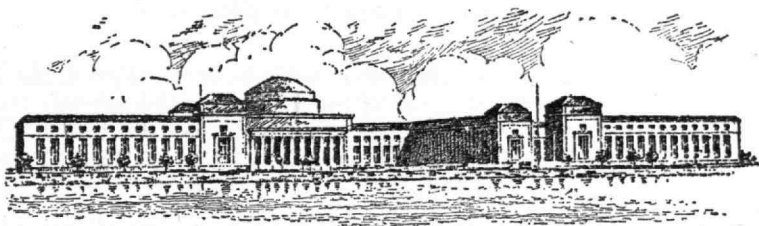


THE FIRST WAR MEMORIAL



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## THE FIRST WAR MEMORIAL

Ceremony on Armistice Night commemorates the death of  
Henry Lamy, '13, first Technology man to die in war

To commemorate the death of Henry Lamy, and other men from Technology who gave their lives in the war, Dean Burton dedicated the Lamy Memorial Fireplace in the Walker Library Thursday night, November 11 at 7.15 o'clock. Members of the Class of 1911, who were holding a reunion at the time were present at the dedication, and also some of the undergraduates who had been listening to the reading by Mr. Copithorne, of the English department.

Those present were prepared for the dedication by the war poems of Mr. Copithorne, and the dean made a short address, giving the war history of each man killed in action. Although Armistice Day has not been extensively observed this year, Dean Burton said he thought it was the most fitting time to dedicate a monument to the bravery of these men. Henry Lamy was of French descent, a member of the Class of 1913 and of the Walker Club. Therefore the place and form of the memorial are very appropriate. The inscription at the top of the fireplace is "In Memory of Henry Lamy" and below, "First Student of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to Sacrifice his Life in the World War 1914-1918." The andirons were made in the Institute shops, and are ornamented with a fleurs-de-lis at the top, representing the tradition and nobility of Lamy's ancestors. On the two rings at the front of the andirons are the letters R. F. and M. I. T. respectively.

—*The Tech.*

## THE FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ALUMNI DINNER

THE annual dinner of the Alumni Association was held on Saturday evening, January 8, with an attendance of about four hundred and twenty-five. Although neither in numbers nor in atmosphere of celebration did the dinner approach that of that last year, yet, in spite of the obvious feeling that for a year the Institute had been marking time, there was an atmosphere of confidence and optimism for the future that spoke well for the loyalty of Technology men. One traditional ceremony had to be omitted, the handing over of the banner of the Class of 1920 to be hung from the balcony with those of the earlier Classes, but the banner was not to be obtained from the firm that had always supplied them, and the Class of 1920 had to wait. But there was plenty of singing and cheering; Denny (Orville B., '11) as cheer leader outdid himself from his uncertain perch at the end of the table; the Class of 1917 made itself pleasantly conspicuous, as usual, and the dinner, under the new dining-room management, was good.

Neither Vice-President-Elect Coolidge nor Governor Cox was able to be present, but in their stead were two brilliant speakers from sister institutions who kept the diners amused and interested, and there was an intimate and stimulating report from Professor Talbot, '85, chairman of the Administrative Committee, on the accomplishments of the past year and the problems of the future.

Leonard Metcalf, '92, president of the Association, who presided, made articulate the sorrowful memory that was in every one's mind, when he spoke of the dinner a year ago, the celebration of a triumphant achievement so soon to be turned into grief, and proposed a silent toast to the memory of the great leader who almost exactly a year before had been lying stricken by his mortal illness while the alumni were gathering to celebrate the completion of the Endowment Fund campaign. He coupled with the name of President Maclaurin that of President Walker, whose portrait hung above the table, whose funeral had been held just twenty-five years before on January 8.

After reviewing the work of the Alumni Association for the past year, Mr. Metcalf presented to the Institute's historical collection a framed certificate of service from the American Field Service in France, describing the services of the ambulance given by an "anonymous donor" in the name of Technology and bearing the name plate of Edward Cunningham, M. I. T. '91. It is inscribed to Mrs. Edward Cunningham, "friend of the American Field Service, anonymous donor of Ambulance No. 754." The record read that seven of the members of the Section Sanitaire to which the car belonged received the *croix de guerre* and one was honored with the *medaille militaire*. Mr. Metcalf also adverted to the publication of the "Technology War Record,"

of which copies were on view in the lobby and urged those alumni who have not yet subscribed not to lose the opportunity.

Prof. Henry P. Talbot, '85, representing the Administrative Committee, reviewing the progress of the year, declared that Technology was facing a real problem in the accommodation of its rapidly growing student body. The buildings were intended to take care of 2000 undergraduates, he said, whereas the enrollment has now reached the 3500 mark. Increases in the faculty, making the sections larger and more numerous, and repeating instruction in various subjects are tiding over the emergency, but Professor Talbot suggested that the officers of the Institute in the future might have to make entrance requirements stiffer or eliminate more students who do not come up to standard during their college course.

Professor Talbot dealt also with the problem of the summer school, which has now reached in number almost the entire enrollment of the Institute before the war, and suggested that possibly Technology might find itself in a position where it would be advisable to keep the school open for twelve months in the year, as at Chicago University or perhaps build up a summer school for teachers of science, similar to that at Harvard.

It was also announced on the part of the Department of Architecture that at last, through the efforts of Professor Emerson, a successor to the late Professor Despradelle in the subject of design had been secured, a well-known Parisian architect, M. Farrand, who, it was confidently felt, would again give the Institute its former pre-eminence in this important subject.

Dr. Robert Bruce Taylor, president of Queens College, Ontario, whose speaking at the dinner of the Technology Clubs Associated in Philadelphia last March had given everybody who heard him a keen desire to hear him again, was introduced by Mr. Metcalf as president, administrator, theologian, and major and chaplain of Canadian troops throughout some of the hardest fighting of the war. "All Technology men love a man," said Mr. Metcalf, and the cheers that greeted Dr. Taylor, proved the truth of his words. A thorough Scotsman, wit and humorist, and man of practical good sense, Dr. Taylor kept his hearers in gales of laughter with his stories of the war and his reminiscences of his student days in Edinburgh University, the alma mater of Stevenson and Barrie, in the good old days when they had no money, no equipment, a stiff curriculum, and famous men as teachers. At his descriptions of Lord Kelvin and his experiments in physics even Professor Wilson smiled.

But he had serious ideas as well, particularly the warning that in these days of uncertainty and world poverty educational institutions might not find rich men as able or as willing to endow higher education and that the problems of financing might prove to be more difficult in the future than in the past. He traced the deadening effect of the war on education and the man power of the world, deploring the possibility of having the conflict all over again, as portended by ever-increasing talk of new armaments.

Dr. Taylor gave high praise to M. I. T., expressing the wish that Canada had something like it, but concluded his talk with a plea for purely idealistic education. "Educational efficiency is at its highest point," he declared, "but it is assuming too much the role of turning out material successes. Is that the only thing necessary for a man to achieve? If a man makes only a material success, he has no interest beyond his work except perhaps golf, and that is pretty much of a business now. Unless a man has idealism and poetry, he will be badly served when his work days are past. Education must not only give him an equipment which can make him feel that his feet are on earth, but it must give him other things which keep his head in heaven."

Prof. Burges Johnson of the department of English at Vassar College, an Amherst graduate, the final speaker of the evening, although not such a bubbling and headlong personality as Dr. Taylor, proved to be an adept in the dry Yankee way at dry Yankee anecdotes, and after a laughable exordium, kept his hearers keenly interested by a plea for old-fashioned inspiration in new-fashioned problems. He urged his hearers to make the most of every flash of inspiration. An essential part of inspiration, he said, was the interpretation and communication of it so that others could understand it. "There is now more mental dissipation," he declared, "by failure to utilize flashes of inspiration than there ever was of other kinds of dissipation before we became Puritans."

He ended with an excellently told race-track story in negro dialect, a story new to his hearers if their laughter meant anything, which hammered in the idea that it may be the right thing to hold in behind another horse until the home stretch — but to be sure that you are holding in behind the right horse. And the assembly dispersed, as is always well, with laughter.

## THE EIGHTIETH COUNCIL MEETING

THE November and eightieth meeting of the Alumni Council was held on the evening of November 29, 1920, in the Walker Memorial, Cambridge, Mass.

The usual informal dinner was served at 7.00 p.m. with an attendance of fifty. The salad orator was Mr. Francis R. Hart, who had recently returned from a trip abroad and who spoke upon the present financial conditions in England and France.

At 7.45 p.m. the meeting was called to order by President Metcalf, with attendance of fifty-four.

The records of the last meeting were read and approved. Announcement was made of the date chosen for the annual dinner, January 8, 1921, and this was adopted by the Council.

President Metcalf presented the question of an Intercollegiate Employment Bureau and by vote the Council approved the recommendation of the Executive Committee, that it seems inexpedient for Technology to join this movement, because of provisions already made at Technology by its Division of Industrial Co-Operation and Research, because the Administrative Committee found it impracticable to enter into the scheme, and, further, because of the provision of employment of engineering students already made by the National Engineering Societies.

President Metcalf then called upon Mr. Hart to speak to the Council upon the question of dormitories. Mr. Hart spoke of the need of a careful study of this problem, that it should not be a hit-or-miss solution, because the placing of the dormitories was a critical question which was intimately concerned with the future development of the educational buildings. He paid tribute to the immense amount of work done by Mr. Bemis and his generosity in contributing funds for a proper study of this problem. He passed around photographs of models which have been made of dormitory units and placed in various positions. In one photograph these buildings were shown as if built between the Walker Memorial and the present educational buildings, some of them to the east of the Walker Memorial, some to the rear. In another an extension to the Walker Memorial was shown. The largest group of dormitories lay between the Walker Memorial and the present educational buildings. Mr. Hart had to add, "We haven't one dollar for these dormitories, hence let us not deceive ourselves." And further, when questioned by Mr. Metcalf, Mr. Hart admitted that, if we had the funds at this moment, it would seem unwise to begin the work at this time because of the present cost of construction.

Dr. Walker, retiring director of the Division of Industrial Co-Operation and Research, was next introduced by Mr. Metcalf and was invited to speak upon the question of the Technology Plan and

make report to the Council of such progress as has been made. He told the Council that only two concerns did not wish to take the contracts after it had been understood that they would join the movement, two more have not paid, but twelve or fourteen new ones have come in since the plan was organized. He stated that, in the beginning, it was suggested that this movement might stifle pure research. The Executive Committee of the Institute, however, had made an arrangement whereby a certain amount of all new contract money should be spent for pure research so that there is at present some \$15,000 available for this year. Dr. Walker, in explaining the work of the Division, presented an interesting analogy; it was as if the Institute was producing a certain kind of a boiler which it offered for sale to the contractors of the scheme. The vice-president or leading officer of a certain company had consented to buy this new boiler and had turned it over to his general manager, who in some instances welcomed it but in other instances said that there was no need of it, and yet in others had it placed outside of the buildings where it might rust or deteriorate. Dr. Walker then showed that it was the function of the Division to show the managers of the various concerns how well the boiler would steam, and above all to see that the boiler was not left outside where it would deteriorate. It is important for the division to fire the boiler for the concern and to demonstrate it in this way. Dr. Walker told of his visits among the various concerns contributing to the scheme and how in many instances he was at first unable to have it admitted that the concerns had problems. He explained this by suggesting that the principal officers do not receive reports of their problems, from the managers of the various divisions, for the managers prefer to present their problems to the Directors solved rather than unsolved.

Dr. Walker told also of the number of plans which had been offered to the concerns, how they had been urged to visit the Institute, and how his great endeavor was to keep in close touch with them. He believed that the Division is a success and is to continue to be a success.

President Metcalf next introduced Prof. C. L. Norton, who has been appointed director to succeed Professor Walker upon his retirement January 1. Professor Norton acknowledged the wonderful kindness and skill of Dr. Walker who has done everything to make the transfer of his executive duties of this Division as smooth as possible, and added that he welcomed the opportunity to come to this meeting to get acquainted with the alumni. He stated that he had no plans in mind to announce, but that he realized that the methods of continuing the work may from time to time have to be changed as they are in all organizations. He acknowledged that the Institute as an educational institution must safeguard its teaching functions above all and believed that in this, too, the Division could assist.

President Metcalf next called upon Mr. Webster, who spoke on the reason for starting the Division and stated that however good financially the scheme may be it must not interfere with instruction:



if well conducted and cared for, however, he believed that it would be an inspiration to the teaching staff, as it would force the members of the staff to come in contact with the industries and so pass this influence on to the students. He expressed his belief that this is the greatest step of its kind toward the highest type of technical training. Mr. Webster said that when he went to Technology there were no State universities and there was no second technical school at that time. We are the first to start upon this Technology Plan, although the Georgia Tech has had for some time a personnel arrangement to which his own firm has contributed. Mr. Webster stated that this new Technology Plan has been acknowledged as a great asset for technical schools by its having been copied at other schools. He felt that too much praise cannot be given to Dr. Walker for his splendid initiation of the work of the Division.

The president next introduced Prof. A. T. Robinson with the remark that another evidence that Technology is reaching out from the inside is the course which Professor Robinson has had charge of and which he himself had become acquainted with by having been invited to speak at one of the meetings.

Professor Robinson told how a discussion had arisen as regards the Technology program and of the need for more culture. The question then arose as to what form of culture could be given our students and it was then suggested that such a course as would take them from the inside and bring them into contact with the outside world would be helpful. In his enthusiasm he spoke upon the problem which was referred to him for a solution. As a result he is offering three courses, one on Engineering Publicity, another the Human Factor in Business, the third, which is being given during the present term, the Engineering Field. He realized that he could not give these courses himself, and he prevailed upon people on the outside to come to talk to his students. He showed how he had succeeded in securing men of unusually high standing to do this and how they had enjoyed themselves. He was pleased to show that the registration in these courses was considerable and is growing. He also referred to the work being done by some students who go out into the industries to help those who cannot even speak English, and suggested that this is the quick method of getting into touch with one's fellowmen.

Professor Robinson emphasized the need in stimulating the human contact among the students and of appreciating their needs and doing all to encourage them and to reach them from a personal rather than from a mechanical point and illustrated this point by numerous anecdotes. Professor Robinson gave, as an instance, how promising the new medical arrangement at the Institute seems to him and how happy he was in being able to tell the Council that now there is a human touch in the medical department, whereby students are visited by a woman who gives her time to this work and does it for the love of humanity. He believes that this ought to be recognized as a most important element in the care of our students. Professor Robinson concluded his remarks



by outlining his choice of type of man for the office of president of the Institute.

President Metcalf then called upon Mr. Barker, a student who has been appointed by the Institute Committee to make a study upon the problem of a student conference at Technology on the question of student honor. Mr. W. R. Barker gave an outline of the proposed plan and told how a conference in New York during the Christmas vacation was planned in order to interest other colleges and get their interest in the work of this conference.

President Metcalf next introduced the president of the Institute Committee and the president of the Senior Class, R. P. Smithwick, who asked the Council whether it would not consider the question of appointing an advisory council upon the question of the Walker Memorial.

*Voted:* That the Nominating Committee be asked to nominate three to serve as an advisory council upon the Walker Memorial and to report at the next meeting.

Mr. Hopkins expressed his personal appreciation of the remarks made by Professor Robinson and this was applauded.

Mr. Hale raised the question in regard to a memorial in the form of an athletic field to Dr. Maclaurin. Mr. Morss, as chairman of the committee on a memorial for Dr. Maclaurin, made a report that there were various reasons which made it impossible at this time to consider the purchase of land for an athletic field and the matter has been temporarily dropped. There being no further business, it was voted to adjourn.

## DECEMBER COUNCIL MEETING

THE eighty-first meeting of the Alumni Council was held on Monday evening, December 27, 1920 in the Walker Memorial, Cambridge, Mass.

The usual informal dinner was served at 7.00 P.M. with an attendance of twenty-four. Mr. George W. Gilmore was called upon as salad orator. At 7.45 President Metcalf called the meeting to order with an attendance of twenty-nine. The business upon the call was the "Report on Electrical Engineering Co-Operative Course. Its Technical and Human Opportunities," and the "Report on Chemical Engineering Practice. Its Resumption since the War — its opportunity and What it has Already Accomplished."

The records of the last meeting were read and approved. President Metcalf announced that the Nominating Committee was not quite ready to report on the Advisory Council upon the Walker Memorial. It was also announced that L. L. McGrady had been appointed representative of the Fall River Association.

The president then presented the recommendation of the Executive Committee to the effect that the Alumni Association make an appropriation of \$750.00 for the expense of the Intercollegiate Student Conference to be held at the Institute. The recommendation was adopted by an unanimous vote.

Mr. Gilmore made a report of progress upon the collection of the fund for the American University Union. He showed a pamphlet, which is being distributed among Technology Alumni who contributed \$1000.00 or more to the Endowment Fund. The pamphlet states that Technology's share in this contribution is \$15,000.00. Since all letters have not yet been circulated the result cannot be estimated.

President Metcalf raised the question as to the holding of meetings and the matter was discussed. One recommendation was that the Council might hold quarterly meetings. Another recommendation was that single meetings might be omitted, if in the judgment of the Executive Committee no important business was on hand. After discussion it was

VOTED: That the Executive Committee may at its discretion postpone a meeting for one month, but that there should not elapse more than two months between meetings, from October to May inclusive, and that notices as to whether or not meetings are to be held upon the appointed day of the month should be sent monthly.

President Metcalf then introduced Prof. W. H. Timbie, who told the Council of the progress being made by the Co-Operative Course in Electrical Engineering, in which students spend three months at Technology and three months at the General Electric Company in electrical work. He showed how the course at Technology differed