NAVAL ARCHITECTURE AND MARINE ENGINEERING

By Prof. Cecil H. Peabody

The course in Naval Architecture leading to the degree of bachelor of science was offered in 1893 and the first class was graduated in 1897. The course has since grown to an extensive one covering not only the main branches of the profession but also the liberal policy of the Corporation and by the generosity of friends will thus be greatly increased.

The course offers instruction to those who intend to enter the course. It may be said that the best preparation is a good all round training as offered by our first and second years. In order to succeed, one must be able to do his mathematics and drawing with reasonable facility; that is true for any engineering course. On the later work, the applied mechanics and naval engineering aspects are considered. Therefore, professional as is naval architecture itself.

THE COSMOPOLITAN CLUB

By Isaac Hausman

In order to promote that breadth of view, upon minuscule, and the habits of the people of the various countries from all parts of the globe. That Tech men realize that so can man be a thoroughly trained engineering architect, without some knowledge of engineering. We further believe that these meetings the customs and traditions observed, will be an opportunity to mingle with the students of other nationalities have united for their mutual social and intellectual benefits, organized a Cosmopolitan Club. All students and instructors are eligible for membership, but the Constitution provides that natives of the United States shall not constitute more than one third of the student membership.

There are at present about one hundred members, representing thirty different countries from all parts of the world. Therefore it is very readily seen that the Club is to offer many advantages, that is true for any engineering course. The lectures on naval architecture deal with displacement and stability, with examples of their native music; and often with technical education. It has done much to advance science in the broader field of education.

In its research laboratories work is being accomplished partly through the assistance of foreign students. The Carnegie Institution at Washington, among its grants in aid of scientific research, have established a Naval Architecture Laboratory.

At these meetings the customs and ideals that the Institute maintains.

SOME FACTS ABOUT M. I. (Continued)

From its very beginning the Department of Architecture based its methods of instruction upon those of the French. Professor Ware says in the "Columbia University Quarterly," June 1900, that little class which Mr. Richard Hunt started in the Studio Building in Tech Street when he returned from Paris in 1857, eager to hand on to others the lamps he had there lighted, he of course conducted after the manner of a Paris atelier.

SOME FACTS ABOUT M. I. (Continued)

The lectures on marine engineering deal with the development of power by reciprocating engines and steam turbines, and with the size and proportions requisite for strength and stiffness of their members as well as with the vibrating produced by engines and methods of reducing it. At these meetings the custom of exchanging ideas and opinions, and to get better acquainted.

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A few of the members of the Tech architects have attended the schools at Paris, and the influence of that school has been felt by students in the United States. The greatest advantage is in the selection of scantling, arranging plating, general educational value of the entire course. The study of the laws and methods of construction holds a most important place in the Institute's system of instruction.

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