Hittl, '36 was chosen as Publicity Chairman. John Fred A. Wasserman, '36; Athletics-Social Committee. Gerald S. McMahon, '36; Budget Chairman. Commuters Club Dance 5:00—Institute Committee Meeting, East Lounge, Walker Memorial.

Wednesday, March 13
4:00—A. C. E. Meeting, Talking Pictures on the Tennessee Valley Authority, Room 30-250.
5:30—The Graduate House Dinner, North Hall, Walker Memorial.
8:00—Army Ordnance Society Smoker, Faculty Dining Room, Walker Memorial.
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Thursday, March 14
1:00—Institute Committee Meeting, East Lounge, Walker Memorial.
6:00—Massachusetts Safety Council Dinner, North Hall, Walker Memorial.

Commuters Club Dance (Continued from Page 1)
recent meeting the following committees were appointed: Dance Committee—Richard A. Dunlop, '36; Student Coordinator—Fred A. Wasserman, '36; Athletics-Social Committee—Gerald S. McMahon, '36; Budget Chairman—John J. C. Coffin, '36; and Anton E. Hitti, '36 was chosen as Publicity Chairman.

Advertisements will be free to members, but cost outsiders 50 cents. Dancing will be to the recordings of such famous orchestras as Guy Lombardo and his band. Admission will be free to members, and $1.25 for outsiders. The dance will begin at 8 p.m. and end at 11 p.m.

A. E. S. (Continued from Page 2)

Professor Hunsaker is quite well known in national aeronautical circles. He has, in fact, just returned from Washington where he served on the Air Force Board of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics. He is head of the Mechanical Engineering Department here at Technology and the founder of its Aeronautical Engineering Department. During the last war he was in charge of the navy's airship program and designed the NC-4 type flying boat, one of which later made the first trans-oceanic flight from America to France, and the first trans-oceanic flight over the Atlantic.

Professor Davis (Continued from Page 1)
polarized light in which they live. Chemists have found that a large molecule built up by a synthetic process upon a smaller molecule which is already optically active often shows additional asymmetry and optical activity. The new part of the molecule builds up in a different manner than it would if it built up upon an inert molecule. Such a process is called a "partial asymmetric synthesis." Examples have been known for a number of years. But the production of the molecules which is optically active in the first place has remained to be explained.

Atoms (Continued from Page 1)
atomic particles, moving at a speed of more than 100,000 miles a second, were shown by means of an instrument known as the Geiger counter, which identifies the atomic explosive millions of times, makes them clearly audible. The energy involved in the transmission was millions of times as great per atom as that for each atom of nitroglycerine in an explosion. The experiment, based on the investigations of Professor Enrico Fermi of Italy, recently shown in this country by Dr. E. T. Rulhman, who demonstrated the experiment before a group of physicists.

The structure of the atom and the processes of atomic disintegration were strikingly demonstrated by means of a mechanical model recently invented by Professor Richard Sutton for Dr. H. E. Rulhman.

Weather (Continued from Page 1)
fort as expressed by temperature and humidity. The air mass indicator promises to be useful in indicating comfort zones of heat and cold in climate, which are conditioned by temperature and humidity. The temperature and humidity in which the human body is best able to withstand a cold wind depends on the temperature and humidity in which the body is best able to withstand a cold wind.

The value of the instrument to air pilots lies in its ability to register accurately and quickly the conditions of temperature and humidity in which ice begins to form. Various airplanes pilots have depended upon temperature indications alone for warning of ice formation. The air mass indicator shows that ice begins to form on the wings when the relative humidity reaches approximately 100 per cent and the temperature falls slightly below freezing. If the indicator needle begins to move to a lower temperature range and at the same time registers an increasing humidity, the pilot knows that ice is starting to form in his airplane. This means that the whole plane can be fired with a paint composed of pigment and very finely divided glass chips so that the whole plane can be fired.

Exhibits Slides of Work
During the centennial of the evening Mr. Reynolds showed many colored lantern slides of his own work and that of ancient masters. In each case he gave a short historical account of the subject. A point which he emphasized was that a stained glass window unlike a picture cannot be moved to different surroundings but must be exactly appropriate in those for which it was primarily designed.

A window has many moods depending upon the time of day and the season of the year; this last fact was beautifully demonstrated by reducing the intensity of the light passing through the slides. By this method the audience was shown the interior of a cathedral in Paris at break of dawn, at high noon and on a cloudy morning.

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I'll never let you down
I'm your best friend
I am your LuckyStrike
There's nothing friendly about the sharp, bitter sting of unripe tobacco leaves. There's nothing friendly about the grimy, flourless bottom leaves. But there's a wealth of friendliness, of mildness in the rich, mellow-ripe center leaves. And I am made of these fragrant, expensive center leaves, only.

I'll not irritate your throat. I'll never let you down. I'm your best friend. I am your Lucky Strike.

Stained Glass (Continued from Page 1)
usal decline in the work. In the last twenty-five years however, a revival has taken place and some notable works have come into being.

Mr. Reynolds explained the use of the primary colors with which the glass is actually stained in the manufacture; and how the artist paints upon this with a paint composed of pigment and very finely divided glass chips so that the whole plane can be fired.

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