MIT celebrated its hundredth anniversary in greater style in a week of Centennial activities during April, 1961. The festivities opened with CBS television broadcasting a live discussion on technology from President Stratton's lecture room. Most of the Centennial activities took place the weekend of April 7 to 9. Friday's events included speeches by British Prime Minister Harold MacMillan and US Secretary of State Dean Rusk. Six panel discussions were held Saturday, and Sunday capped the festivities with an academic procession and convocation at which President Stratton and Massachusetts Governor John Volpe spoke. The celebration officially ended two weeks later with a Centennial Ball in the Rockwell Cage attended by over 1,000 Techmen and their dates.

In January, 1961, Professor J. B. Wiesner was named by President John F. Kennedy as Special Assistant to the President for Science and Technology. Wiesner, who had taught at MIT early in 1961, when he returned to the Institute to serve as Dean of Science.

The early years of the decade were quiet ones for the Institute, with digital core memory being the major innovation. By the late 1960s, the computer industry had grown to the point that digital core memory was yielding $98 million in private costs up to $1,900. Another $250 rise was imposed in 1967, bringing total costs up to $1,700. Four years passed without another $200 increase brought in 1970.

Luzia was a co-recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize for Medicine for his work with bacteria and the viruses which affect them. The 1999汤姆森·雷沃尔·马塞尔·萨缪尔森。In 1965, President Stratton announced his intention to resign his position as of June 30, 1966. Dean of Graduate Students Richard Johnson was named to the post in December. Johnson had taken part over ten years earlier as the head of the Students for a Democratic Society. The Associated Students of the Sloan School of Management cast their votes to elect four students to the Academic Council.

The most talked-about campus event of 1967 was the debate between Professor Jerome Y. Letvin and guru Dr. Timothy Leary. In May, the Rockwell Cage attended by more than 1,000 couples. The anti-war groups across the country were holding massive moratoriums to demand peace and the withdrawal of American forces from Vietnam. MIT was not exempt, as 400 students gathered in 10-250 to attend a teach-in. Polls taken on campus in late 1965 and 1966 found that approval of the current course of the war had dropped from 65 percent to 40 percent, and in late 1967, students were calling for "prompt, and total withdrawal of American forces from Vietnam and immediate re-ordering of our national and international priorities."

A newly-formed faculty group, the Union of Concerned Scientists, planned a research strike for March 4, 1969. As described in The Tech, "Although Krueger Auditorium was continually filled, research at the Institute did not seem to be severely crippled." The marathon teach-in at Krueger considered topics such as reconstruction and non-military research opportunities and the responsibilities of intellectuals.

Faculty members and students began urging the Institute to re-examine MIT's special laboratories to non-military research. In 1966, President Johnson appointed an 18-man commission to examine the University's special laboratories. The Special Laboratories Review Panel, chaired by Dean of the Sloan School William Pounds, immediately began holding inquiries. As a preliminary measure, the Executive Committee of the MIT Corporation decided in September that MIT would not accept new contracts to develop weapons systems.

Anti-war groups across the country were holding massive moratoriums. This proposal was advanced by the General Assembly in October 15. The proposal was accepted by the General Assembly in late 1965 and 1966. Debates against the war were held across the country. MIT was no exception, as 400 students gathered in 10-250 to attend a teach-in. Polls taken on campus in late 1965 and 1966 found that approval of the current course of the war had dropped from 65 percent to 40 percent, and in late 1967, students were calling for "prompt, and total withdrawal of American forces from Vietnam and immediate re-ordering of our national and international priorities."

A conference was held at MIT on the 15th, which.Provost Jerome B. Wiesner led a group of three or four thousand members of the MIT community to the Boston Common for a rally that attracted over 100,000 people.

In November, again as part of a national movement, the Novem-ber Action was held at MIT. Over 1,000 students attended a rally on the steps of the Student Center, and separate demonstrations were held at the Center for International Studies, the administrative offices, Lobby 7, and the Instrumentation Laboratory.

1970 began on a violent note. Radical Undergraduate Association President Mike Aber was expelled from the Institute, and over 250 students protested the expulsion by storming President Johnson's office. MIT brought civil complaints and Committee on Discipline proceedings against approximately 30 of the students.

Spring term ended early and somewhat chaotically. In early May, over 1,500 students protested to strike in "solidarity with the national university strike." The faculty voted in General Assembly in late May to end the strike and approve a "sense of the student body" resolution favoring the strike. The students, however, refused to end classes by closing all students doing satisfactory work as of May 4 passing grade. Finally, on May 20, MIT President Johnson announced MIT's decision to divest itself of Draper Laboratory.