, perform these functions better than any other authority.

The position of judgment is not an easy one, for the journalist is expected to be the guardian of truth. Whether or not the investigation or the conclusion was held and an absurd conclusion published Vmhat I Say or Be Investigated. The newspaper makes a tacit agreement with the community, however, that it will attempt to follow these principles.

The responsibilities of the editorial form a tacit agreement with the community. The editor agrees to present arguments which either promote a new and unjustified idea, policy or action; or which criticize a new or unjustified idea, policy or action of interest to either students, faculty or administration. The editor must be, by definition, an argument based on the thesis of the editorial is constructive or destructive.

The editor will never be free from some unpopularity. His ideas are different. He must have the courage to be his own critic and 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.

The responsibility of the student body, the university, in providing the informed opinion of the people. The editor must not knowingly misstate fact; he must not knowingly misstate fact; he must destroy the source materials. Even as its predecessor, the student newspaper has a monopoly in its own community, however, its obligations and opportunities are of wide and varied importance. It must constantly assess the needs and interests of the students whose interests it serves and to the institution it serves. The responsibility of the editor is to be printed.

The 1956 - Role Of The Newspaper

1881 - Hopes And Predictions For The Future

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 another, an attempt was made to found THE TECH, but it lasted but one year. 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, however, to rededicate the interests of the students of the Institute, and maintain a friendly spirit between the students of the Institute before its graduates, the students of the Institute in young manhood and young womanhood.

We cannot look far into the future. We can only hope that the future will be as bright as the past, and that the journal will continue to be a valuable part of the community. Even as its predecessor, THE TECH will be its aim, to serve the students of the Institute in young manhood and young womanhood.

GREETINGS

Today is issued the first number of our paper; and, although we tremble at the thought of the work before us, we begin to have a sense of pride in the accomplishments of our newspaper. It is to be printed, where it is to be printed, where it is to be printed, where it is to be printed.

Congratulations on your efforts thus far and clear sailing in the years to come. Congratulations on your efforts thus far and clear sailing in the years to come. Congratulations on your efforts thus far and clear sailing in the years to come.

 Yours truly, President

1881

1956

The Tech is published every Tuesday and Friday during the college year, except during college vacations. The Tech is published every Tuesday and Friday during the college year, except during college vacations.

Page Two

The Editors and Staff

OF THE TECH

December 11, 1956

Staff

This Issue

Patrick McGovern '60

Librarian

Lawrence Nelson '59

Photographic Artist

Richard Kanam '59

Business Associate

John MacGregor '59

Editor

F. Thomas Bond '58

Sports Editor

R. T. Gibbons '83

Assistant Sports Editor

George Glen '59

Photo Editor

Alberto Velaochago '59

Circulation Mgr.

William Daly '58

Managing Editor

Dennis Thomas '59

Assistant Managing Editor

Bob Albro '81

Assistant Managing Editor

Burt Walmes '59

Assistant Managing Editor

William Cremer '59

Assistant Managing Editor

Dave Pielkow '59

Assistant Managing Editor

Dorothy Thomas '59

Photography Staff

Evelyn Vlck '60

Photography Staff

Darrell E. Krampel 96

Photography Staff
Is The Institute's Oldest Undergraduate Activity

Early in the second week of November, 1881, the press of Alfred Little & Son, Printers, was taken off a new publication. On Wednesday, the printing was delivered to the hands of The Tech and its appearance was awaited with great interest. The paper was three pages thick and was printed on a large press. The first issue was a success and the school was encouraged to continue its publication.

The original purpose of The Tech was to serve as a forum for students to express their opinions on various issues. It was also intended to serve as a means of advertising the school to potential students and to promote a sense of community among the students.

The first issue of The Tech was published on October 30, 1881, and it was an immediate success. The paper was well received by the students and it quickly gained a reputation for its high-quality printing and its informative content.

The Tech has continued to publish to this day, and it has become an important part of the school's history and culture. It is a testament to the dedication and hard work of those who have contributed to its success over the years.

The Spectrum

The first THE TECH--beginning of Volume 1

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

William Barton Rogers was a key figure in the development of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was the first president of the school and played a crucial role in shaping its early years.

Rogers was born in 1823 in Boston, Massachusetts, to a long line of prominent Bostonians. He was educated at Harvard College and then went on to study engineering in Europe.

In 1849, Rogers returned to the United States and began his career as an engineer. He worked on a number of important projects, including the construction of the first transcontinental railroad.

In 1861, Rogers was appointed as the first president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He served in this position for 21 years, during which time he oversaw the growth and development of the school.

During his presidency, Rogers was a strong advocate for the introduction of new technologies and ideas into the curriculum. He was particularly interested in the development of the laboratory method of teaching.

Rogers was also a strong believer in the importance of providing students with practical experience. He believed that the best way to learn engineering was through hands-on experience, and he spearheaded the development of the first engineering laboratory at MIT.

Rogers was a man of great talent and vision, and he left a lasting legacy at MIT. His contributions to the school were recognized when he was awarded the first honorary degree ever granted by the school in 1882.

During his later years, Rogers faced some challenges. He was accused of financial improprieties, and in 1885, he was forced to resign as president of MIT.

Rogers continued to be active in the field of engineering, and he worked on a number of important projects after leaving MIT. He died in 1890, leaving a lasting legacy as one of the most important figures in the history of American engineering.
A Familiar Sign at the Scene of Progress

THESE MIT ALUMNI FILL IMPORTANT POSITIONS IN BUCYRUS-ERIE COMPANY

G. Y. Anderson '24 Vice President
S. B. Breden '20 Assistant to Sales Manager
T. O. Davidson '21 Director of Engineering
T. B. Hagg '27 Design Engineer
M. D. Jones '27 Assistant Engineer
P. A. Koehring '49 Research Engineer
J. W. Martin '47 Assistant to Vice President
J. H. Meier '38 Chief Engineer, Research
V. C. Smith '32 Treasurer

BUCYRUS-ERIE COMPANY
South Milwaukee, Wisconsin
World's Leading Designer and Builder of
Power Shovels, Cranes, and Drilling Machines

creativity?

Are You Interested In Career Opportunities?

NO JOBS ARE AVAILABLE—
ONLY CAREERS FOR ABLE CHEMISTS AND ENGINEERS

We offer opportunities for technical men in Research, Development, Design and Production at all degree levels, with or without experience. Openings in Boston area, Texas and Louisiana

If interested, contact
Employee Relations Manager
GODFREY L. CABOT INC.
77 Franklin Street
Boston, Massachusetts

No bars or shackles or pre-conceived notions of doing things restrict your imagination and resourcefulness in tackling an assignment at ADL.

The creativity of the individual to find sound, practical solutions for a wide variety of industrial problems is what has made ADL one of the best-known private industrial research laboratories.

There are OPENINGS NOW at ADL which offer unlimited opportunity for men with university training and appropriate experience. Your inquiry will receive prompt, individual attention.

Chemistry and Physics—Pure and Applied
Process Engineering
Mechanical Analysis, Design and Development
Metallurgy
Electronics Research
Petro-Chemical Technology
Data Processing
Food and Flavor Research
Biology
Operations Research
Industrial Economics and Management Services
Regional Development

WRITE TO
PERSONNEL DIRECTOR
PROFESSIONAL STAFF—DEPT. T

Established 1886
30 Memorial Drive
Cambridge, Mass.
With the first issue of The Tech published on November 6, 1868, Amasa Walker announced the second attempt to establish a student newspaper. The experiment proved successful to the extent of 75 years of uninterrupted publication. Its evolution began with a paper of greatly expanded horizontal proportions with the present exception, the page size varies. The top banner was extracted for this document as well as the last. A digression on the history of articles and editorials regarding the policy and the history of the student body, chronologically viewed, the chain of issues through 75 years presents a unique history of MIT's student body.

In the late 19th century, there was a significant movement to improve the educational experience, especially in the fields of science and engineering. MIT, founded in 1861, was at the forefront of this movement, providing a unique educational experience for its students. The student newspaper, The Tech, played a significant role in documenting the history and achievements of the student body.

A key amendment to the student body's educational experience was the introduction of sports. The first issue of The Tech in 1868 included an article about the university's first intercollegiate match, which was held against Brown University. This event marked the beginning of a long history of athletic competition and camaraderie among the student body. Over time, the athletic success of MIT grew, and the university established itself as a leader in collegiate sports.

The final issue of The Tech in 1888 included a summary of the athletic accomplishments of the student body, highlighting the achievements of the 1888 football team and other athletic successes. This issue marked the end of a significant period in the history of The Tech, as the newspaper continued to evolve and grow throughout the following years.

In 1887 a third attempt to establish a Tech orchestra was attempted. A close context on Nov. 10, 1887 between the Sophomores and Freshmen developed. The Class of '87 won for the first time in the year. This year the activities, especially according to The Tech article. "After the game: the Sophomores and Freshmen lined up, and moved one another in two's, as one or other. The Freshmen asserted a flaming movement, which took '86 by surprise and rapidly drove them back. The Sophs soon recovered themselves, and the cans had begun to move in the opposite direction when they separated, leaving in one of the Sophs the fallen one in a heap that no one could regulate the result. The Soph's anthem won."
The Tech
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1956

1889 - 1897: Struggle Brings Satisfaction

"What's this world coming to?" Wellelsley has admitted men teachers to its faculty. Oh, horror!" Tech was abolished in 1896 about the news. What could possibly happen next? Not only Wellelsley but also Harvard was excited about existing conditions. The Tech, however, printed an answer to Harvard's troubles. It said, "There is no preconcerted intention on the part of Techmen to take any initiatory steps allowing entry toward Harvard's lines. 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 concern was about the matter of Techmen to take any initiatory steps allowing entry toward Harvard's lines. The Harvard Crimson finally let the matter drop after they found out that the Institute was unconcerned about the matter.

Besides academic worries, the Tech was also concerned about the matter of Techmen to take any initiatory steps allowing entry toward Harvard's lines. The Harvard Crimson finally let the matter drop after they found out that the Institute was unconcerned about the matter.

Tech's troubles

J&L STEEL has opportunities for metallurgists who want to grow

Challenging career opportunities for college graduates and engineers in the steel industry are available from J&L Steel Corporation, a major producer of steel products.

A two-year training program for graduates in these fields leads to assignments in various technical areas. Trainees are selected from qualified graduates with degrees in metallurgical, chemical, chemical engineering, or related fields.

The program includes instruction in metallurgy, quality control, production supervision, Technical Services Division staff, research and development.

For more information about the job opportunities and training programs, contact your college placement office, or write to Director—Organization Planning, J&L, c/o steelandalloy, Pittsburgh 30, Pennsylvania.
The first issue of *The Technology Review*, a magazine designed to keep alumni from losing touch with the Institute, appeared in the winter of 1899. Essentially, it was to be a news of science which had been pub- lished, oftentimes articles of general interest to the alumni reads. The Tech, founded in 1876, was the first student newspaper in the United States to be published weekly. It was edited by students and was designed to be a medium for the expression of ideas, opinions, and emotions. The Tech has been a major source of information and entertainment for MIT students and alumni for over a century. The Tech's history is closely intertwined with the history of MIT and has been a reflection of the institution's growth and development. The Tech has been a source of pride for MIT students and has played an important role in shaping the identity of the institution.
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 in its year-by-year programs and in its annual publications. In the 10 years after 1910 MIT was to see many significant changes in its year-by-year programs and in its annual publications.

Further reading: As usual, money was the big element in the building of new dormitories. The Institute's financial situation was such that it could not afford to build new dormitories as fast as they were needed. The Institute's financial situation was such that it could not afford to build new dormitories as fast as they were needed.

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 in its year-by-year programs and in its annual publications.

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 in its year-by-year programs and in its annual publications.
1919-1928: New Ideas Create New Spirit

As the First World War ended, allzacres, including MIT began to return to normal. The 1920's were ushered in, a period that is now considered to be a period of progress.

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

Unusually Death of Maclaurin

Deborah C. Maclaurin, President of the Institute, died suddenly of anemia in January, 1929. Her death was entirely unexpected, a condition she regarded as excellent. Her physician stated that Dr. Maclaurin had said "every ounce of his strength" was working for Technology, and that the crisis came he had no energy left.

"Ernest Fox Nichols, former pres-ident of Dartmouth College and Pro-fessor of Physics at Yale, was elect-ed president of the Institute late Wednesday afternoon by the Corpora-tion."

Thus The Tech reported the ap-pointment of a new Institute presi-dent to take the place of the late President Dr. Maclaurin. Dr. Nichols was a distinguished scientist and able administrator, according to The Tech report.

Nicholas B. Keating

Seven months later, in the fall of 1930, President Nichols resigned. He had never actually assumed the office of president, for soon after his in-auguration he was stricken with an illness which made it impossible for him to take up his duties. Because of this illness his physician insisted that he relinquish his post, and he finally felt obliged 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, 1929, 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 stu-dent activities. I have heard of the admirable way in which Technology undergraduates conduct their ath-letic teams, publications, etc., and I am in hearty sympathy with a healthy participation in them for recre-ation. A man who studies and does not apply So MIT at the time.

The Tech, I, CAL

The Tech for August 27, 1919 con-jured up as we thought the benefactor, with a list of about ten names, none of which turned out to be cor-rect. 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 val-ued at $4,000,000. "In announcing the presentation," said The Tech, "Mr. Eastman announced an en-gine as 'the greatest school of its kind in the world.'

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

Ready for Growth

The MIT Corporation took fruition early in 1919 on relatively large tracts of land adjacent to the Institu-tute, for the purpose of future ex-pansion. A gift of $125,600 from Goizueta du Pont, '94, towards pur-chasing of wood, assured the abili-ty of space for Tech's growing needs.

Outstanding entertainers were as familiar as quavers in Techmen during these years. "Only the hour 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 im-portant event each year, offered a special attraction in the fall of 1929. In an effort to attract every Tech student who could possibly come, the sponsoring committee announced that there would be a wrestling ex-hibition by "professional wrestlers from abroad." A n't two boxing matches.

The All-Technology Stockholders were de-signed to unite all Techmen for one evening of recreation together. Each year the committees working on the affair attempted to excite the com-munities of the previous year in the grandeur of the individual events and the glamour of the entertainment.

The Technique Rush

Not satisfied with peacefully dis-troying the "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 under-graduates waited for the signal to start. In the April, 1930 rush, at 4:20 p.m., an airplane (a recently invented expensive toy) passed overhead and dropped a paddle by para-chute. At that point the "annual campaign" began. Rowing students scrambled for the paddle that entitles them to the first free copy, auto-graphed by the acting president of the Institute, of Technic, 1921. "The only limitation 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 partici-pants were pushed back and pre pared for another rush for 20 pad-dles representing 20 autographed copies of Technic. Once again every-one strained at the ropes. On the sig nal, they rushed to The Hut, a tem-orary structure containing the 20 paddles. A few hard-fighting and lucky Techmen had all the paddles, every-one retired to the central lobby to receive the books in a more peaceful manor.

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 $2,000 worth of radio equipment. 1MX was the outer of a great deal of inter est during the 1920's because of the great interest and bomb 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 un-derwent a change in the late 1920's. A trend 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 instit-uted as a replacement for wild free-for-alls between the two classes, and President Stratton threatened expulsion to any student hurting the pres-ence 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 Washing-ton Street from Kneeland to Sum-ner and Hawley Streets. It is under-stood," said The Tech article, "that MIT students are well known for their ability to control the masses through the streets in case they are unable to find their way . . ."

MIT's paralyzing troops were "coming" New England in 1926. Victo-ry over victory came to The Tech squads, reaching a high point in May when three engineer crews from as many Harvard crews in an impor-tant New England meet. Institute teams also took rent 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 achievements.

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

MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY

Sesnld Wesley Stratton, President of the Institute from 1923 to 1929, Chairman of the Executive Committee and of the Corporation from 1909 until his passing in 1931, First director of the National Bureau of Standards.
1929-1939: Expansion Despite Depression

The Tech, in its issue coming out on the Idea of March, reported that President Karl Taylor Compton, who had been appointed to the presidency of the Institute in 1930, was facing a period of crisis. Coming as a crisis to the controversy of February, 1929, this was the Institute's Committee had appointed a committee to investigate the possibility of subdividing the campus and then report at the next meeting whether or not the Vice President should be allowed to continue as a Traffic controller. The report of the committee was then reviewed 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 course in Dispersive Geometry and the synthesis of Mechanical Drawing and Descriptive Geometry into a single course were also approved at this time.

Meanwhile, in the same year, the course in Business Engineering and Engineering Administration was made a non-technical department and placed under a technical separate from the Department of Economics and Statistics. These changes were to take effect the following academic year. It was noted that 536 of the class of 1930 received degrees at the 12th commencement. At the same time The Tech reported the creation of a "state student" student loan fund of $4,200,000.

A term was also one of further expansion as the announcement of planned construction of three more buildings was made. Among these is the project for an Engineering College. Also significant in this month was the adoption of a scholastic ranking system, the birth of the "voc.

This term was also one of further expansion as the announcement of planned construction of three more buildings was made. Among these is the project for an Engineering College. Also significant in this month was the adoption of a scholastic ranking system, the birth of the "voc."

Also occurring in this month was the inauguration of the "cum." This term was also one of further expansion as the announcement of planned construction of three more buildings was made. Among these is the project for an Engineering College. Also significant in this month was the adoption of a scholastic ranking system, the birth of the "voc."

Also occurring in this month was the inauguration of the "cum." This term was also one of further expansion as the announcement of planned construction of three more buildings was made. Among these is the project for an Engineering College. Also significant in this month was the adoption of a scholastic ranking system, the birth of the "voc."

Also occurring in this month was the inauguration of the "cum."

The fall term quickly assumed a significance of a heart attack at his home. As Dr. Stratton's death is a terrible shock, not only to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, but also to those who have studied under his guidance, and to those who have known the Institute Committee.
1940 - 1949: Measure Of Sature

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

In early 1940, the Compton Laboratory was consecrated by Prof. Edward L. Moreland, Dean of Engineering, before the storm.

The new Laboratory is the third building of its kind to be un- der taken by Tech this year, with the Steam Aeronautical Engineering Building (Bldg. 12) and the new Military Scienceatorium (Bldg. 20) nearing completion. The Chemical Engineering Laboratory (Bldg. 12) is scheduled to be completed next month.

Not only the ground was deva- tated in 41 for May 27, said the Tech man for having a la- mest year for wood when Mr. George Stabler, Freshman, Correcting the obvious error at the Laboratory, said all the hammers in captivity had just been re- leased. He promised, however, that a hammer would be delivered in the fall.

And of course: "Sophie, Proeh West For Pants; 500 Fistfists in Riots Outside Bldg. 9 Tonight."

War!

On Dec. 7 - war!"MRT reacted quickly - the best news of the present situation is to continue along the same lines. The students of the last year, according to President Compton, he said they had no way of passing along the good news. The Institute would be affected by the war.

In Cambridge there were still affairs to be attended to: "Vassar, Worboys, Flood Harvard, Lumbermen in Twelve Years."

On Wednesday at 7:25.

Dr. Condon's 28th Birthday.

Dr. Condon, intimate ally for over 20 years and it is absolutely certain that no fresh person is advising to his in- terests against Dr. Edward U. Condon, noted physicist and director of the National Bureau of Standards, was born on Tuesday, May 27. He replied to the accusation of the House Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1946, that he mentioned the impending re- straction of the Hayden Library and the dormitory which became Baker Hall.

On Oct. 28. The Tech published the entire text of the President's Report, in which he mentioned the impending re- straction of the Hayden Library and the dormitory which became Baker Hall.

On October 6, the Tech reported a changing of the guard: "Acting on the recommendation of Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of MIT since 1930, the corporation has elected Dr. James Shreve Killian, Jr., vice president since 1930, to be the next presi- dent of the Institute." The ground was broken by J. Willard Hayes, President of the Chase Manhattan Foundation.

Killian Named President

On Oct. 6, the Tech reported a changing of the guard: "Acting on the recommendation of Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of MIT since 1930, the corporation has elected Dr. James Shreve Killian, Jr., vice president since 1930, to be the next presi- dent of the Institute." The ground was broken by J. Willard Hayes, President of the Chase Manhattan Foundation.

Killian Named President

On Oct. 6, the Tech reported a changing of the guard: "Acting on the recommendation of Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of MIT since 1930, the corporation has elected Dr. James Shreve Killian, Jr., vice president since 1930, to be the next presi- dent of the Institute." The ground was broken by J. Willard Hayes, President of the Chase Manhattan Foundation.

Killian Named President

On Oct. 6, the Tech reported a changing of the guard: "Acting on the recommendation of Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of MIT since 1930, the corporation has elected Dr. James Shreve Killian, Jr., vice president since 1930, to be the next presi- dent of the Institute." The ground was broken by J. Willard Hayes, President of the Chase Manhattan Foundation.
1929: Expansion Despite Depression

The Tech, in their issue coming out on Thursday, December 20, 1929, commented on the turmoil at the Institute due to the depression. They wrote:

"The year 1929 brought with it not only the financial crisis which was to rack the nation, but also the structural crisis which was to rack the Institute. For the first time the Institute was faced with the problem of maintaining its standards of educational quality in the face of a severe economic depression."

The Tech noted that the fall term showed the Institute in a new light. The enrollment dropped from 10,000 to 8,000, and the financial crisis forced the Institute to cut back on its operations. The Tech wrote:

"The fall term showed the Institute with 80 acres and a total enrollment of 8,000 students. This was a decrease of ten thousand students and a decrease in the number of courses offered."

The Tech went on to discuss the impact of the depression on the Institute's finances, stating that the Institute was forced to cut back on its capital expenditures and to reduce its operating costs. They noted that the Institute's financial situation was in a critical state, and that the Institute's leaders were faced with the difficult task of maintaining the Institute's standards of education in the face of a severe economic depression.

The Tech also commented on the impact of the depression on the Institute's student body. They wrote:

"The fall term showed the Institute with 80 acres and a total enrollment of 8,000 students. This was a decrease of ten thousand students and a decrease in the number of courses offered."

The Tech went on to discuss the impact of the depression on the Institute's finances, stating that the Institute was forced to cut back on its capital expenditures and to reduce its operating costs. They noted that the Institute's financial situation was in a critical state, and that the Institute's leaders were faced with the difficult task of maintaining the Institute's standards of education in the face of a severe economic depression.

The Tech also commented on the impact of the depression on the Institute's student body. They wrote:

"The fall term showed the Institute with 80 acres and a total enrollment of 8,000 students. This was a decrease of ten thousand students and a decrease in the number of courses offered."

The Tech went on to discuss the impact of the depression on the Institute's finances, stating that the Institute was forced to cut back on its capital expenditures and to reduce its operating costs. They noted that the Institute's financial situation was in a critical state, and that the Institute's leaders were faced with the difficult task of maintaining the Institute's standards of education in the face of a severe economic depression.

The Tech also commented on the impact of the depression on the Institute's student body. They wrote:

"The fall term showed the Institute with 80 acres and a total enrollment of 8,000 students. This was a decrease of ten thousand students and a decrease in the number of courses offered."

The Tech went on to discuss the impact of the depression on the Institute's finances, stating that the Institute was forced to cut back on its capital expenditures and to reduce its operating costs. They noted that the Institute's financial situation was in a critical state, and that the Institute's leaders were faced with the difficult task of maintaining the Institute's standards of education in the face of a severe economic depression.

The Tech also commented on the impact of the depression on the Institute's student body. They wrote:

"The fall term showed the Institute with 80 acres and a total enrollment of 8,000 students. This was a decrease of ten thousand students and a decrease in the number of courses offered."

The Tech went on to discuss the impact of the depression on the Institute's finances, stating that the Institute was forced to cut back on its capital expenditures and to reduce its operating costs. They noted that the Institute's financial situation was in a critical state, and that the Institute's leaders were faced with the difficult task of maintaining the Institute's standards of education in the face of a severe economic depression.

The Tech also commented on the impact of the depression on the Institute's student body. They wrote:

"The fall term showed the Institute with 80 acres and a total enrollment of 8,000 students. This was a decrease of ten thousand students and a decrease in the number of courses offered."

The Tech went on to discuss the impact of the depression on the Institute's finances, stating that the Institute was forced to cut back on its capital expenditures and to reduce its operating costs. They noted that the Institute's financial situation was in a critical state, and that the Institute's leaders were faced with the difficult task of maintaining the Institute's standards of education in the face of a severe economic depression.

The Tech also commented on the impact of the depression on the Institute's student body. They wrote:

"The fall term showed the Institute with 80 acres and a total enrollment of 8,000 students. This was a decrease of ten thousand students and a decrease in the number of courses offered."

The Tech went on to discuss the impact of the depression on the Institute's finances, stating that the Institute was forced to cut back on its capital expenditures and to reduce its operating costs. They noted that the Institute's financial situation was in a critical state, and that the Institute's leaders were faced with the difficult task of maintaining the Institute's standards of education in the face of a severe economic depression.

The Tech also commented on the impact of the depression on the Institute's student body. They wrote:

"The fall term showed the Institute with 80 acres and a total enrollment of 8,000 students. This was a decrease of ten thousand students and a decrease in the number of courses offered."

The Tech went on to discuss the impact of the depression on the Institute's finances, stating that the Institute was forced to cut back on its capital expenditures and to reduce its operating costs. They noted that the Institute's financial situation was in a critical state, and that the Institute's leaders were faced with the difficult task of maintaining the Institute's standards of education in the face of a severe economic depression.

The Tech also commented on the impact of the depression on the Institute's student body. They wrote:

"The fall term showed the Institute with 80 acres and a total enrollment of 8,000 students. This was a decrease of ten thousand students and a decrease in the number of courses offered."

The Tech went on to discuss the impact of the depression on the Institute's finances, stating that the Institute was forced to cut back on its capital expenditures and to reduce its operating costs. They noted that the Institute's financial situation was in a critical state, and that the Institute's leaders were faced with the difficult task of maintaining the Institute's standards of education in the face of a severe economic depression.

The Tech also commented on the impact of the depression on the Institute's student body. They wrote:

"The fall term showed the Institute with 80 acres and a total enrollment of 8,000 students. This was a decrease of ten thousand students and a decrease in the number of courses offered."

The Tech went on to discuss the impact of the depression on the Institute's finances, stating that the Institute was forced to cut back on its capital expenditures and to reduce its operating costs. They noted that the Institute's financial situation was in a critical state, and that the Institute's leaders were faced with the difficult task of maintaining the Institute's standards of education in the face of a severe economic depression.

The Tech also commented on the impact of the depression on the Institute's student body. They wrote:
In 1942 MIT graduated its first speed-up class. "Technology graduate..." tained a distinguished history as Dr. Condon
degree at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in 1942, and..." tained her Ph.D. from Stanford University in 1963. "The United States..." to the acceleration of the Institute faculty last..." and continue at school most of the..." begin their senior year next June 8, 1948. "The war was always..." but somewhat out of place..." Pool comprises an East Campus athletic center, popular in use but..." 1948 closed significantly, upon the..." 1948. The Tech reported a change of..." 1948 closed significantly, upon the..." 1948. The Tech reported a change of..." 1948. The Tech reported a change of..."
1949 - 1956: Procession To Prominence

As is 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 $50,000 Hydrodynamics Laboratory and Ship Towing Tank. On the 25th of the same month the new solar boiler was dedicated open for occupancy with student Hal B. Lott and his wife doing the honors. Much larger housing advances were seen in the March 10, 1950 issue of the Tech when the Rivendell Apartments, now known as Burton House, were purchased to become new undergraduate dormitories and later in the tradition of Baker House. In September of 1950 both the new 12 MBV Student House and the newly formed Student Engineering 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, Bioengineering. These were followed by the announcement of course 22X 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 after the seventh of January in 1955. Paralleling the Institute’s rapid physical and academic expansion, there was an increasing tempo in student activity during this period, even if the latter did not always exhibit such a uniform upgrade.

The Great House

The Tech issue of October 14, 1949 reported the unprecedented borrowing of one of the then-new MIT dormitory houses by three spirited Tech seniors in ordes to take an adventurous trip to Weyasley. The Microphone, long thought better of the idea when the Treasurer managed to ship a couple of cars at Waverst Tunnbl and create general havoc for their way. An even more interesting auto incident occurred a month later, on the day the newly-unveiled Harvard Bridge was to be opened by no less a dignitary than Governor Dewey. As seen through the eyes of the Tech, the action was thusly: "...advance information regarding the departure of Governor Dewey from the party forming the new hotel was relayed by the Tech witheld talk in the bridge. This elicited the crowd to march across the bridge just in time to meet the governor. As the official procession approached the bridge a steel razor Carolina convertible, which had been surreptitiously hidden in a nearby alley, did in front of Governor Dewey’s plunge, and gaily proceeded across the bridge in front of the official motorcade. Carrying, containing about ten 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 "Starz and Stripes Forever.""

Parallelly the greatest news ever perpetrated upon a group of students began its life here in Tech in the pages of the January, 1951 issue of T.E.N. An article titled "ado now kansas" by students, allegedly attempted to establish the historical background of a group unfamiliar to the majority of Tech students; namely, kansas. A special "kansas club" was formed of active enthusiasts of the game, and they gathered themselves for standing in the Activities Council. The MIT Kansas Club supposedly arranged several interfraternal card contests to be played with number of small colleges. The service Fraternity, Alpha Phi Omega, even listed in its "Dedos Bannard", a convention of the United States Federation of University Kansas Clubs to be held that year in New York. However, suspicion was aroused when it was discovered that as one in the MIT Kansas Club actually knew the rules of this amazing game that was claimed to be faster than euchre and yet more productive than tennis. Further investigation led by the Tech staff, revealed that no such game did or had ever existed, and the group was jilted by a group of New York students during the previous semester.

On March 5, 1950 Prof. Hans Moritz talked about a new system of mathematical analysis he had developed for interpreting the data, while only a week earlier the famous mathematician Norbert Wiener spoke on "Aiken in Wonderland" before a nearly full student book club. Professor Parry Moon initiated a crusade in April, 1950 to simplify the language of physics claiming that "with the increasing complexity 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 promises the opportunity to confirm and fulfill his Faith in the outstanding contribution an institute of technology can provide to a community, a country, and a better world.

The Tech

As Governor Dewey was expected to christen the "Harvard" Bridge, a Trip TEC flying squadron arrived, equipped with beer tanks, light conviviality and -- we think -- for more appropriate atmosphere for a nages. The Governor disagreed.

DESIGNS FOR PROFIT... BY KULJAN

POWER. Ford’s Rouge Plant gets another boost in steam generation. The new units, each capable of producing 650,000 lbs. per hr., make highly efficient use of latest furnace gas as well as other fuels. Modernization of the world-famous industrial power plant, including boiler feed systems, was accomplished without disruption of service.

AERIAL ARTIFICER. The world’s largest repair overhaul 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, Airways 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 in the design of 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 serve the needs of Delaware Valley.