DISTINGUISHED VISITORS PAY CENTENNIAL TRIBUTE

The buildings of MIT separated by a span of fifty years; the first Rogers Building in Copley Square, and the main building in Cambridge.

In Procession To Cage

Colorful Acorns On View Sunday

Sunday's Academic Procession will feature a number of traditional costumes and rosettes of medieval European universities as well as those of their American contemporaries. This introduction of color into an otherwise somber affair has its origins in the drab monasticism which was the condition in the Middle Ages, when the clerical profession was generally seen as a warm religious role.

Today, most American colleges and universities follow an intercollegiate code. The hoods are lined in the colors of the college which grants the degree, and the hood's colored border indicates the field in which the degree is given: Bachelor, Master, and Doctor of Science are trimmed in golden yellow; Philosophy, in blue; Engineering, in orange; Fine Arts and Architecture, in brown; Theology and Divinity, in scarlet; Laws, in purple; and Music, in pink.

The length of the hood and the width of the trim show the level of the degree. The Bachelor's hood is three feet long with a two-inch border; the Doctor's, four feet long with a rounded base and a five-inch border. The cap for the Doctor's degree may be made of velvet, and its tassel may be gold.


On Sunday at 3 p.m. the Academic Procession will be followed by the Centennial Convocation in the Rockwell Chapel. President of MIT, President Julius A. Stratton.

Founder's Day Monday

Directly following Centennial Week, the second year of the day after the chartering of the Institution, MIT will observe a Founder's Day. It will be held on April 10. A keynote address for the occasion will be given by Dr. Stratton, with reports also given by three professors who were in attendance at the first Centennial Conference. These are: Prof. Millikan, "Some Problems of Science and Engineering Education in Newly Developing Countries," Elbridge E. Morris, "Interactions of Science, Engineering, and Industry," and Prof. Walter A. Rosenblith, "Institutions of Science and Engineering for International Relations." Gordon S. Brown will substitute for Martin D. S. H. Smith on "Some Problems of Science and Engineering Education in Countries with More Advanced Technology." Comments will be made by Dr. Stratton and Dean John E. Burchard, Chairman of the Centennial Committee.


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At Stratton's Home Panel Views Science In Politics

The Centennial Week opened last Sunday, as CBS Television presented a live informal discussion on technology, televised from the living-room of President Stratton. The principal speakers were: Sir Eric Ashby, master of Clare College, Cambridge University; Dr. W. D. Brown, member of the Science Committee in the United States; Dr. H. H. J. Muller, director of the National Institute of Health and member of the Science Committee in the United States; and Prof. J. H. H. Muller, director of the National Institute of Health and member of the Science Committee in the United States.

Charles Cowingwood, moderator of the discussion, posed the question: "How can government by the people best adapt itself in an age in which the government is more and more a part of the life of every citizen?" Many governments have a much greater need of science than we do. The future will be held throughout the day on Saturday. At 10 a.m. in Rockwell Chapel, the topic of the discussion will be "The Future in the Physical Sciences." At 2:30 p.m. Saturday the following discussion groups will meet: "Arms Control," with Paul M. Dresser, Herman Kahn, Richard S. Leghorn, and the Right Honorable Philip Noel-Baker; "The Life of Man in Industry," with William O. Baker, Edwin H. Land, Francis Pace Jr., and William H. Whyte; and "The Future in the Life Sciences," with George T. Beadle, Peter B. Medawar, and Hermann J. Muller.

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Do all Air Force Officers have wings?

Decidedly not. In fact most executive jobs are on the ground. Of course, all officers may apply for pilot and navigator training if they meet the eligibility requirements. There will always be a need for piloted aircraft. And it is foreseeable that in your working lifetime, there will be piloted spacecraft—piloted and navigated by Air Force officers.

But right now, there is also a big future for college-trained Air Force officers on the ground. New and exciting technical jobs are opening up. Important administrative positions must be filled as World War II officers move into retirement.

How can you—a college student—become an Air Force officer? First, there's Air Force ROTC. Then for college graduates, men and women in certain fields, there is Officer Training School. The graduate of its three-month course wins a commission as a second lieutenant. Other ways are the Navigator Training program, and the Air Force Academy.

Some benefits that go with being an Air Force officer: Starting salary plus allowances compare with the average in equivalent civilian jobs. Then there's free medical and dental care, thirty-day vacation, the chance to win graduate degrees at Air Force expense, and liberal retirement provisions.

No, Air Force officers do not need wings to move up. There's plenty doing on the ground. Perhaps you could be one of these young executives in blue. Ask your local Air Force Recruiter. Or write Office Career Information, Dept. SC13, Box 7668, Washington 4, D.C., if you want further information about the navigator training or Officer Training School programs.

U.S. Air Force

There's a place for professional achievement on the Aerospace Team

BANLON "PAR"
for the man of action

This new luxury knit by Arrow gives to the active or spectator sportman unequalled comfort, quality and good looks. In addition to complete freedom of action it is the perfect wash and wear knitted sport shirt. Careful tailoring is obvious in the fashion ribbed collar and classic placket design. This value shirt is available in a wide variety of colors. $9.95

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Centennial Ball
Summer Formals • White Dinner Jackets • Black Tuxedos
Evening Tails Also Available

Brookline Formal Wear
392 Harvard St., Brookline
Open Mon., Tues. & Thurs. Nites till 8 p.m.

HAPPINESS CAN'T BUY MONEY

With tuition costs spiraling over upward, more and more under graduates are investigating the student loan plan. If you are one who is considering the "Learn Now, Pay Later" system you would do well first to study the case of Leonid Sigafos.

Leonid, the son of an upholstery in Stratton, Conn., had his heart set on going to college, but his father, alas, could not afford to send him. Leonid applied for a Regents Scholarship, but his reading speed, along with other qualifications, was not very rapid—two words an hour—and before he could finish the first page of his test the Regents had closed their brief cases and gone home. Leonid then applied for a student scholarship, but he had, alas, only a single athletic skill—balancing a stick on his chin—and this, alas, aroused only passing enthusiasm among the coaches.

And then, huzah, Leonid learned of the student loan plan: he could borrow money for his tuition and repay it in easy monthly installments after he left school!

Happily Leonid enrolled in the Southeastern Idaho College of Woodpulp and Restoration Drama and happily began a college career that grew more happy year by year. Indeed, it became altogether conceivable in his senior year because Leonid met a good named Salina T. Nen with hair like beaten gold and eyes like two spouts of Lake Louise. Love gripped them in its big moist palm and they were betrothed on the Eve of St. Agnes.

Happily they made plans to be married the day after commencement—plans, alas, that never were to come to fruition because Leonid, alas, learned that Salina, like himself, was in college on a student loan, which meant that he had not only to repay his own loan when he left school but also Salina’s, and the job, alas, that was waiting for Leonid after graduation at the Boise Racoon Works simply did not pay enough, alas, to cover both their loans, plus rent and food and clothing. Sick at heart, Leonid and Salina sat down and list Marlboro Cigarettes and tried to find an answer to their problem—and, sure enough, they did! I do not know whether or not Marlboro Cigarettes helped them find an answer: all I know is that Marlboro taste good and look good, and when things close in and a feller needs a friend and the world is black as the pit from pole to pole, it is a heap of comfort and satisfaction to be sure that Marlboros will always provide the same unflagging pleasure, the same unyielding quality, in all times and climates and conditions. That’s all I know.

Leonid and Salina, I say, did find an answer—a very simple one. If their student loans did not come due until they left school, why, then they just wouldn’t leave school! So after receiving their bachelor degrees, they re-enrolled and took masters degrees. After that they took doctors degrees, loads and loads and loads of them, until today Leonid and Salina, both aged 78, both still in school, hold doctorates in Philosophy, Humane Letters, Jurisprudence, Veterinary Medicine, Civil Engineering, Optometry, and Dewey Dinemals. Their student loans, as of last January 1, amounted to a combined total of eighteen million dollars, a sum which they probably would have found great difficulty in repaying had not the Department of the Interior recently declared them a National Park.

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You don't need a student loan—just a little loose change—to get yourself a new kind of smoking pleasure from the makers of Marlboro—the unfiltered king-size Philip Morris Commander. Welcome aboard!
Riot Lasts Two Hours; 10 MDC Cars Present To Aid Security Force

What began as a fairly angry mob bent on a full-frontal riot degenerated into a good-natured band of carousing Technicians last Wednesday night, as some 500 students protested the $200 hike in tuition in 1962. The procession began promptly at 11 p.m. at Burton House, and spread out in all directions, including the bank of Walker Memorial; engaging in its first encounter with the MIT Security Force.

Dedging the reproachful eyes of the pedestrians, a group collected between the palm trees and managed to bring many of the cars from East Campus out of their rooms or to their garages. After a few minutes, armed to the teeth with fireworks.

When Senior House contributing editor Leavitt and junior reporter Taylor saw the early mass, the crowd began to organize itself. At Burton House, about 500 strong, the group pulled off a Paddy wagon into Dr. Stratton’s driveway, about 11:25, and the men there joined hands to keep traffic flowing on Memorial Drive. The processions continued to pick up stragglers as traffic started to flow.

Traffic in Memorial Drive at 12:15 was dense, with many cars still showing elements of the crowd, overheard by the reporter. At 12:30, the procession made its way to the Security Force, who finally yielded.

Before the patrol car could circle the block, the mob had fanned out to the sidewalk directly in front of Dr. Stratton’s house, about 500 strong. The Paddy wagon pulled into Dr. Stratton’s driveway about 12:15, and the men there, led by the Security Force, who finally yielded.

Before the patrol car could circle the block, the mob had fanned out to the sidewalk directly in front of Dr. Stratton’s house, about 500 strong. The Paddy wagon pulled into Dr. Stratton’s driveway about 12:15, and the men there joined hands to keep traffic flowing on Memorial Drive. The processions continued to pick up stragglers as traffic started to flow.

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Kahn: Cold Warrior?

The project was to extend its greeting to the thousands of guests who have come to

WELCOME TO MIT

The Tech is proud to extend its greeting to the thousands of guests who have come to

MIT: Arousing the Century

The Centennial marks a milestone in the history of technology, and MIT is one of the

The Next 1000 Years

For the past several months, in events related to the Centennial, MIT has been observing its

Kibitzer

by Evelyn R. Berkamp '62

Bridge clubs of colleges and universities throughout the

takes the Centennial observation as something of in-

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On April 28, 1861, William Barton Rogers received from the president of Massachusetts the charter for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. However, the history of MIT began long before this.

William's idea of founding a school of science could be traced back to March 13, 1846, when, at the urging of his brother Henry, he wrote two letters to Mr. John A. Lowell, treasurer of the Lowell Institute, a school in Boston.

The letters, called "A Plan of a Polytechnic School in the U. S. Magna Charta," began:

A school of practical science completely organized should, I apprehend, be founded. In all the principles of physical truth there is a direct relation to the art of constructing machinery, the application of motive power, engines, chemistry, mechanical and chemical arts, the art of engraving with typeography and photography, drawing, exploration and mining, chemical analysis, engineering, composition and agriculture.

Initial Failure

The letters continued to ask for assistance in establishing a school in conjunction with the Lowell Institute. The suggestions of the Lowell Institute, however, to use Institute funds for supporting a school of this kind, and the proposal to be rejected.

The plan did not die. However, William Rogers and his three brothers spent much energy trying to find a way to transform the idea into a reality. In 1847, they suddenly turned to writers for the better. Boston was growing and needed more land for expansion. The city owned a large area of land outside the Back Bay area, which was to be purchased and sold to the city of Boston.

The petition was signed by some members of the Boston Scientific Society of Arts, a Museum of Sciences. In fact, the project was approved by the legislative Joint Committee on the site for the institution. The letter was even written to the New York Evening Post, expressing the opinion that "it was the right time to build a school of practical science in the city of New York." But before it was possible to receive the funds, the opportunity was lost.

Although a petition from the Massachusetts Conservatory of Arts and Sciences requesting reservation of land in the Back Bay for educational purposes was rejected in the legislature in 1859, Dr. Rogers prepared a new petition. It drew up a considerably detailed academic outline for the proposed school, together with a plan indicating the land desired. The school was to have four departments: Agriculture, Horticulture, Chemistry and Natural History; the main goal was to establish a strong foundation in the arts and sciences and to provide a strong educational base.

The petition was rejected, however, and the plan was abandoned.

First Elections

The first official meeting of the MIT Corporation was held on May 5, 1862 to elect officers and members of the Board of Trustees. Elected as the Institute's first officers were: William D. Rogers, President; John A. Lowell, Vice President; Thomas A. Webb, Treasurer; and John A. Andrews on April 28, 1862 to elect officers and members of the Board of Trustees. Elected as the Institute's first officers were: William D. Rogers, President; John A. Lowell, Vice President; Thomas A. Webb, Treasurer; and John A. Andrews as Secretary.

In January, 1865, with Dr. Rogers back as President of MIT, the first elections were held. The first board of directors included Dr. Rogers as a report entitled "Objects and Plan for an Institute of Technology, including a School of Science, a Museum of Arts, and a School of Industry" was presented. The report was approved by the legislative committee on Oct. 5, 1860 and received much support from the state.

In November, 1860, Dr. Rogers and his committee submitted to the legislature the application "for an Act of Incorporation for an Institution to be called the Massachusetts Institute of Technology," as outlined in the previous submitted report. The application was approved by the Secretary of State on Nov. 20, and was forwarded to the legislature for action at its January session.

The first large hearing on the charter was held at Mercantile Hall, 35 Summer St., on Jan. 11, 1861, considering the possibility of a new school of sciences. The School Fund, which had previously been set up, was to receive the funds obtained by the sale of the state-owned Back Bay lands, and from some members of the Board of Education.

The Final Approval

After this, the Joint Standing Committee on Education, on March 10, 1861, approved the application and sent it to the floor of the legislature for action. The application was passed by both houses.

With the signature of Governor John A. Andrews on April 10, 1861, the incorporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology became a reality.

Four days afterward, news arrived at the fall of P. B. Bunker, and to Dr. Rogers' great disappointment, the development of the school was postponed in deference to the Civil War.

Encouragement At Last

After this defeat, a committee of the petitioning group continued to work with Dr. Rogers, M. Beebe, E. B. Bigelow, C. H. Darlington and Edward Stiles, and also adjourned land to the east.

The petition was signed by many notable organizations as well as the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. In fact, the project was approved by the legislative Joint Committee on the site for the institution. The letter was even written to the New York Evening Post, expressing the opinion that "it was the right time to build a school of practical science in the city of New York." But before it was possible to receive the funds, the opportunity was lost.

The petition was rejected, however, and the plan was abandoned.

Big chief little chief come and get um!

BOSTONIAN HANDSEWN MOCCASINS

You're sure to get perfect fit from our hand-size selection. Come in! Phone! Circle your size on the chart above. Send it with your name, address, or money order.

Technology Store
40 Mass. Avenue, Cambridge

Enjoy the foot-hugging comfort of these new smooth-hand moccasins by Bostonian. You're sure to get perfect fit from our hand-size selection. Come in! Phone! Circle your size on the chart above. Send it with your name, address, or money order.

Your correct size is here... count on it for good fit

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In black or brown or leather.
1861-1881: Classes Begin; Harvard Merger Argued

Monday, February 20, 1865, was a memorable day for the School at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. President Francis B. Rogers, in his first annual message to the Corporation, stated: "Organized the School! First classes!" Rogers had been appointed to the presidency in the fall of 1864, and the active efforts of Dr. Nathaniel B. Palmer, the first registrar, and a few other members of the faculty had already resulted in the establishment of a small school.

The new school was housed in the newly completed B. & F. Rogers building, which was dedicated on February 18, 1865. The building was a one-story, flat-roofed structure, and was ready for occupancy in the fall of 1865.

The school's first classes were held in the fall of 1865, and the enrollment was up to seventy students. The curriculum was divided into an upper and a lower division, with the lower division being accompanied by an entrance examination, which was administered in February, 1866.

The school's first classes were taught in the school's first floor. The school's first floor was divided into two parts: the upper floor, which housed the chemistry laboratory, and the lower floor, which housed the physics laboratory. The chemistry laboratory was small, and was located in the northwest corner of the building. The physics laboratory was larger, and was located in the southeast corner of the building.

The school's first classes were taught by the school's first faculty members. The school's first faculty members were: Charles W. Morey, the school's first president; William H. Swallow, the school's first chemistry professor; and Francis B. Rogers, the school's first physics professor.

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By 1881, President Rogers, who had taken the office for the third time in 1879, be- lieving that the Institute was back in business, installed acook at MIT and Francis A. Walker took over duties as president. Rogers and Francis had a close contact with MIT until his death, which occurred suddenly in the fall of 1882.

The year 1881 saw the second attempt by the faculty and graduate students at the In- stitute to form a school newspaper. The Tech, hit the stands on November 16 of that year, initiating a publishing clime that is still in operation. Replacing the ill-fated cardinals, it took the form of a twelve-page magazine, published every fifteen days and quilling as the Intercollegiate.

In evolution began with a question that ar- rived in comparison with the present concept of a newspaper: the publication of the world affairs, scientific treat- ments, and other news. What was it? A timelawful efforts of the students in the body. The chain of eighty-one-venued, viewed in the perspec- tive of today's knowledge: pres- ented by a tug-of-war, the society would not have been interested in a paper of similar character. The first issue of the Tech told by its students.

The Tech, entitled "Locals" is the first issue of the Tech in the form of a weekly paper of greatly- widened horizons. Its first number, 80 years of uninterrupted publication, was already making itself felt in the country. To those conservative-minded, the name "Locals" was back to the memory of the late Pro- fessor William Bartlett Rogers from Paris. The Corporation granted permission to place the tablet in the entrance hall of the old building, which was named "the Rogers Building." The tablet is now in Building 7, and Williams is jubilant over the success of the football team.

The tablet is now in Building 7, and Williams is jubilant over the success of the football team. The picture was not always bright, however, and during the 1890's, football really ran into trouble at MIT. 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 the meantime, the team that Tech did produce won few games, and this year, 1884, had a nearly 600 members, and may have found their membership a source of greater savings to them, while the tradesmen have been more than willing to renew their contracts.

The third attempt to found an orchestra at MIT occurred in 1887. This time it met with more success.

Technical Societies. Some discussion came up about the location of MIT and the deterioration of its facilities. The shareholders, editorializing on this topic stated: "The future of MIT will be in the hands of the students who have Pull up stakes and make an entirely new start..." This seems to embody in you the advantage of having a brand new place, and city colleges with their peculiar benefits, are not always better than the old Tech's. The third victory was the most of the many superiorities of the old Tech, and to counterbalance our incom- veniences, we have our Talents.

Footballs Lose Support

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Come and See a Shoe Sewn By Hand

Mr. Mr. Grondin, master handsewer, from the "Bostonian" handsewing factory in Freeport, Maine, will be in our store April 10th and 11th. You can watch Mr. Grondin actually sew a loafer in the same manner and tradition of the early Indian.

Technology Store

LUCKY STRIKE PRESENTS:

DEAR DR. FLOOD:

DR. FLOOD'S THOUGHTS FOR THE DAY: A penny saved is a penny earned. And if you could put away a penny a week for one year... why, you will have fifty-two cents!

Dear Dr. Flood: Our college mascot is a great big lovable Saint Bernard. He loves everyone—except me. In fact, he has bitten me viciously eight times. What can I do to get him to like me?

Frustrated Dog Lover

Dear FRUSTRATED: Mother him. To carry this off, I suggest you wear a raccoon coat, let your hair and eyebrows grow shaggy and learn to whimper affectionately.

Dear Dr. Flood: Most of my life here is extrascricular. I carry the drum for the band, pull the curtain for the drama society, wax the court for the hockey team, shovel snow for the fraternity houses. Do you think these activities will really help me when I get out of college?

Eager

Dear Dr. Flood: On New Year's Eve I foolishly resolved to be more generous with my money. My friends have held this to me, and I've been forced to give away several packs a day. What do you think would happen if I broke this resolution?

Resolute

Dear Dr. Flood: Can you help me convince my girl that I'm not as stupid as she thinks I am?

Anxious

Dear Dr. Flood: Before vacation, my girl and I agreed to exchange Christmas presents. I sent her a nice hanky. You can imagine how I felt when I woke Christmas morning to find a sports car from her. What can I do now?

Distraught

DEAR DISTRAUGHT: Remind her that Easter giving time is just around the corner.

Dear Dr. Flood: Are you convinced that I'm not an homo? I'm not sure that you are.

Homo

Dear Dr. Flood: I've just read a report that the death of President Francis Amasa Walker, "To President Walker, fifteen years of administration, the growth of the college from three hundred to twelve thousand students is a lasting monument. It is a powerful sentiment as an artist, as a scientist, as a man," said President George W. Morgan. Therefore, a resolution was adopted by the faculty to hold an annual memorial. In the spring of 1898, this resolution was made into a permanent tribute to President Walker. It was adopted by the faculty, and the Faculty Club named a permanent fund in his honor.

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First Tech Show Staged

On June 29, 1906, Harvard University conferred a great honor upon MIT's president and upon MIT itself. The awarding of the degree of Doctor of Laws to James Mason Crafts was accompanied by the following statement: "James Mason Crafts—forty years ago a graduate of Lawrence Scientific School, a life-long student of Chemistry, the president of the most successful school of applied science in the United States, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology."

The introduction of thermodynamics into the Course I curriculum in 1898 outraged some of the engineers and almost brought its withdrawal.

That peculiar outward manifestation of the repressed emotions of rolling students, the riot, broke out in Rogers corri
dor one Monday morning during Freshmen elections. Even this action taken by the upperclassmen was to be deplored in this statement. It said:

"Their attitude was one of encouragement to the participants in this disgraceful episode. It seems that even in the midst of the scene, the spirit of President Walter we are for

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ALUMNI

If it's all the same to you, then it's Schaefer. Because Schaefer delivers all the pleasure of the first beer, every beer through. So, always make it Schaefer, all around!

1908-1920: An Address

On March 13, 1912 President Mac- laren made the startling announce- ment that an anonymous donor had given the building fund for the “New Technology” a gift of over two and a half million dollars, a bequest never equaled in philanthropy to an educational institution. Others donated gifts totaling half a million dollars and four months of architectural labor.

Two million square feet of land was bought for $756,000. The area was bounded by Memorial Drive, Massachusetts Avenue, Acres Street, Main Street and the Boston & Albany Railroad Tracks. The intention of the alumni was then turned to furnishing and equipping the new Institute. This building fund was supplemented by fur- ther contributions from the mysterious donor, known as “Mr. Smith.”

The ground layout for the new buildings resembled closely the original buildings now on campus, with the exception of the dormitories.

The campus was originally planned to include four or five-story dormitory buildings arranged in a classical quadrangle, with the Walker Memorial, dining hall and student activity cen- ter, serving as the focal point. After the completion of the present East Campus “parallel” and the Senior Houses, the idea was abandoned. Sev- eral fraternal groups announced that they were planning a move to a locale near- er to the new.

Construction Begins

Actual construction began early in 1914 and by summer most of the build- ings were completed to provide the now familiar Cambridge skyline to treetops of the Harvard Bridge.

The dedication of the “New Tech- nology” was set for the month of her fiftieth year of physical existence, June, 1916 to coincide with the gradu- ation ceremonies. It was followed by a three day pageant celebrating the move.

Alumni Arrive

During the days preceding the fete, alumni arriving to hold their first grand reunion filled the routes to Bos- ton. A cavalcade of fifty cars, some coming from as far as Detroit and Buffalo, arrived with a festive wel- come, amidst a rainstorm. Some twenty-five hundred alumni and their families were hosted by the New Technology Holding aloft the torch of Venice, was dressed as Christopher Co- lonus. The Captain, Henry, A. Walker, Memorial, of Technology, holding aloft the torch of the Venetian Republic, and on the roof was a seated figure of Mother- erson, was modeled after the state barge of Venice.

The procession marched through the streets of Boston to the Union Boat club on the Charles, where the Bucentaur, the official transferring vessel was waiting. In keeping with the Venetian theme, the Bucentaur was modeled after the state barge of the Venetian Republic, and on the prow was a seated figure of Mother- somed into a gilded chest by four bears dressed in Technology colors. The procession lasted all day with various businesses giving parties, and distributing souvenirs.

Archives Moved By Vessel

An impressive pageant performed the actual transfer of the official seal of the Institute and the precious char- acters and archives from “Boston Tech” to the New Technology. In accord- ance with the move across the waters, the paraders were clothed in varied Venetian costumes. Undergraduates carrying barrelly formed an armed guard. The seal was borne in a golden packet by the Secretary of the MIT Corporation, and the other documents were solemnly carried in a gilded chest by four bears dressed in Technology colors. The procession marched through the streets of Boston to the Union Boat club on the Charles, where the Bucentaur, the official transferring vessel was waiting. In keeping with the Venetian theme, the Bucentaur was modeled after the state barge of the Venetian Republic, and on the prow was a seated figure of Mother Technology holding aloft the torch of Progress. The Captain, Henry A. Walker, dressed as Christopher Co- lonus.

Over one hundred and fifty dele- gates from every foreign and domestic country, attended the festivities. The new Institute was greeted in Boston Harbor by a delegation of students who had paraded to the site to the accompaniment of every whistle in the Harbor. The celebration lasted all day with various businesses giving parties, and distributing souvenirs.

World War Comes: Technich Further

The MIT ROTC Engineers Corps was formed to aid the government in any way possible. The President of the Institute urged all graduating seniors to lend themselves toward the national effort, while ensuring that each candidate did not rashly wander forward. To this end, a questionnaire was sent out to all the graduating class and to urge them to again consider government service. Fully two-thirds of the graduating class of 386 indicated that they were going into the defense effort in some manner. Summer military camps were offered for undergraduates who wanted to take advantage of them.

On-campus training sessions, rifle ran- ges, navy pilot training schools, were all a part of the wartime Tech cam- puses.
Seattle, and St. Louis.

Speeches at the convention were highlighted by the oratory of President MacLaurin, Governor Samuel W. McCall, Harvard President A. Lawrence Lowell, and Massachusetts Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, the "master of the vanishing art of oratory." In the oration of the day, he said, "The great lesson which, to my thinking, should be learned here is that education and knowledge are not ends in themselves, but means to an end, and that one great purpose to be here achieved is to go forth with the understanding that all who have these privileges are units in the making of a nation. Our learning is vain if it fails to teach us that nations, like men, must have a conscience and a soul . . . "

"All Americans, and especially all Americans who have been fortunate in securing the highest education, should fight everywhere against the spirit which would divide and be apostles of the spirit which will unite and of the tradition which should inspire all Americans. That tradition, in its dominant meaning, tells us that the American people put liberty and independence and union, in the war with England and in the Civil War, above comfort and safety, above riches and life . . ."

The following evening witnessed the Golden Jubilee Banquet in Symphony Hall. An elaborate telephone hookup permitted alumni from coast to coast to hear the speeches which were made on that memorable evening. President MacLaurin, in a surprise move, stated that the generosity of "Mr. Smith" had not yet ended. With a vague hint as to his identity—the fact that he was not an MIT graduate—MacLaurin announced that "Mr. Smith" would now give five dollars for every three the Institute could raise before the end of the year. Cheers burst in from all corners of the nation, and before the evening was over that magnificent sum of $3,150,000 had been raised.

The first four years proved to be ones of dynamism for the new Institute; under President MacLaurin's leadership, the Institute paid all its debts and bought new land. Then, four years after the moving of MIT to its new location, President MacLaurin met an untimely death. Doctors said he had devoted his entire physical energy to the good of his work, and that this had worn him down. Of such great and lasting service was Richard Cockburn MacLaurin to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, that his body was laid in state beneath the great dome of the institution to which he had devoted most of his life.

Notables at the dedication ceremonies included (left to right) Senator Lodge, Gov. McCall, MIT President MacLaurin and T. Coleman Du Pont, Chief Marshall of the Alumni. Photo courtesy of The Technology Review.
Easy Times Again At Tech; 'Mr. Smith' Revealed At Last

With the end of World War I, the nation made an effort to return to normalcy. But the War had given the world the final push that made it break away from the comfortable progress of the 19th century. The old laws of the previous era were left behind as the fresh youngster that was the spirit of the twentieth century rounded his head and demanded that he be heard.

Veterans Return To Tech

There was no lack of money for the New Technology; thousands of America's young men, returning from the sobering experience of the battlefield, flocked to the Institute with applications for the 1919 school year. In keeping with the spirit of the times, MIT accepted an unprecedented student body of 3,000 men.

In January, 1920, Dr. R. C. MacClaurin, President of the Institute, died suddenly of pneumonia. His death was a great loss to the school, for he had devoted every ounce of his energy to working for Technology.

The Corporation chose Dr. Ernest Fisk Nichols to replace MacClaurin. Nichols was known for his scientific abilities, but also for his talent as an administrator. He was a former president of Dartmouth College and, at the time of his election to the Presidency of the Institute, he was an outstanding scientist.

However, in 1921 it was necessary for Dr. Nichols to resign because of a chronic illness which he felt would make it impossible for him to fulfill his administrative duties.

Stratton Named

The Corporation then chose Dr. Samuel Wesley Stratton to fill the post first occupied by William Barton Rogers. Dr. Stratton was Director of the United States Bureau of Standards when he was elected in 1922. He was received with much enthusiasm by the undergraduate student body when he made known his firm belief that "A man who studies and does nothing else during his college career is missing a portion of his education."

The most generous benefactor of this time continued to remain anonymous. "Mr. Smith"'s gifts finally totalled some seven million dollars. Speculation on Smith's identity raged high. At one point The Tech published a list of ten possible "Mr. Smiths," none of whom turned out to be the real donor of these gifts.

By 1924 the secret was out; the mysterious benefactor was George Eastman. At this time Mr. Eastman added to his already overwhelming gifts by giving the Institute Eastman Kodak stock, conservatively valued at about $4,500,000.

Ves-P Florentine

Basking in the light of the era of the flapper, prohibition, and the big fluff, was Ves-P or Voo Doo, which entitled its modern counterpart was the Technique Rush, sponsored annually by the MIT yearbook, Technique. An area was roped off, outside of which hundreds of excited undergraduates waited for the signal to start the annual riot for the first Technique off the press.

The April, 1920 Rush, for instance, occurred something like this: At 4:30 P.M. an airplane (a recently invented novelty) passed over the crowd of students and dropped a package by parachute. This was the signal for the annual rush to begin. Howling students scrambled for the package, which entitled them to the first free copy of Technique, 1921, autographed by the President of the Institute.

The battle ceased when a member of the managing board fired a pistol and the struggle then moved on to its next stage. Twenty paddles were located in a temporary structure called The Hut, and, once again, for

(Perhaps turn to page 12)
Roaring Twenties Epitomized By Student Activities

(Continued from page 12) twenty more free autographed
Techniques when the Senior Class of
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through the streets so that the
while the Techman was helping

students would have no trouble
finding their way.

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But even play can have a

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1929-1945: Depression, Another War Hit Tech

Members of the academic world were feeling the bite of the depression much less strongly than workers in private industry, but there was great concern among faculty and students about long and short term effects of the "crash." Col. Frank L. Locke, Personnel Director of the Division of Industrial Cooperation, 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." While future economic events were to prove Col. Locke's short range prediction incorrect, his faith in the continued demand for more and more top qualified engineers was to be shown valid from a long range point of view.

The full term took on a tragic note as the Institute learned the news of Dr. Stratton's fatal heart attack in his home. President Compton stated at this time that "Dr. Stratton's death is a terrible shock not only to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, but also to that group of government, scientic and industrial agencies which he has served so long and so effectively.

Enrollment Falls

In spite of the depression, by the time the class of 1935 graduated in June, the Department of Personnel was able to report placement of about 90 per cent of the class. The depression did affect enrollments for the coming year, however; the under-graduate body had fallen by 251 compared to the previous year. For the second consecutive year the Institute offered free courses for engineers and architects out of employment.

The students and faculty began to feel the pinch of a credit drop when newly elected President Roosevelt declared the national bank holiday. Walker meal tickets were made available to all those students who found themselves temporarily financially embarrassed by their inability to cash checks or draw from savings. 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, and the Glee Club and Dormitory Committee took IOUs. Enrollment for the next academic year nosedive again, falling by 224 to a level of 2,250.

Sigma Xi Established

It was also in the month of April that the Tech chapter of Sigma Xi, the national honorary scientific fraternity, was established. Included in the first initiation of 41 members were President Compton and Dean Bush.

Enrollment Increases

As the class of '35 graduated there were indications of an upward trend in job prospects and the registration of more than 600 freshmen at the initiative of improved economic conditions.

Once again The Tech conducted a poll of student opinion. This time the results showed that the student body in general was not in favor of the New Deal, though the great majority condemned the Teacher's Own Bill of Massachusetts.

Prerequisites Offered

It was in the spring of 1936 that construction was started on a sailing pavilion opposite Walker Memorial. With a change in admissions directors from James L. Pryce, who was retiring, to Professor B. Alden Connor, there was a stronger emphasizing of mathematics, English and physics as the only prerequisites for admission.

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

The year of 1936 ended with a heated controversy over such hazing practices as kidnapping and head-shaving. The Institute Committee voted official condemnation of kidnapping and recommended Faculty discipline for offenders.

Tuition Raised!

Because the financial situation of the country made future aid and endowments uncertain, President Compton announced a raise in tuition to $900, a hundred dollar increase over the past academic year.

In November the Riverbank Hotel was purchased by the Corporation to provide much needed Institute living quarters for graduate students. The hotel was renamed Graduate House.

Water Fight

The year of 1941 opened on a note of inter-Institute as well as intra-Institute quarrels. The Tech reported a "friendly" water riot between the students of the sophomore and freshman classes. Then in May, Harvard students attempted a "blitz-krieg" on the MIT student body. They met with an unexpected guerrilla defense by the engineers and were forced to retire leaving diverse pairs of pants and parts of pants at the Technology's main line of defense.

War Again

On Dec. 7, 1941 the United States declared war on Japan for her attack on Pearl Harbor. Within the next few days the U. S. found itself in a state of war with Germany and Italy, Japan's allies in the Axis con-federation. At this time President Compton made the statement that "the best work Tech can do in the present situation is to continue along the course it has been following in the last year.

Crash Program

By Apr. 27, 1941 the administration announced its Senior crash program for graduation by April 27. Summer classes were planned to shorten the undergraduate program so as to supply the country with the technicians and engineers needed to achieve victory in a modern global conflict. By 1943 the curriculum was completely altered, graduating a class every three years instead of four.

Army Moves In

It was also in 1943 that the Institute found itself in a state of chaos. The campus was evacuated and eventually the dorms were taken to house students of the Army Specialists Training Program. By June, 1945, all students not already in the Army programs faced induction in the Army, and active duty regardless of status.

All this time the research departments had been expanding, organizing, reorganizing, and developing and making more and more crash programs to meet the needs of national defense. Throughout the war MIT remained the leader in the development of new weapons of defense and attack. It was with a grateful sigh that the campus exhaled for its first free breath on VE Day, May 11, 1945.

MAKE A DATE to enjoy the King of Beers first chance you get. Good times just naturally call for Budweiser.
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Here's one filter cigarette that's really different!

The difference is this: Tareyton's Dual Filter gives you a unique inner filter of Activated Charcoal, definitely proved to make the taste of a cigarette mild and smooth. It works together with a pure white outer filter—to balance the flavor elements in the smoke.

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1958—: Preparation For A Second Century

On February 14 of 1958, the creation of the Department of Nuclear Engineering was announced. Headed by Dean K. H. Bartlett, the department was to be the first of its kind in the country. This was a significant event in the history of MIT, as it marked the beginning of a new era in the university's academic programs.

In May, further changes in the curriculum were announced. The curriculum for the entering class was to be changed, with the addition of more lectures and less recitations. This was a response to the changing needs of the students, and a reflection of the changing times.

March was also the month in which a significant accomplishment was announced. MIT's Lincoln Laboratory contacted and examined an anonymous envelope that was left on the laboratory's front steps. Inside was a letter and a drawing of a Volks-\textsuperscript{a} automobil. The letter was signed with the name "James R. Killian, Jr.," and was the announcement of the plan to build a new scientific research center.

May was also a significant month in MIT's history. In the May 4 issue of The Tech, the following headlines were all in evidence: "Centennial Plans Revealed: Events Scheduled All Year," "Second Century Program Announced," and "James R. Killian, Jr., Lectures At Institute." The Second Century Fund was one of the most ambitious projects ever undertaken by any university. Dr. Killian said upon the announcement of the plan, "The Second Century Fund is intended to provide the resources necessary to expand MIT's research and educational programs." It was to be a $5 million dollar fund to be used for basic research, as an essential part of the education of scientific and engineering leaders.

June was the month in which a new building was completed. The building was the new Radiation Laboratory, which was designed to house the new scientific research center.

This was a significant event in the history of MIT, as it marked the beginning of a new era in the university's academic programs. The new building was to be the home of the new scientific research center, and was to be used for basic research, as an essential part of the education of scientific and engineering leaders.

ATTENTION
CENTENNIAL BALL, APRIL 21
RESERVE NOW — SPECIAL LOW PRICES
WHITE DINNER JACKETS — NEW BLACK TUDEXOS
Capitol Formal Shop
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Up front is FILTER-BLEND and only Winston has it!
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M.I.T. Bookends with 5½" heavy bronze seal. Weight 9½ lbs. per pair. 15.95

M.I.T. Plaque with Heavy Bronze Seal. 5½" Diameter. Walnut Finish. 13.50

Plaque Style Lamp — Walnut finished base and plaque highly polished. Plaque has a 6" heavy bronze seal. Three-way switch. Shade is parchment artistically inscribed with the names of the World's Great Scholars and Artists. 24.75

M.I.T. Vase-style Lamp. Walnut base expertly milled to bring out the beautiful grain. Highly polished. Three-way switch. 3" diameter polished bronze seal on the base. 27.95

M.I.T. Scenic Plaques — Views of the Auditorium and William Barton Rogers Buildings. Tile multi-colored. 1.75 — may be hung on the wall or used as a trivet. Tile with 6" square wooden frame, 3.50 complete.

M.I.T. Vase-style Lamp. Walnut base expertly milled to bring out the beautiful grain. Highly polished. Three-way switch. 3" diameter polished bronze seal on the base. 27.95

C-8814 Tech Plates . . . Wedgwood china showing 8 views by Samuel Chamberlain. Queensware as shown, is a sepia tone on white. Set of eight 24.95, set of four 13.00. Bone china also available, 8.00.

M.I.T. Beverage Glasses with emblem beautifully fired on in full color. Very well made, with weighted bottoms. Thrifty . . . and welcome gifts for an M.I.T. home.

14A—Shot Glasses, 1½ oz. . . . 4 for 1.50
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TECHNOLOGY STORE
40 Mass. Ave., Cambridge
Informality Characterizes Early Athletics At MIT

Field Day, and especially the Cane Rush, was a good bit rougher in "the good old days,” than it is today. Among other contests of the day was a football game, as seen here in 1910 photo.

The line, and Holden, getting it, ran the whole length of the field and touched it down directly between the goal-posts. The ball was immediately pointed out to Vorce and then to Herrick, who both made touchdowns, which were not, however, allowed by the referee, on the ground that he had called time... The Techs made touchdown after touchdown in quick succession, not trying for goals. The Tufts' men played as if no less energetic activity such as relay races, tug-of-war, and a football game in the Field Day program. The Techs were the dominant team in the 1910-11 season. It was 110 when time was called. The Techs made the ball kicked over the goal line, and the final score stood 110-0.

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The events were open, and anybody who could make a team and enough boys out to make a team. In other years the Techs had to cancel the entire schedule. They were open, and everybody was interested. The Techs were the dominant team in the 1910-11 season.

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MIT Basketball was reinstated for the 1919 season, and the team played against all the major opponents. The Athletics Board sponsored the team, and the first games were against Boston College, Northeastern, and Harvard. The team was successful, winning both games against Boston College and splitting with Northeastern. Against Harvard, the team was defeated 6-4. The 1920-21 season saw the team improve, winning against Boston College and Northeastern, and splitting with Harvard. The team played in the Boston Indoor Track Meet, finishing third.

Football was also reinstated in 1919, and the team faced the University of Pennsylvania, the University of Rochester, and the University of Chicago. The team lost all three games, but the 1920 season saw the team improve, winning against the University of Rochester and the University of Chicago, and splitting with the University of Pennsylvania. The team played in the New England Championship, finishing third.

Varsity Sport

The recognition of baseball as a varsity sport was a significant development. The baseball team was organized in 1915, and the first game was played against the Harvard College team. The team was successful, winning several games, including a 7-4, 7-6, 8-4, and 6-4 victory over the Harvard team. The team played in the New England championships and then by a strong showing in the IC4A meet. The team was successful in the New England competition.

Basketball was also a popular sport at this time. The MIT Basketball team was successful, winning several games, including a 7-4, 7-6, 8-4, and 6-4 victory over the Harvard team. The team played in the New England championships and then by a strong showing in the IC4A meet. The team was successful in the New England competition.

Soccer enjoyed an unprecedented success in the 1914, 1915, and 1916 seasons. MIT had a stranglehold on the virtual if not the real Massachusetts soccer championship, with a 4-4 mark. The team defeated Army for the 1914 championship, taking 1915, and winning the 1916 championship. The team played in the Eastern Championshi

The swimming team had been reformed, and the team was successful. The swimming team enjoyed a 6-2 victory over the Harvard team, and a record-breaking 67 seconds in the 100-yard freestyle.

The track team was successful, with a 1-4-4 mark. The team defeated Army for the 1914 championship, taking 1915, and winning the 1916 championship. The team played in the Eastern Championships.

The wrestlers' two and a half seasons were successful. The team managed to muster a few wins in the season, with a record of 3-1. The team's best performer was a Cockburn, who won his weight class at the NCAA championships in 1924. The team was third in the NCAA championships.

The tennis team was successful, with a 3-1 record. The team defeated the University of Pennsylvania, the University of Rochester, and the University of Chicago. The team played in the NCAA championships, finishing third.

The field hockey team was successful, with a 1-4-4 mark. The team defeated Army for the 1914 championship, taking 1915, and winning the 1916 championship. The team played in the Eastern Championships.

The rifle team was successful, with a 1-4-4 mark. The team defeated Army for the 1914 championship, taking 1915, and winning the 1916 championship. The team played in the Eastern Championships.

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Lightweight Crews Star

Other Sports Show

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Many Major Sports Successes Highlight Recent Years

In the 1955 MIT lightweight crew did not have much trouble with competition in England for the second year in a row. Above, they are leading the Royal Navy in the final race.

The pressures caused by World War II hit almost every area of endeavor in the early '40s, and MIT athletics were no exception. The campus was invaded by men in the Navy program, attending classes and all other activities in their bell-bottom trousers. The midshipmen contributed significantly to intercollegiate sports, especially crew and lacrosse.

Not all of Tech's athletic programs benefited from the influx of the military, however. Troops were not only housed in East Campus, but also on the basketball court in Walter Memorial and in the 'impossible' location of the squash courts. Such quarters, as those provided by the latter seem to daunt the sturdy midshipmen and played when and where they could find room.

Squash, Track, Lacrosse

The exigencies presented by the situation certainly did not seem to daunt the sturdy racquetsmen, however, for they proceeded to produce a few teams which met with unprecedented success, playing outstanding ball in 1943, going undefeated in 1944 and carrying the championship of New England to their division in 1945.

The track team had amazing seasons in the war years. Bolted by the navy men and helped by the draft board which carried off the team members of two fortunate colleges, the incalculable dominated New England throughout the war, taking laurels for the area in 1944 and 1945.

Lacrosse, initially unsuccessful after its establishment in 1930, started off in fine style, winning the Greater Boston championship in '40 and coming in second in New England in 1948 and 1949. Such outstanding success of the varsity teams was not universal throughout the athletic program, however. The war probably has brought more than the cessation of competition in baseball and soccer, which were not resumed until 1949.

Squash Successes Surge

Under Squash Master Jack Wood, MIT athletes traveled from Los Angeles to Larchmont, N.Y., to England and back to their home grounds almost every year, gaining the innumerable positions many times and coming away with the national team trophy with equal frequency. In 1948 Ralph Evans represented the US in the Olympics at London, winning a silver second place medal in the Fireby competition. 1952 saw Ed Meliska go to the Helsinki Games, although he failed in the final flight with the Fitch sailing class. Also sailing Fitches, John Marvin traveled to Melfourne in 1956 where he won a bronze medal for third place. The track team, both indoor and outdoor, had large turnouts by today's standards, and managed significant success at the turn of the decade, finishing up third in New England in 1949. In 1956 Tech produced a field man of national prominence.

Money for the trip was not lacking. An appeal was made to the entire MIT community, which responded favorably through small donations. With this faith shown in the project, Princeton convinced Frailey that the crew deserved another crew at Henley. For the trip was not the only event. Money could be spent by the crew on travel, souvenirs, and restaurant bills. It was never outclassed, upset several big teams looking for laurels, and became the best team in the world.

Sailing Successes Surge

Under Sailing Master Jack Wood, MIT athletes traveled from Los Angeles to Larchmont, N.Y., to England and back to their home grounds almost every year, gaining the innumerable positions many times and coming away with the national team trophy with equal frequency. In 1948 Ralph Evans represented the US in the Olympics at London, winning a silver second place medal in the Fireby competition. 1952 saw Ed Meliska go to the Helsinki Games, although he failed in the final flight with the Fitch sailing class. Also sailing Fitches, John Marvin traveled to Melbourne in 1956 where he won a bronze medal for third place. The track team, both indoor and outdoor, had large turnouts by today's standards, and managed significant success at the turn of the decade, finishing up third in New England in 1949. In 1956 Tech produced a field man of national prominence.

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Unprecedented Recent Successes

In 1954 Jack Frailey returned to the boathouse after ten years absence and put out an amazing lightweight crew which beat everyone all year and went on to take the Henley Royal Regatta. This year's crop of varsity athletes was never outclassed, upset several big teams looking for laurels, and became the best team in the world.

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