Architecture program revamped; professional degree set up

Beginning with this year's freshman and sophomore classes, students working toward a professional degree in architecture will first have to earn a four-year professional degree, such as has been true is the past of those preparing to become doctors or lawyers. The professional degree of bachelor of architecture (despite its misleading name) is now a graduate degree requiring two years of study beyond the undergraduate level. It was formerly a five-year undergraduate degree.

Practical rules

"It is no longer practicable to earn a professional program within an undergraduate frame," explained Professor Lawrence E. Sadowski, Dean of the School of Architecture and Planning.

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"As professional subject matter has become more comprehensive, students in architecture have found themselves increasingly crowded out of participation in the broader studies that are so strong a feature of undergraduate intellectual life," he said. "Evans lengthening the undergraduate period to five years failed to solve the problem. This is the form of program we now abandon."

Areas of concentration

MIT's new four-year program leads to the degree of science in art and design. Architecture actually is only one of four areas in which undergraduates in the program may concentrate. Others are city planning, visual design, and history, theory, and criticism of the visual arts. Just

(Please turn to Page 5)

Junior Prom draws 1600

By Mark Bolotin

Junior Prom '69, which attracted over 800 couples, provided a variety of entertainment ranging from a formal discotheque to a rock-and-roll blast.

Tande Queen

The weekend began with the formal dance in the Student Center for approximately 800 couples. Highlighting the evening was the coronation of Miss Janet P. Tande of the University of Illinois, escorted by Thomas Hood, '69, Sigma Phi Epsilon, as Junior Prom Queen. In addition to the scheduled entertainment by "The Ted Horribird Orchestra," "The Cloud," and discotheque dancers, Junior Prom Committee presented a mod fashion show and a short songfest by the Logarithms.

'69 at "Fantasticks"

The performance of "The Fantasticks" Saturday afternoon attracted 2000 people, while about 1500 attended the James Brown show later in the afternoon. "Mr. Dynamite" brought the audience to its feet with uncontrolled passion. The evening's blast "The Fantasticks" was followed by "Miss Osa" and "The Next of Kin". The Class of '70 gets of to quick start in the Tank Race during Field Day. However, the tank soon broke down, so that the freshmen were forced to carry their tank the rest of the way.

Faculty Spotlight

Evans pioneer in science and educational research

By Dave Haye

Thirty-two years ago Dr. Robley D. Evans established the world's first academic course in nuclear physics. Sixteen years ago he wrote the booklet "You and Your Students," which is said to have received a wider circulation than any other Institute publication except the General Catalogue. Five months ago Dr. Evans became the third American to receive the Sylvanus Thompson Medal of the British Institute of Radiology in recognition of his outstanding contributions in the field of radiations protection and safety.

California Institute of Technology and a National Academy of Sciences fellow, Dr. Evans helped found the Institute of Physics of California in Berkeley. Professor Evans first came to M.I.T. in 1933.

Since then he has pioneered in the study of radium's effects on the body. One of his earliest achievements in this field was the development in 1933 of a method of using gamma rays to measure the amount of radium deposited in the body. This method is still considered the most reliable available. For this work, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in 1937, awarded him the Threshold Smith Medal, an award presented for the most important contribution to the medical profession made by an investigator under thirty-five years of age.

Established Cyclotron

In 1938 Dr. Evans established the first cyclotron at M.I.T., it was here, under the joint direction of Dr. Evans and Dr. James Means, that University of Pennsylvania Health General Hospital and later on the M.I.T. staff), that radioactive iodine and radionuclide therapy were first applied to the diagnosis and treatment of thyroid disease. A few years later, Dr. Evans' research established the fundamental Radiation Protection Codes. Professor Robley D. Evans received a medical degree from the University of California and a Ph.D. in theoretical physics from the California Institute of Technology.

President John Dollar in mystery event.

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Professor Robley D. Evans was in charge of the competition. This is the second year that the sophomore class of Beaver Key, the junior-senior honorary, has run Field Day, as it was last May that Beaver Key reorganized.

Field Day two years in a row, as predicted by the Tech. Such preparations made before Field Day included building a tank with treads and a working turret and water gun, mounting a bed on wheels, preparing a class flag, and sewing nurses' costumes.

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