STUDENTS FAIL TO PROTEST TWO TERM RULING UP TO NOW

Occupation With Examinations Blamed for Lack of Opposition

NEW CALENDAR NEXT YEAR

Two-Semester Plan Decreases Number of Exams—Only Four a Term

Very little protest has been heard as yet against the recent ruling of the Academic Board last Monday at a meeting of the student body, that the periods of the changes were to be replaced by two terms instead of three. While the student body as a whole has occultly decided to give the new system a fair trial, there are others who are just too busy with examinations to bother about a change in the system.

The new system goes into effect next January 14. It will be scheduled as the old system, instead of in October as before, and will be continued till June 15 the following year.

A new schedule of courses will be presented to the student body which has been changed so as to fit ten and twenty hour days into the fifteen week semesters. The broadening of the general theme of the conference, which New England Students' Work Committee, including Technology, Yale, Harvard, Columbia and Dartmouth, met last Sunday at a meeting of the faculty, was the primary subject.

A new system, including the organization of new clubs with a unification of the old system. Examinations will cover the period from December, January, and March. Vacations will be extended to end of spring and be accompanied by a change in the number and length of examinations a term. Six examinations a term instead of five is the rule of the new system.

It is possible that if a strong argument against the new system is developed the Faculty may reconsider its changed to two terms instead of three.

One argument advanced by many of the students is that the total number of school days will be increased from 180 to 250 this fall and 280 next fall. This means that the number of examinations a term will be increased from four to six. This means that the number of examinations in each of the two terms will be increased from two to three. This means that the total number of school days will be increased from 180 to 250 this fall and 280 next fall.

The broadening of the general theme of the conference, which New England Students' Work Committee, including Technology, Yale, Harvard, Columbia and Dartmouth, met last Sunday at a meeting of the faculty, was the primary subject.

A new system, including the organization of new clubs with a unification of the old system. Examinations will cover the period from December, January, and March. Vacations will be extended to end of spring and be accompanied by a change in the number and length of examinations a term. Six examinations a term instead of five is the rule of the new system.

Discusses Total Eclipse To Come on January 25th

Professor Shapley Tells Some Of The Facts That Are To Be Visible

"Some Celestial Phenomena and the Coming Eclipse of the Sun," was the title of a lecture delivered by Prof. Shapley of Harvard University in a Popular Science Lecture given yesterday at Technology. The coming total eclipse of the sun on January 25th will be the most important of the three of the sun in the last 4,000 years, according to Professor Shapley.

Professor Shapley is Director of the Harvard College Observatory and has acquired considerable fame for his demonstration of the "Harvard Method of Measurement. Astrometry," he declared, "is a branch of astronomy science, that deals with the objectionable objects. It finds its greatest practical application in solving problems of time and in other ways, but the subject is only in its infancy."

Following a sideshow of past eclipses, with visual and cinematographic demonstrations associated with them, the Professor delivered his principal subject. Professor Shapley predicted the exact minute of reappearance of the sun at Providence, New York City, and Connecticut. The Professor pointed out that the eclipse in Providence, entering the shadow at about 8 1/2 a. m., will be visible at points lying in a path 1300 miles wide, beginning about 600 miles west of Providence, New York City, and Connecticut. The Professor pointed out that the eclipse in Providence, entering the shadow at about 8 1/2 a. m., will be visible at points lying in a path 1300 miles wide, beginning about 600 miles west of Providence, New York City, and Connecticut.

However, the total eclipse will be the most important of the three of the sun in the last 4,000 years, according to Professor Shapley.

Professor Shapley is Director of the Harvard College Observatory and has acquired considerable fame for his demonstration of the "Harvard Method of Measurement. Astrometry," he declared, "is a branch of astronomy science, that deals with the objectionable objects. It finds its greatest practical application in solving problems of time and in other ways, but the subject is only in its infancy."

Following a sideshow of past eclipses, with visual and cinematographic demonstrations associated with them, the Professor delivered his principal subject. Professor Shapley predicted the exact minute of reappearance of the sun at Providence, New York City, and Connecticut. The Professor pointed out that the eclipse in Providence, entering the shadow at about 8 1/2 a. m., will be visible at points lying in a path 1300 miles wide, beginning about 600 miles west of Providence, New York City, and Connecticut.

However, the total eclipse will be the most important of the three of the sun in the last 4,000 years, according to Professor Shapley.