Scientists, engineers to support McCarthy

Early scientists and engineers from industry and universities in the Boston area are currently building an organization to support Senator Eugene McCarthy's candidacy in the Massachusetts Presidential primary. Scientists and Engineers for Johnson and Humphrey organization formed in 1964, were summarized by Professor Salvador Luria, Department of Biology, a spokesman for the group. "The Legislature of the Johnson administration on military victory in Vietnam, and the low priority given to the fight against poverty and urban decay at home have produced a deep frustration and a sense of loss of national purpose. A new leadership is needed."

In an advertisement published Thursday in the Boston Globe, the group of 22 scientists and engineers announcement McCarthy, it was said the organization was "away from the inscrutable pursuit of military victory in Vietnam, towards a more constructive role in world affairs, we urge the mobilization of resources for the solution of pressing national problems." Pending the election of officers in January, the organization is being headed by a committee consisting of Professor Louis Auch-er Shapiro, Head of the Department of Mechanical Engineering; Philip Morrison, Professor of Physics; and Murray Eden, Professor of Electrical Engineering.

Two goals

Although the group has no

Please turn to Page 3

When MIT was 'Boston Tech'

Rogers rebuffs thwarts efforts to absorb MIT

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permission of the MIT Press, from the book When MIT Was
Boston Tech, by Samuel C. Prescott. Copies of this work are
still available from the publisher.)

By Don Mingus

President Rogers of the youth but growing MIT suffered a slight slip in the popular vote in October of 1968. He was to be inducted for two years during which time Prof. J. D. Flavin, Head of the Mathematics Department and a staunch ally of the Institute was able to hold the post of Acting President. Runkle was to be formally elected President in 1970.

Runkle himself was to perform many services for MIT, not the least of which was his support of the Institute's independence when Harvard College moved to absorb it in 1870 shortly before he formally assumed the responsibility. MIT was not a dynasty a denomination, but a cooperative venture. In 1872, Eliot's plan collapsed. The question. But MIT was still far from financially secure, and the overtures from affluent Harvard were to be tempting indeed. In 1870, the liberals seemed alienated from the MIT, which was being held in Boston. One young soul in resources independent but independent and educationally thriving, the other older and comparatively rich, but inaccessible to its status within the university and apparently unable to attract enough students to justify its existence.

Lawrence Scientific School fails

Harvard's Lawrence Scientific School was a disappointment. Though it had turned out many notable scientific people, some of whom, such as Runkle himself, were on the MIT faculty, it simply did not get off the ground. The administration tended to emphasize pure rather than applied sciences, and seemed to downgrade professional training.

Thus it was that when the young MIT Professor of Analytical Chemistry, Charles W. Eliot, left the Institute and began his successful rise to the Presidency of Harvard, he carried with him the idea of incorporating the Lawrence School into Harvard.

Runkle had once opposed Governor Andrew of Massachusetts on a just such an issue, and he again expressed in a letter his undeserved hostility to Eliot's overtures when Runkle appointed him of them.

Eliot presses for absorption

It was Eliot's scheme to press the issue to a vote before the Institute Corporation before Runkle could be formally elected Presi- dent. Runkle was "of his way" he put it. The Harvard Corporation consisted of six fellows besides Eliot, all of whom supported the scheme. Three of these, Nathaniel Thayer, George Bigelow, and John A. Lowell, were also on the MIT Corporation. This latter body was much larger, comprising forty members. Nine of these, including Bigelow and Lowell, were Harvard graduates.

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