

TECHNOLOGY WRESTLING TEAM LOSES HARD FOUGHT MEET TO NAVY

Looking Backward On Athletics

The following article is an interview with Major Frank H. Briggs '81.

"You want me to tell about athletics, well it would take a book."

"But if you want I won't tell all I know but tell just how the present policy was developed."

"There are only a few of us left who started the thing: Jim Rollins, Coleman DuPont, Dr. John Duff, Ev Morss, and a few others."

"In the late seventies and early eighties came the football and tug-of-war teams. The latter was M. I. T.'s real thing; four men on the side pulled on cleats bolted to the floor. We were New England champions about that time and pulled Harvard off the cleats. (About 1882 I think.)"

Minor Changes To Constitution 1898

"Those were the good old days. About that time track and field was pre-eminent, and then followed football; the first M. I. T. teams being about 1879."

"You say that's old stuff and you want to know how the present policy was developed? Well, about 1897 matters had reached a crisis—financially at least. The management had all been undergraduates and had got so far in debt that they owed all they could get trusted for. (Medals, etc.) Something had to be done to steer the students right. A meeting at which there were some of the members of the Corporation, Faculty, and Alumni was held in November, 1897, and from this Conference the present Advisory Council on Athletics was created. Members of the Corporation and Faculty were very strenuous in stating that they wanted to have nothing to do with the control of athletics or have membership in the proposed Advisory Council."

"About January 1, 1898, it held its first meeting, at which a Constitution and by-laws were adopted; and is noteworthy that with the exception of minor changes (such as rules regarding awarding insignia, etc.) these have stood the test for twenty-five years without any drastic change. Something to be proud of, eh? Well, I'll say so!"

"In the late nineties the gymnasium was, I think, on the Garrison Street side of the N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad tracks and for outdoor work we used the Irvington oval. (The site of the South Armory.)"

"Technology Field, in Brookline, was built during the spring and summer of 1904 and was christened on Field Day that year. Simply to correct the records in Technique and elsewhere, Mr. Samuel Cabot '70, did not give this Field. He owned the land and parted with it at a nominal price. Mr. George Wigglesworth Howard, who was then Treasurer of the Institute, was the real thing. He said to me, 'I've always wanted to do something for the boys; you go ahead and get what money you can for grand stands, dressing rooms, fencing, etc., and I'll make up any deficiency.'"

"The Institute built the track but it cost Mr. Wigglesworth some dollars, I can tell you, and he would not have it called Wigglesworth Field—said he used to be called 'Wiggy' when a boy—'nuf sed."

Field Day Started Way Back In 1886

"Then in 1914 the field and track at Cambridge were built, it took some planning to get a 220 yard straight-away and no one ever suggested space as allotted; to give opportunity for a football field and to every Field event a chance to practice without interference from each other, but it is almost universally adjudged to be the best arranged college track and field in the country, considering its limitations. There is not a college in this country which has its track so convenient to its own buildings."

"Oh, about Field Day? Well, Field Day started in 1886; football game between the freshmen and sophomores and the freshmen won, and they were so elated that the sophomores rushed at them and some freshman held up a cane offensively and there was immediately a rush for its possession which was the origination of the 'Cane Rush.' This same competition continued (I remember one of the prerequisites was as to which class could smoke pipes on the steps of Rogers) but in 1900 one of the contestants met his death. Dr. Henry S. Pritchett serving then his initial year at M. I. T. requested the Advisory Council to make up a set of games, insuring first, safety and, secondly, the greatest possible number of contestants from each class; and further following the Advisory Council policy of getting the men out as long as they do some kind of outdoor exercise."

Rules Governing Financial Grants

"The result: Football fifteen, tug-of-war thirty, mile-and-a-half relay fif-

teen, total at least sixty men from each class. This has been the procedure since 1901 and it means that practicing before Field Day are double this number of men from each class."

"What About the Advisory Council? Well, they did all this in this Century. In 1898 they recognized the Track Team (including relay, cross country, and hound and hare), football and tennis. The general policy was then instituted that any sport must show its ability to compete with other colleges of similar athletic caliber for at least two or three years before they should receive financial or moral insignia from the Advisory Council."

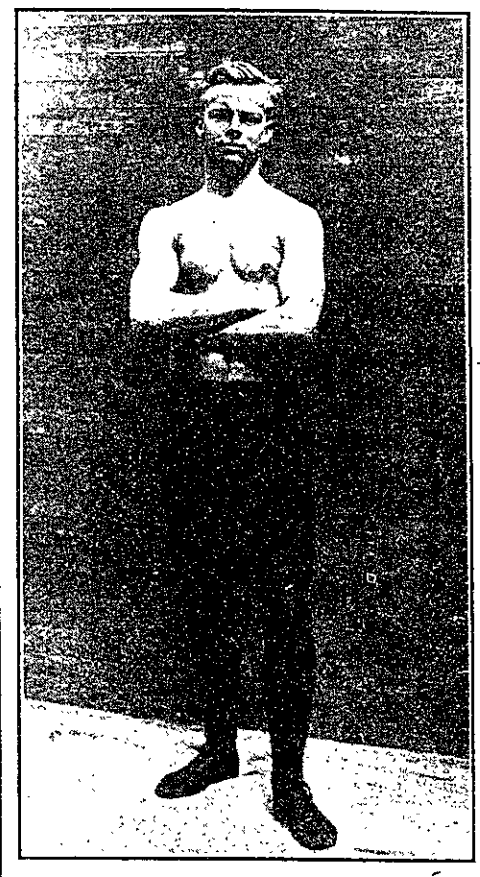
"Under this procedure, fencing, basketball, and rowing came to par and retrograded and other events have wavered similarly. In 1907 came from New Orleans the present Director of Physical Education. He had been a devotee of our theory and policy: the greatest number is the greatest good. It is shown by the broadening of compulsory physical education to allow participation in optional sport activities within reason."

Early Opposition To Advisory Council

"To those who have borne the heat and burden of the day—often cursed—it is a pleasure, in fact, to some of us old timers like Dr. Rockwell, Henry Morss, and Dr. Rowe to laugh at the endeavors of colleges with greater reputations (possibly) to show that they are institutors of intramural athletics, and of our Institute Committee (a growth of our Advisory Council on Athletics) and we get almost indignant at such original pretensions of even adjacent colleges. During the first few years of the Advisory Council's control, there was some feeling on the part of the undergraduates expressed at one period as the dictation of the 'Czar of High Street'—but in 1903 Technique stated 'Improvement has been due chiefly to the management of our Athletic Advisory Council. Its policy has often been criticized (sic!) but results have already indicated both its conservatism and its economy.'"

"The Advisory Council needed then what seemed like arbitrary decisions and rules and even today criticisms may be made about the Advisory Council rulings, but I know these are simply a development of the stated policy, and the undergraduates should cheerfully succumb to the inevitable and such based on the past results will turn out to be."

Only Technology Wrestler Who Won Fall at Navy



Rock Hereford was the only Technology wrestler who pinned the shoulders of his Navy adversary to the tapestry in the meet at Annapolis last Saturday. Rock has had an almost continuous streak of victories this year, dropping only one decision. The majority of his conquests are by the fall route. Rock is now amateur champion wrestler of New England in the 158 pound class, and has beaten the amateur champion of America in his class. Captain Hereford may cap the season by taking the New England college championship in the title matches to be held in the New Gym March 22 and 23.

FRENCH TRANSMISSION TESTS ARE SUCCESSFUL

(Continued from Page 1.)

a week, Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 12:30 A. M., Eastern Standard Time. Consequently the society is still in a position to receive messages for transmission free to any part of Europe, via station SAB. Messages may be telephoned to the station during the evening, telephone University 8502-W.

Work on a new electro-static modulator or wave broadener was completed at 1XM Saturday night, and it was in operation in time for the transatlantic tests with French SAB at 12:30 o'clock Sunday morning. The device, which is radically different from other systems of modulation, is designed primarily to broaden out for calling purposes the normally very

sharp wave radiated by the continuous wave transmitter in use at 1XM.

Beverage Wire Tested

The modulator is a small variable condenser of about .00005 mfd. capacity, the movable plates of which are rotated at 4000 r. p. m. by a small motor. This condenser is shunted around part of the transmitting inductance, and by its use a maximum variation of 5.5 meters may be produced in the radiated wave. There are three rotating plates, each consisting of two 60 degree blades. The plates are 4 inches in diameter. The note produced by this modulator is an audio frequency of 100 cycles.

A Beverage antenna was erected temporarily Saturday, extending from Main St. to the Institute power house, a span of about 1000 feet. Although its operation on receiving American stations proved very satisfactory, the signals from French SAB were not

heard on it, which was the primary purpose for its erection. Further attempts are to be made with it to hear France, however.

Coach Dellenbaugh Praised

"A full fledged scientist, whose aim is to apply engineering principles to rowing," is the way a Boston Post article refers to Coach Fred Dellenbaugh of the Technology varsity. In telling of the results already accomplished by the coach's activity, the writer said that the average weight of men now out for the varsity shell is 172 pounds. This is eight pounds above the average avoirdupois of the Engineer eight of last spring. In every one of their races the Technology oarsmen were outweighted, and that makes a lot of difference as Coach Dellenbaugh has proved.



After Graduation—What?

A QUICK rise to a responsible position in the business world—or a long period of training at minor work before you are fitted for an executive role? Which shall it be? A college trained man, if he has earnestly applied himself, has acquired one of the greatest assets in life—the ability to think. It is a tremendous advantage. For now you are trained to set yourself for a certain definite goal and

not be side-tracked. Have you chosen business for your life's work? If so, and if you seek leadership in the commercial world, here are facts worthy of your deepest consideration.

The principles of leadership in business are not many in number. They are not hard to grasp. Yet less than two men in one hundred ever learn them. The two chief reasons for this failure are: (1)—lack of an all-round business experience. (2)—the difficulty of drawing sound conclusions from the relatively few experiences that any one person can have.

A Study of Leaders

Through your studies thus far you have created for yourself a substantial background—a foundation upon which you can build high. Why not use this foundation in the largest possible way? If you are truly ambitious for steady and permanent progress, it will be well for you—in addition to your undergraduate work to consider the advisability of special training which will cut off years of apprenticeship in the business world. This training is available at the Babson Institute—an educational institution organized under the laws of Massachusetts not for profit.

Every man who hopes to be a leader in the business world needs special training—a training that can be had only from actual experience. A study of the successful business men of today shows they are those who have—(1)—a fundamental knowledge of business principles; (2)—a faculty for the practical application of these principles to daily business life.

These tried and proven principles, this gift for application may now be yours.

The Business of Learning Business

The specialists of the Babson Institute have spent years in business research, laboratory work, and the study of the lives of successful men. They have arrived at the fundamentals which every one must have to achieve leadership in business. These vitally important facts have been put together in clear, understandable form and con-

centrated into an intensive one-year training course. Babson Institute, an endowed educational institution, is conducted for the purpose of training young men who are to occupy positions of responsibility and trust.

The Laboratory Method

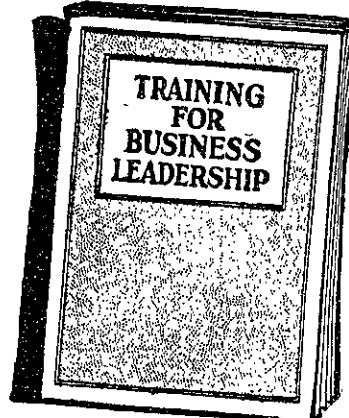
Since it is the purpose of the Babson Institute Course to train men for business, all work and all study is conducted in the same manner as work is conducted in any regularly established business house. For instance, there are regular office hours not merely school hours. Lessons and reports are dictated by the student as in an office—not written. Thus the student acquires a mastery of business English and the ability to transform quickly his thoughts into definite form.

Teaching in Conference

Classes are conducted on the conference plan. The teachers, or directors as they are more properly called, are experienced business men, successful in their own line. Factory inspection trips are not long distance walking matches, but personally conducted tours by experts in that particular industry. The problems discussed are present-day ones and are drawn from actual experience. They are the same problems on which over 17,000 of America's keenest executives are seeking aid and solution from the largest organization of business advisers in the world. The student at Babson Institute works on actual cases—not hypothetical problems—and consequently he develops the business man's point of view.

Business Clinics

The student at the Babson Institute learns to do the things he will be expected to do in business by constant contact with actual business procedure. He participates in the clinic instead of sitting in a class. The training covers the four major divisions of business, Manufacturing and Production, Financing, Distribution and Marketing, and Management. If you are anxious for achievement, if, by inheritance or initiative, you seem destined to become one of our leaders of business, send for particulars about this training and its unusual teaching methods.



Send for this Booklet!

"Training for Business Leadership." It describes the courses in detail, and gives complete information of the facilities of Babson Institute. You will learn of the practical methods peculiar to this institution by which men are fitted without loss of time for executive positions. No obligation.

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