MIT Gets DuPont Foundation Grants

MIT has received over $50,000 in grants from the DuPont Company and the Woodrow Wilson Fellowship Foundation.

The DuPont Company, in its annual program of aid to education, awarded $1,750,000 to colleges and universities throughout the nation. MIT received $30,000 from Du-

pont, more than all other New England schools combined. The purpose of the DuPont pro-

gram is to strengthen the teaching of science and related sub-
jects to aid fundamental research by universities, and to finance fa-

cilities for education or research in science and engineering. The Woodrow Wilson Fellowship Foundation earmarks its funds to help students beyond their first year of graduate study to com-

plete their doctorates. MIT re-

ceived a grant of $30,000.

CALIFORNIA, HERE I COME

Now, as the college year approaches its mid-point, one fact emerges clearly: you are all going to flunk everything.

There are two things you can do about it. First, you can marry money. (I don't mean you marry the money bag!) I mean you marry a person who has money. Weddings between people and currency have not been legal anywhere in the United States since the Smoot-Hawley Act. Marlboro Cigarettes, on the other hand, are legal everywhere and are, indeed, smoked with great pleasure and enthusiasm in all fifty states of the Union. I bring up Marlboro Cigarettes because this column is sponsored by the makers of Marlboro, and they are inclined to brood if I omit to mention their product.

But I digress. I was saying you can marry money but, of course, you will not become you are a high-minded, clean-

living, pure-hearted, freckle-faced American kid. Therefore, to keep from flunking, you must try the second method: you must learn how to take lecture notes.

According to a recent survey, 123.6% of American under-

graduates do not know the proper way to take lecture notes. To illustrate this shocking statistic, let us suppose you are a course in history. Let us further suppose the lecturer is lec-

turing on the ruling houses of England. You listen intently. You write diligently in your notebook, making a topic outline as you have been taught. Like this:

I. House of Plantagenet.
II. House of Lancaster.
III. House of York.

Then you stop. You put aside your pen. You blink back a tear, for you cannot go on. Oh, yes, you know very well that the next ruling house is the House of Tudor. The trouble is you don't know the Roman numeral that comes after III.

It may, incidentally, be of some historical interest to point out that Americans are not the only people who don't know Roman numerals. The Romans didn't know them themselves.

You may wonder why Rome stuck with these ridiculous numerals when the Arabs had a simple system. The answer is a rather simple one. Well, the fact is that the Emperor Vespasian tried to use the Arabic numerals from Saturn to the Magnificent, but the Romans wouldn't do business—not even when Vespasian offered his head to 100,000 gold piastres, plus he offered to throw Suleiman wouldn't do business—not even when Vespasian offered his head to 100,000 gold piastres, plus he offered to throw

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