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Dr. Bush Defines The Scientist's Relation To Society In Interview

What, why, and how is a scientist? Even now, after the publicity that has been accorded the research and development men in this country, scientists and engineers still remain relatively misunderstood quantities in the mind of the average American. Recently in a television interview with Dr. Vannevar Bush, Chairman of the MIT Corporation, James G. Kelso, the executive assistant to the President, sought the answer to the riddle.

Drawing a line between the scientist and the engineer, Dr. Bush explained: "A scientist is a man attempting to understand the universe, the world about him, including himself. He is attempting to learn the way in which nature operates. The engineer is the man who applies science to practical matters and does so in an economic manner. In between you have the applied scientist. He is the man who bridges the gap, the man who would like to be interested in application."

Dr. Bush expressed considerable regret over the general acceptance of scientists by the public. He traced the opinion to the post-war scientist-Communist investigations, and to the fact that "the A-bomb made people think and worry."

No Control Over Use of Discoveries

In regard to the scientist's thought about mankind, Dr. Bush said, "His responsibility is to get knowledge, to observe, generalize, get together a better understanding of the world in which we live. Now what happens to the thing he finds out? They become applied. Do they become applied to good things or bad things? He can't control that, that is affected by all sorts of situations, political and otherwise. He cannot discover this because it will be good and he won't discover that because it would be bad. He has to discover what he can."

When Mr. Kelso questioned the apparently limited "cultural background" that today's engineers and scientists receive, Dr. Bush vigorously retorted that "the scientist himself is not away from the cultural pattern by any means. Your mathematician, your really great mathematician, in constructing his theories is constructing a thing of beauty. They can be admired for their symmetry and preciseness and beauty. Even if it cannot be understood, it is a thing of beauty." When Mr. Kelso stated that the people in general don't understand this, Dr. Bush replied, "There is just about as much chance of an abstract painter understanding the scientist that there is of the scientist understanding an abstract painting. Of course, being a little on the edge of science I would go on and say I don't think anyone understands an abstract painter, but that is an extreme view."

Dr. Bush also expressed strong feelings on the application of science to the problems of society. He felt that science, as a field in itself, could offer no solution to the problems of other fields, particularly politics. Similarly, the scientist, as an educated

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NBC photo

Dr. Vannevar Bush seems to be bit skeptical about a point raised by Mr. James Kesso in the recent TV interview where the scientist's role in society was discussed.

Seniors Find Rough Going As Recession Takes Drastic Toll Of Placement Offers

Job offers for Seniors have dropped off considerably from past years due to the mild recession which the whole economy is experiencing. Thomas W. Harrington, head of the placement department, reports that there have been, on the average, only about one and one half offers for each acceptance this year versus an average of about four offers for each acceptance last year.

Mr. Harrington states that industry's new conservative attitude can be traced to the cut in Research and Development funds last spring, followed by cancellation of the Navaho contract, initiation of the deferred payment policy and the reduction in overtime by the Dept. of Defense, all of which stemmed from Congress's economy drive. The result has been that many important defense contractors have all the engineers they need while many other firms, not directly affected by the economy drive, are waiting for an upswing in business before hiring new men.

Of the 450 companies which normally send representatives to interview Seniors, 28 have informed the placement bureau that they will not send representatives this year. Among them are such companies as Boeing Aircraft and Jones and Laughlin Steel. This is many more than the few small companies, bent on hiring only one or two engineers, which have cancelled their interviews in past years because they have found men for the jobs before reaching MIT.

However, Mr. Harrington points out that the MIT graduate is certainly not the forgotten man, at least compared with other schools throughout the country. At least one college in the Boston area reports that more than ten per cent of the companies which had originally planned to interview seniors have cancelled their interviews. Not only is MIT less hard hit than most other engineering schools throughout the country, but the recession has undoubtedly hit liberal arts schools harder than most engineering colleges.

Mr. Harrington states that many Seniors have not received job offers because they have stubbornly refused to admit that pickings are not as good this year as they have been in the past. He also points out that many small, not very glamorous companies are taking advantage of the recession to hire good men, and these companies are being overlooked by the

(Continued on page 8)

Orientation Program To Assist Freshmen In Selecting Career

In order to better acquaint the Class of 1961 with the many professional courses of study offered by the Institute, a special series of lectures, smokers, tours, and open houses is being offered by the Freshman Advisory Committee in cooperation with each of the departments. Realizing the uncertainty that frequently exists in the freshman's (and occasionally upperclassman's) mind about the choice of a professional field, each department will endeavor to provide all information concerning opportunities and the work itself.

In a letter to the freshmen, Dr. Julius A. Stratton, acting president, said, "The demand today for capable graduates of any of our Courses is high, and from the long-range viewpoint it is reasonable to expect that they all offer ample opportunities for professional development and advancement. We, therefore, urge that your Course selection be based primarily on your own personal interest and on the promise—to the extent that you can appraise it at this time—of a continuing satisfaction throughout your career. To this end, you should consider all of the courses offered by the Institute; you should not be unduly influenced by the wide publicity and current popularity that may from time to time be attendant to certain specific areas."

Dr. Stratton further emphasized, "While the Administration and Faculty will do what we can to organize advice and assistance, you must rely mainly on your own initiative."

The program will be kicked-off with a Freshman Convocation in Kresge Auditorium on February 12 at 9:15

Dover Club Settles In Brighton House; Remodeling In Progress

This week members of the Dover Club are moving into their new home in Brighton. The Dover Club is a group sanctioned by Interfraternity Council as an independent living group. They are officially recognized as a colony of Zeta Beta Tau.

Xi chapter of ZBT existed at MIT from 1911 to 1926. Dover Club was founded in 1956 with the intention of reactivating the local chapter. The members expect to be recognized as a fraternity in three years.

The house is located at 2018 Commonwealth Ave., very close to Boston College. It is about a twenty-minute drive from the Institute. Although they live so far from the campus, the members feel that their location is not a great disadvantage, for many students do not return to their rooms during free periods. Furthermore they feel that advantages of the house far outweigh inconveniences in transportation.

The house is colonial design, built of red brick with white trim. It was constructed as a replica of John Hancock's home.

Until last year the house was occupied by ZBT's Boston University chapter. When the chapter disbanded, the house was made available to the public. Dover Club rents the house from its present owners. The

(Continued on page 3)

Rivkin Assumes New Planning Officer Post

To coordinate the long-range plans of the Institute, Malcolm Rivkin has been appointed to the new post of Planning Officer.

Establishment of the new position of Planning Officer at MIT (with the appointment of Malcolm Rivkin to the post) was announced recently by Dr. Julius Stratton, Acting President. Working directly with the Long-range Planning Committee, Mr. Rivkin will advise the administration on plans concerning the future physical development of the Institute. In planning for future expansion, as well as present problems such as traffic and parking, he will coordinate and relate the academic, research, and administrative needs of the Institute to the development of Cambridge as a whole.

Mr. Rivkin received his AB degree in Social Relations from Harvard in 1953, attended the Municipal University of Amsterdam as a Fulbright Scholar, and received the Master of City Planning degree from MIT in 1956, at which time he was associated with a research project on development problems at the Institute.

How Far Will It Go?

The City of Cambridge has initiated negotiations with brokers for the sale of the recently acquired land shown above. Policy of the Redevelopment Authority is to attract industry which will make use of the research facilities and brainpower offered by the two universities.

Mathematical Analysis Of Weather Wins Losey Award For Dr. Charney

An MIT meteorologist has been honored by his fellow scientists for his pioneering work in numerical weather prediction—a field which was virtually unknown a decade ago. Dr. Jule G. Charney, professor of meteorology, received the Robert M. Losey Award from the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences in New York for his "outstanding contributions to the science of meteorology as applied to aeronautics" at the annual honors dinner on January 28.

Numerical weather prediction involves the use of electronic computers not only for forecasting but also for developing new theories and testing new equations to explain the physics of the atmosphere. The goal of Dr. Charney's research is to find out what makes the atmosphere "tick." He is doing this by using computers to solve the equations which describe the atmosphere—a task which might be relatively simple except that Dr.

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Dr. Jule G. Charney, MIT professor of Meteorology, was the recipient of the Robert M. Losey Award for his outstanding work in the field of numerical weather prediction.

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It's a good thing Mencken isn't alive today. He would be out of a job. There are still many things worth puncturing with satire but for some reason either nobody feels up to it or nobody cares. While the modern Voltaire of the Baltimore Sun papers poked fun at Woodrow Wilson's bombastic outpourings, few in this decade have the guts, wit, or whatever it takes to do the same to Eisenhower's home-spun morality.

Before you can laugh at your idols, you must set them up. Of course the "Eisenhower myth" and the "American-Way-of-Life" make fine idols. And perhaps they are somewhat valuable as they stand. But when the general public takes them with uncritical seriousness there is something wrong. It is axiomatic that the more certain a man is of his ideological possessions the better he is able to view them in perspective, to make little jokes about them. The devout have the best anecdotes about their saints. The suspicion arises, then, that people in all areas of life are in reality suffering from a kind of morbid uncertainty about their most cherished and long-held beliefs.

The current view of the Bill of Rights is perhaps the best example of this uncertainty. So-called conservatives have repeatedly overstepped the limits of common law in interpreting the Bill by disqualifying certain individuals and groups from its protection. The liberals have made the questionable error of demanding stricter adherence to the literal truth of the Bill than suits the public mood.

Our fundamental beliefs need re-examining. The solution does not lie in dogmatic and uncompromising insistence on one's own particular assumptions, but in an open and critical attitude toward all views. One of the best avenues for this needed communication is humor.

—SWW

review

Dave, Paul, Et All

The MIT Choral Society presented a jazz concert featuring Dave Brubeck & Co. last Monday, February 3 at Kresge Auditorium to an overflow house.

Appearing with Mr. Brubeck were Paul Desmond on alto sax, and a couple of fairly new faces—Joe Morello, who has been seen with the quartet for about a year, on drums and Gene Wright on bass. Joe Morello is the latest of a series of Brubeck drummers, among whom have been Joe Dodge and Cal Tjaider. Gene Wright is successor to Bob Bates. Incidentally, this was Gene Wright's first appearance in concert with the quartet, although he has been seen in club dates.

The program was varied, although fairly straight Brubeck. It consisted of a couple of Brubeck originals, arrangements of standards ("Tangerene", "St. Louis Blues", and "These Foolish Things", and of Duke Ellington's "Take the 'A' Train", a number which has proved to be one of the most popular of recorded Brubeckiana.

Brubeck was his usual masterful self. The occasional counterpoint between him and Desmond, in the opening selection in particular, was nicely woven; his rhythmic, harmonic, and melodic variations seemed endless.

Paul Desmond was also excellent, as usual. However it does seem a pity that his instrument is the alto saxophone, an instrument which seems to me to have a rather unpleasant sound. Whether or not this is due to the fact that when a child I suffered a severe traumatic shock because of this ungodly instrument, I for one would rather see Mr. Desmond's talents put to use on another instrument—any other instrument—clarinet, perhaps. I'm sure he could put its wider range and greater variation of tone color to good use.

Gene Wright, on bass, did very well for himself, for a first concert appearance. His most extended solo (in "These Foolish Things") was quite good; it even warranted a few words of praise from the master himself. Another thing noticed was that Gene seems to have picked up the same habit that Lionel Hampton was noted for some years ago, especially noticeable when Hamp played with the old BG quartet. That is, a vocal "e-eeh" noise that is made in time with the music. It is difficult to describe, but once heard is not easily forgotten.

If the rest of the quartet was interesting, Joe Morello on drums was amazing. He stole the show from the rest of the quartet. He has an excellent sense of rhythm, and can keep a metronomic beat when necessary. Of course there is more to being a good drum man than just keeping a beat. He has a sense of humor. In one of the Brubeck inventions, for example, for awhile he and Dave were playing cat-and-mouse, with the audience as mouse. Brubeck would play something, a chord sequence or a phrase, or just a single chord, then Morello would tap something, then Brubeck again, then Morello—each time something a little different: an off-beat accent, a slight syncopation, a different rhythmic effect. More than once the audience laughed out loud at some subtle trick; Morello led them on perfectly. It was quite tongue-in-cheek and quite entertaining. He also showed us that there was still another side to his talent in the windup number in which he gave us an exhibition of the wildest sort of drumming since Gene Krupa. So much so that Brubeck and Wright were forced to seek refuge behind the piano! It was quite a demonstration.

The quartet's arrangements were marked by an alarming dearth of ensemble work. The individual musicians, except Morello, whose drumming frequently spurred the others on, played patiently behind, not *with*, or simply listened (Desmond) to the soloist of the moment. Despite the numerous references to favorite European classicists (Bach, Tschaikowsky), the quartet's intention is, as it is the intention of any jazz group labelled "progressive", to widen the scope of jazz by building upon creative thoughts, traditional concepts, and the musical form (bop) first displayed by Lester Young (tenor saxist then with Count Basie's band) and conceived and developed in the forties by the late alto saxist Charlie Parker and trumpeter Dizzy Gillespie. The Brubeck Quartet will never fully realize this ambition until the combination has a personality comparable to the individuality and integrity of its members.

The Brubeck quartet must be seen to be fully appreciated. For instance, the bit of byplay between Morello and Brubeck was something that is impossible to get fully from a record. If you have an opportunity to see the quartet, by all means do so. It's an experience that ought not to be missed.

—ESL

DOVER CLUB

(Continued from page 1)

building is owned by an investment corporation which is a part of the national Zeta Beta Tau fraternity organization.

The twenty - five members and pledges living at the house have been working to beautify it and adapt it to their needs. The eight members living in the dormitories have been assisting in refinishing the house.

Dover Club president Ron Rosenberg '59 summed up the attitude of the members, saying, "We are very pleased to be in our new home at last, and we look forward to greeting all our many friends here in the near future."

AWARDS

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Charney had to develop those equations himself.

At the fundamental level in their research, Dr. Charney and his coworkers have already eliminated some processes—such as uneven solar heating—as the cause of storms. They have also been able to describe the physical process of storm formation. This research may also provide ultimately the theoretical basis for experiments in large-scale weather control.

It is obviously impossible to perform controlled experiments within the atmosphere itself, but, with realistic mathematical models of the atmosphere, one could perform experiments in weather control simply by feeding into the computer those numbers which represent any proposed modification. It would then be possible to observe the results of the change, and to achieve a sound basis for practical decision without ever tampering with the weather itself. The mathematical models with which the MIT weather group is currently working are great simplifications of the real atmosphere. By ignoring such factors as solar heating, for example, they in effect turn off the sun, and, by eliminating friction as a source of heat, they assume the world to be perfectly smooth. They are constantly refining their mathematical models, and are continually describing more completely the basic physics of weather.

High-Speed Computers Essential

Numerical weather prediction is a new field which couldn't have come into being at all without the modern high-speed computer, because of the complexity of the mathematics and the amount of data consumed. It has been estimated that a comprehensive 72-hour numerical forecast for North America might involve over 100 million multiplications. To attempt to do this kind of calculation without a computer would mean that the forecast would lag hopelessly behind the actual weather itself. The group is currently using the IBM 704, but even this versatile machine is becoming over-taxed.

The MIT numerical prediction group is currently working on equations that will attempt to explain the dynamics of climate. They are also introducing new factors into some of the equations they have already developed to account for such factors as topographical features and to provide a more realistic energy supply—such as water vapor as a carrier of heat—in the weather picture.

IAS, AMS Present Professional Awards To MIT Professors

Receiving distinguished professional awards at the annual IAS honors dinner two weeks ago were Professor Emeritus Jerome C. Hunsaker and Professor Raymond L. Bisplinghoff. On the following evening, Professor Henry G. Houghton was honored at the annual meeting of the American Meteorological Society.

Dr. Hunsaker received the Gold Medal of Britain's Royal Aeronautical Society "for his contributions to aeronautical research and education, including his inspired leadership of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics." Dr. Hunsaker, who founded at MIT the country's first course in aeronautical engineering, served as chairman of the NACA from 1941 to 1956, and was first president of the IAS. His early work included supervision of the design of the NC-4, the first aircraft to fly the Atlantic, and of the airship Shenandoah.

Professor Blisplinghoff received the IAS Sylvanus A. Reed Award for developing ways to calculate aircraft loads and stresses during maneuvers. He has been director of the aeroelastic and structures research laboratory at the Institute since 1952.

Dr. Houghton was honored by the AMS "for his important contributions to the growth of the Society". He has served as both president and secretary of the AMS. He has been head of the department of Meteorology at MIT since 1945, and is also director of the laboratory of earth sciences here.

Biophysicists Gather At MIT For Second National Conference

The second national meeting of a new scientific society devoted to the use of physical and chemical science in the solution of biological problems brought over 500 physicists, chemists, biologists, physiologists, and engineers to MIT last week. Members of the Biophysical Society, organized only ten months ago, heard more than 200 technical papers during the three-day meeting, ranging over the entire field of the new science of biophysics.

Dr. Otto H. Schmitt of the Biophysics Department at the University of Minnesota, vice-chairman of the Society's council, pointed out that the Biophysical Society "faces the unusual task of welding together into a new scientific team experts from such different disciplines as physics, biology, medicine, chemistry, mathematics, and engineering." "From this union," Dr. Schmitt says, "there will arise an entire new generation of scientific investigators, teachers, and applied scientists."

Entire Field Represented

Though the broad field of biophysics was fully represented at the conference, emphasis was placed on protein synthesis, microsomal particles, and the structure of muscle. Other papers included such topics as brain wave analysis, the transport of chemical materials through living organisms, the effects of such physical forces as gravity, the chemistry of nerve and muscle tissue, the effects of x-rays and other forms of radiation, the structure of living tissue, photosynthesis, viruses and bacteria, and low-temperature effects.

Biophysics has been described as the application of physical methods and concepts to fundamental problems about living things—their basic characteristics, their minute structure and organization, their growth, and inheritance, the chemistry of their processes, and the ways they produce and use energy. The rapid rise of biophysics as a separate field of study has been made possible by the tremendous progress of instrumentation and other physical research methods. Particularly in the past decade, this approach to studies of the organization, chemistry, and physics of living materials has proved most fruitful.

Harvard and MIT were joint hosts for the meeting. Dr. Cyrus Levinthal, Professor of Biophysics at MIT, is chairman of the Society's program committee, and Dr. Arthur K. Solomon, Associate Professor of Biophysics at the Harvard Medical School, was in charge of local arrangements.

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND MOVIE

A movie about the Pitcairn's Island taken by noted photographer Louis Martin will be presented by Lecture Series Committee in Kresge Auditorium at 5:00 p.m. today.

BUSH

(Continued from page 1)

person, has an added respon to the community, but "when h out of science he speaks with n of authority."

When the inevitable question "conflict" between religion an ence arose, Dr. Bush stated: ' are many scientists who are deeply religious, many of ther science and religion are two different things. There is no between them, of course. R starts out with many things an them on faith or by divine rev and it accepts those as absolu takes all deductions from tho the other hand, science starts serving, by studying facts, an them it reaches conclusions. I not feel it is establishing a truths, but hypotheses."

Sneak Thief Arre In Cambridge MIT Dorm Th

Cambridge Police have appr ed a man in one of the H houses, whom the MIT securit believes has been responsible f many thefts on East Campus i months. Harvey Burstein, he the force, reports that there direct evidence that the man sponsible for the MIT thef though he apparently was ca a Harvard student's wallet wh was apprehended.

However, MIT police have reasons to support their belie the man is responsible. First, have been no more thefts re on East Campus since his ca Secondly, the man, though very gave every indication that h familiar with the situation on Campus when he was interro He even once remarked that M lice would be "very surprise find what he had hidden in his ment. Thirdly, the man is one two slickest operators in Bosto specialize in this particular ty thievery.

MIT police have not yet bee to question members of the te gang which was picked up by bridge police on the week-end o uary 18 and who had supp confessed to some of the East pus robberies. Cambridge poli port that the boys have ad making most of the robberi West Campus last fall in wh number of wallets were stolen lockers in Rockwell Cage.

Tucker's 'Concertino For Chamber Orchestra' To Be Premiered In Kresge On Sunday; Influenced By Jazz

The MIT Community will have the opportunity this Sunday to witness the premier performance of a work by an accomplished musician when Mr. Gregory Tucker, an MIT humanities lecturer currently living in Italy, returns to present his "Concertino for Chamber Orchestra" for which he himself will be the pianist.

Mr. Tucker, a graduate of the Coombs Conservatory of Music in Philadelphia, studied piano with Leo Ornstein and composition with R. O. Morris and Rosario Scalero. He has served on the music faculties of Bennington College, the Longy School of Music, Wellesley College, and Harvard University. He came to MIT in 1948, where he has lectured in music while continuing to compose and give concerts. Last year he was awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship for musical composition, he has chosen to live in Rome with his family, devoting all his time to composition.

Mr. Tucker's first compositions at Bennington were chiefly works for dance and music-drama; one of the plays for which he arranged the music at that time, "The King and the Duke" by Mark Twain, was presented at MIT last year. In recent years he has written numerous songs and chamber music. Four of his compositions were premiered at the Bennington Composers' Conference in 1956: "Sextet for Cello and Wind Quintet"; "Three Pieces for Orchestra"; "Three Songs for Tenor, Clarinet and Piano"; and "Divertimento for Violin and Piano." He has made a number of commercial recordings as piano soloist and composer-pianist.

"In the Spirit of Jazz"

The concertino to be presented this weekend uses the chamber orchestra primarily as individual voices, rather than a harmonious collection of instruments. Using pieces as diversified as the saxophone and the cello, Tucker commented that the work is almost "in the spirit of a jazz combo" in that it follows the modern trend, tending more towards melody and rhythm than harmony. "It has been true for all composers," he said; "they have been influenced by the songs and dances of their time." However, he went on to explain that the work differs greatly from jazz in that it is not an improvisation; rather it was written almost as an architectural plan with a basic idea and then details.

This obvious interest in jazz prompted more questions about that particular form of music. Mr. Tucker feels that Brubeck and the others are becoming simply arrangers, not true jazz artists. "Modern jazz," he said, "has had the life arranged out of it." Dixieland, as a form of jazz, is simply a "frozen piece of history"; today's is just a reminiscence. In regard to the modern American jazz audience, he said, "They are primitive, conscious only of the beat; a room full of 'cats' is the worst place to listen for the true value of the music. It should stir one to contemplation, not action." He remarked that jazz is taken as an art in Italy, just as is classical music.

In addition to "Concertino for Chamber Orchestra," another work, "Three Pieces for Flute and Piano," is soon to be premiered in Rome. A practice is being conducted today in New York to adapt his arrangements to a modern production of Euripides' "Iphengeuia in Tauris."

"Facade" to be Co-Featured

The other work on the program will be "Facade," an entertainment with poems by Edith Sitwell and music by William Walton. It will be performed by Norma Farber, reciter, and members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Klaus Liepmann conducting. Tickets for the afternoon concert are available at the MIT Music Office, Room 14-N236 for $1.75.

Gregory Tucker, MIT lecturer-pianist-composer, will premier his "Concertino for Chamber Orchestra" this Sunday afternoon in Kresge Auditorium.

Conductors' Errors Exposed In Kresge

MIT's famous "orange peel", Kresge Auditorium, which has been criticized by many musicians and sound engineers because of its rather bright, harsh acoustics, has received some degree of praise from Mr. Arthur Fiedler, Conductor of the Boston Pops.

He felt that while it may be a difficult concert hall in which to perform, it helps to keep a conductor on his mettle. "Where large orchestras are concerned, you just cannot get away with careless passages of Brahms and Bruckner any more," he said; "who knows, this new type of concert hall may be good for us in the long run."

Construction Starts On $1,000,000 DuPont Athletic Cent

MIT Athletic Department Celebrates Ground Breakin

David DuPont's Bequest Used As Building Proceeds

The ground breaking for MIT's million-dollar athletic center began shortly before vacation. To be called the DuPont Athletic Center, the new building will soon be seen rising beside the Armory.

Final contracts were signed on January 16th with the George Fuller Co., a Boston construction firm. Within a week after the signing, heavy construction equipment had already been moved into the area. The new building will be adjacent to the south side of the Armory, which is now also a part of the Tech athletic plant.

Attractive Exterior

The structure has been designed by Anderson, Beckwith and Haible. The exterior will be of glazed aluminum panels, on the sides, and a brick front chosen to contrast with the Kresge Auditorium and the Chapel.

Link

"This," said MIT Athletic Director Richard Balch, "is the missing link of MIT athletics.

"It will tie together our sports program in the former Cambridge Armory, Rockwell Cage, Briggs Field House and the hockey rink."

The center will be a two-story, 45,000-square foot building in modern motif. It should be completed early in 1959.

DuPont Bequest

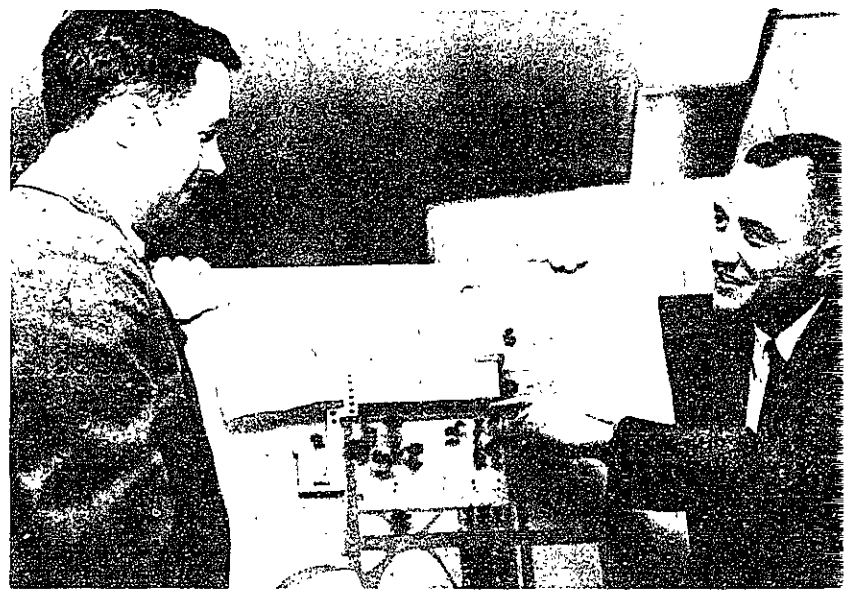
The money comes as the result of a million-dollar bequest left to MIT by 21-year-old David Flett DuPont, who was killed in an auto accident in 1955. His will provided that the bequest be used for "improvement of athletic facilities."

Balch says, "Teams in the Center will dress for and have direct access to contests in the Armory." He also pointed out the possibility of relocating the hockey rink beside the center, where there is ample room available.

Long Range Plans

The new center is the biggest step in the long range athletic plan. The recently purchased armory will soon be improved with a first rate basketball floor, and the temporary floor removed from the cage. The future status of the Walker Memorial gym is not yet certain, but it will probably be given over to exclusive intramural use.

Balch, Whitelaw Look Over Layout



Shown above is the layout for the new DuPont Athletic Center (A) and existing facilities. Athletic Director Balch points out the new structure to Scotty Director of Physical Education.

The building is the "missing link" of MIT Athletics, says Balch. It will tie Armory (B), Rockwell Cage (C) and Briggs Fieldhouse (D) as well as provide a for the MIT Athletic Association. In the foreground are Kresge (F) and the Ch As can be seen, the only problem that the new structure will create is that of p the cage and armory lots will be cut out.

Balch also sees the future possibility of moving the hockey rink from it position behind the fieldhouse, and putting it beside the new athletic center.

On Campus with Max Shulman

(By the Author of "Rally Round the Flag, Boys!" and "Barefoot Boy with Cheek.")

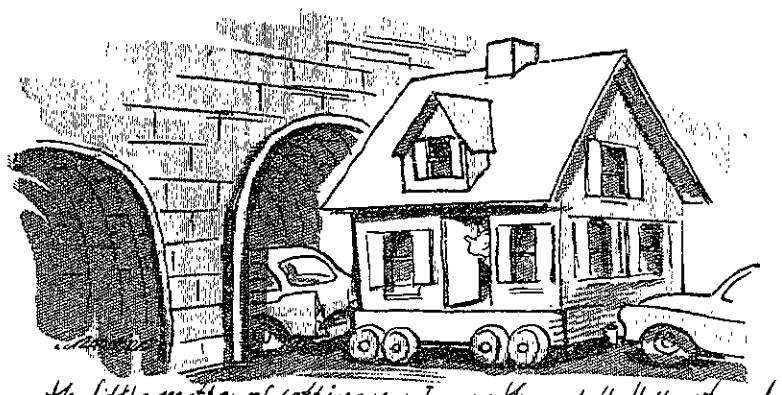
BE IT EVER SO HUMBLE

Today let us apply the hot white light of sustained thinking to the greatest single problem besetting American colleges. I refer, of course, to homesickness.

It is enough to rend the heart, walking along a campus at night and listening to entire dormitories sobbing themselves to sleep. And in the morning when the poor, lorn students rise from their tear-stained pallets and refuse their breakfasts and shamble off to class, their lips trembling, their eyelids gritty, it is enough to turn the bones to aspic.

What can be done to overcome homesickness? Well sir, the obvious solution is for the student to put his home on rollers and bring it to college with him. This, however, presents three serious problems:

1) It is likely to play hob with your wine cellar; many wines, as we all know, will not travel.



...the little matter of getting your house through the Holland Tunnel

2) There is the matter of getting your house through the Holland Tunnel, which has a clearance of only 14 feet, 8 inches. This, of course, is ample for ranch houses, but quite impossible for Cape Cods, Georgians, and Saltboxes, and I, for one, think it would be a flagrant injustice to deny higher education to students from Cape Cod, Georgia, and Saltbox.

3) There is the question of public utilities. Your house—and, of course, all the other houses in your town—has wires leading to the municipal power plant, pipes leading to the municipal water supply and gas main. So you will find when you start rolling your house to college that you are, willy-nilly, dragging all the other houses in town with you. This will result in gross population shifts and will make the Bureau of the Census cross as bears.

No, I'm afraid that taking your house to college is not feasible. The thing to do, then, is to make your campus lodgings as close a replica of your home as possible.

Adorn your quarters with familiar objects, things that will constantly remind you of home. Your brother Sam, for instance. Or your citizenship papers. Or a carton of Marlboros.

There is nothing like Marlboros, dear friends, to make you feel completely at home. They're so easy, so friendly, so welcome, so likable. The filter is great. The flavor is marvelous. The Flip-Top Box is wonderful. The tattoo is optional.

Decorating your diggings with familiar objects is an excellent remedy for homesickness, but it is not without its hazards. Take, for instance, the case of Tignor Sigafoos and Estabrook Raunch who were assigned to share a room last fall in the freshman dorm.

Tignor, an ice-skating addict from Minnesota, brought with him 44 barrels over which he had jumped the previous winter to win the Minnesota Jumping-Over-Barrels Championship. Estabrook, a history major from Massachusetts, brought Plymouth Rock.

Well sir, there was simply not enough room for 44 barrels and Plymouth Rock too. Tignor and Estabrook fell into such a violent quarrel that the entire dorm was kept awake for twelve days and twelve nights. Finally the Dean of Men was called in to adjudicate the dispute. He listened carefully to both sides of the argument, then took Tignor and Estabrook and pierced their ears and sold them to gypsies.

* * *

And now all is quiet in the dorm, and everyone sits in peace and smokes his Marlboros, whose makers bring you this column throughout the school year.

Two Story Multi-Purpose Structure To Rise Beside Armory
New Building Planned To Be Ready For Use Early In 1959

Each Freshman Will Have His Own Stall

Here are some of the features of this multi-purpose building for Tech's sports-minded students:

1. Complete office facilities for MIT's athletic association, which will be moved to this more central location from its present Walker Memorial address;

2. A woman's locker room for Tech's coed population;

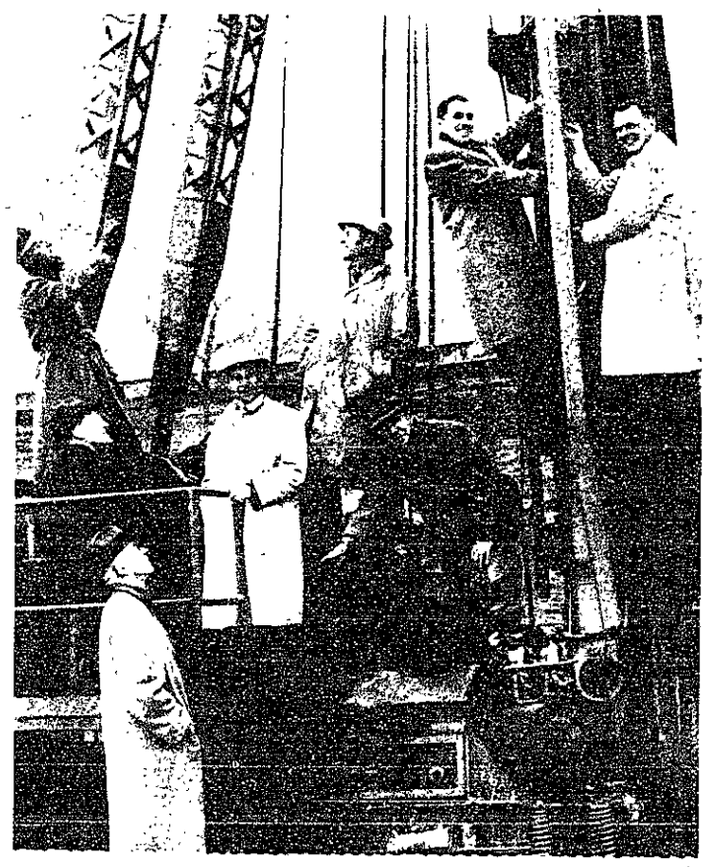
3. Locker facilities for every one of MIT's 900 freshmen as well as team dressing rooms, coach and faculty locker and conference rooms;

4. Special wrestling and fencing rooms, providing possibly the best facilities in New England for two of MIT's intercollegiate sports;

5. Six squash courts, placing MIT among the N. E. leaders here with a total of 14 courts;

6. A free exercise room, which will include a rowing machine, chinning bars and other gymnastic equipment;

7. A trophy lobby for entrance to both Rockwell Cage and the huge MIT Armory.



PIXIES ON THE PILEDRIVER - MIT's coaching staff lends a hand as construction starts on the DuPont Athletic Center there this week. In the driver's seat is Athletic Director Richard L. Balch. Clockwise from bottom are: swimming coach Gordon Smith, asst. track coach Arthur Farnham, rowing coach Frank DuBois, hockey coach Ben Martin, soccer and diving coach Charles Batterman, asst. sailing coach Gerald Reed, sailing coach Jack Wood (bending over), baseball coach Scotty Whitelaw and basketball coach John Burke (both on ladder).

Holland Breaks Ground

MUDDY BUT MOBILE was the sod at ground-breaking ceremonies this week for the Center. Senior Daniel J. Holland, president of the Athletic Association, is doing the shoveling, flanked by Athletic Director Richard L. Balch (left) and Philip A. Stoddard (right), Vice-Treasurer of the Institute. Happy spectators are coaches and members of the athletic association, which will move into its new home a year from now. Construction was announced Sunday.

Dr. Edgerton's Strobe Seen 140 Miles Away During Recent Tests

Flashes from a million-watt stroboscopic light located at MIT were observed at the weather station on Mt. Washington last week. Professor Harold E. Edgerton is testing the light to determine its feasibility as an airplane beacon.

Several tests of the light were conducted last spring, when airline pilots reported seeing it as much as fifty miles away. The observation at Mt. Washington, 140 miles away, is the farthest one yet reported. Professor Edgerton states that the tests to date have been highly satisfactory; the light's flashes have been widely and clearly observed. However, no tests have been conducted as yet during bad weather.

The light is approximately two feet long and a centimeter in diameter. Combined with powerful reflectors, it throws a beam with a twenty degree vertical arc and roughly a 180 degree horizontal spread. The light is set to flash at fifteen second intervals with a duration of three-thousandths of a second. Although the present unit is rather bulky, Professor Edgerton believes that refined models may eventually be used not only at airports but also on all tall structures.

PLACEMENTS

(Continued from page 1)

Seniors. As always, the top men in the class have not had any difficulty obtaining job offers, many of them having received three or four offers already. Many of the average men are "running scared" according to Mr. Harrington, though he confidently asserts that they will all probably come up with some kind of offer before the end of the term. However, many men in the lower half of the class will have a hard time getting any kind of offer before the end of the term, and some will probably be knocking on company doors this summer looking for jobs.

Mr. Harrington states that he expects next year's Seniors to find a situation very similar to the rosy one Seniors have found in past years. He reports that business seems to be on the upswing already, apparently not waiting for Ike's predicted midsummer increase. At least one defense contractor has decided in the last few weeks to send representatives to MIT for interviews because of large new defense contracts. Unfortunately this year's Seniors will not get the full effect of the upswing as it will take at least until next fall for business to climb back to former levels.

Of course there is no guarantee that business really will return to its former levels, and if it does not, next year's Seniors will have just as hard a time finding jobs as the members of this year's class.

Special Program Of Love Ballads To Be Presented In Kresge

Josef Marais and Miranda, internationally known balladeers, will present a special Valentine's Day program of folk songs in Kresge Auditorium, this Friday at 8:30 p.m.

They will sing and interpret ballads of love in many aspects—including such unlikely types as gastronomic love, represented by the French "Song of the Potato." Many of the songs have South African origins, since Marais' first interest in folk music developed during his boyhood there. Marais and Miranda have traveled together around the world collecting traditional songs, and the Valentine collection includes music from Scotland, France, Holland, Germany, and early America.

At the concert Marais will play accompaniments on a classic guitar made by the late Hermann Hauser of Munich, considered the "Stradivarius" of modern guitar makers. There are only three of his instruments of comparable quality known to be in the United States.

Tickets ($3.25, $2.50 and $1.90) may be obtained in advance at Kresge Auditorium, or at the door.

CLASSIFIED COLUMN

K&E slide rule. Log-log Duplex Decitrig. $12. Call BI 4-1399 Evenings.

LOST, stolen, strayed: one St. John's Prep. Class 1957 ring. Gold with blue facet stone. Finder please notify Ed Berger, Box 271, or Bemis 510, E. C.—Reward.

WANTED—Counselors, specialty or general, older college men or graduates. Jewish boys' summer camp, near Boston, excellent summer opportunity. CHelsea 3-5271 or write: Director, 10 Brookside Drive, Cranston, R. I.

FOR SALE—Voightlander Prominent. f 1.5 lens, 1/500 sec. shutter. Used—only $150.00. Regularly sells for $275.00. See Louis Nelson, Goodale 106, East Campus.

FOR SALE: '51 Ford 6. Good Condition—New engine—$300. Bob Bird, Runkle 306A, Box 68, East Campus.

TYPING done at home at reasonable rates—Please call ELiot 4-3594, Mrs. Lorraine Miller, 47 Hubbard Ave., Cambridge 40, Mass.

LOST: Near Memorial Drive, brief case containing important papers, Friday evening, January 24. Reward for either brief case or information concerning its loss. Confidential reply accepted. Contact J. Hansen at ALgonquin 4-5657 daily after 6 p.m. or weekends.

LOSE SOMETHING? Get it back quick through THE TECH's classified column. As a student service, THE TECH will publish any lost and found ad for one week FREE. For Lost and Found, or any kind of advertising, just drop around to THE TECH office, 020 Walker, send a note, or call Bemis 504, East Campus.