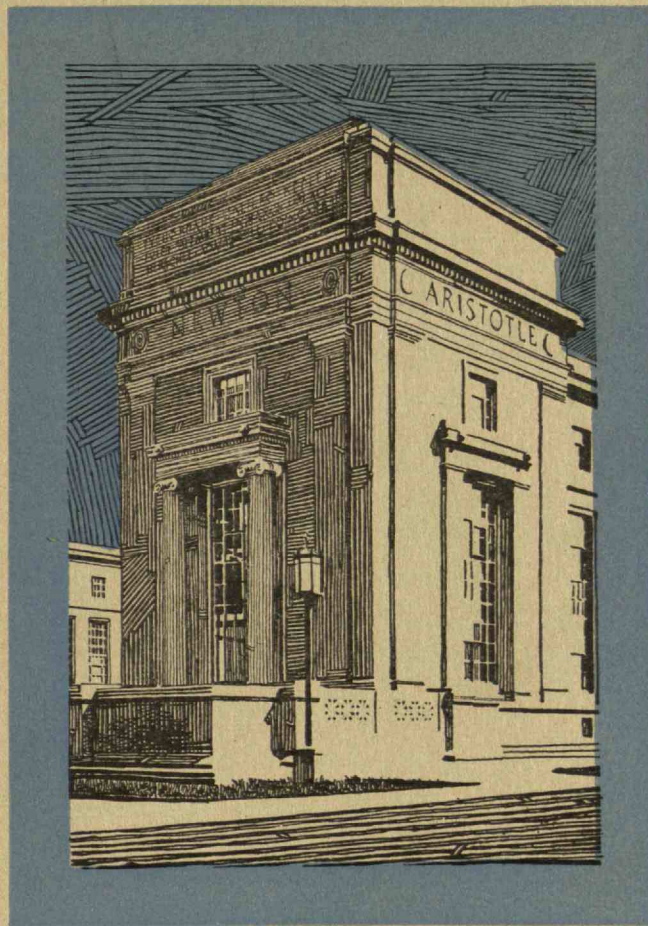


# THE TECHNOLOGY REVIEW

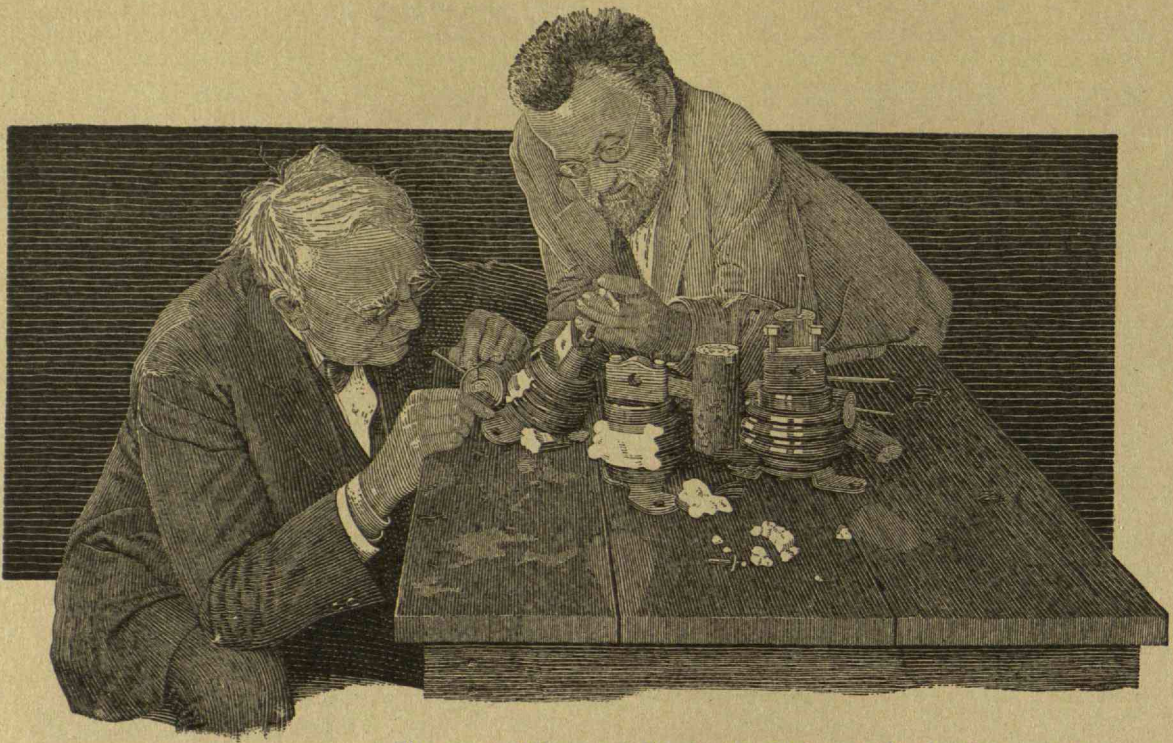
RELATING TO THE MASSACHUSETTS  
INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY



JANUARY  
1 9 2 5

PUBLISHED BY THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION





*Thomas A. Edison and Charles P. Steinmetz in the Schenectady laboratories of the General Electric Company, where Dr. Steinmetz did his great work*

## Steinmetz



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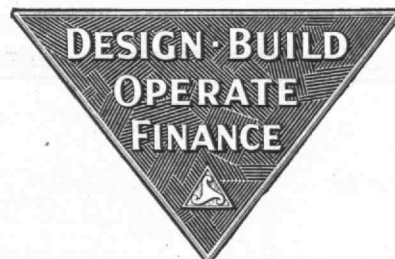
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# THE TECHNOLOGY REVIEW

RELATING TO THE MASSACHUSETTS  
INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

*Published monthly, from November  
to May inclusive, and in July  
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Vol. XXVII

No. 3

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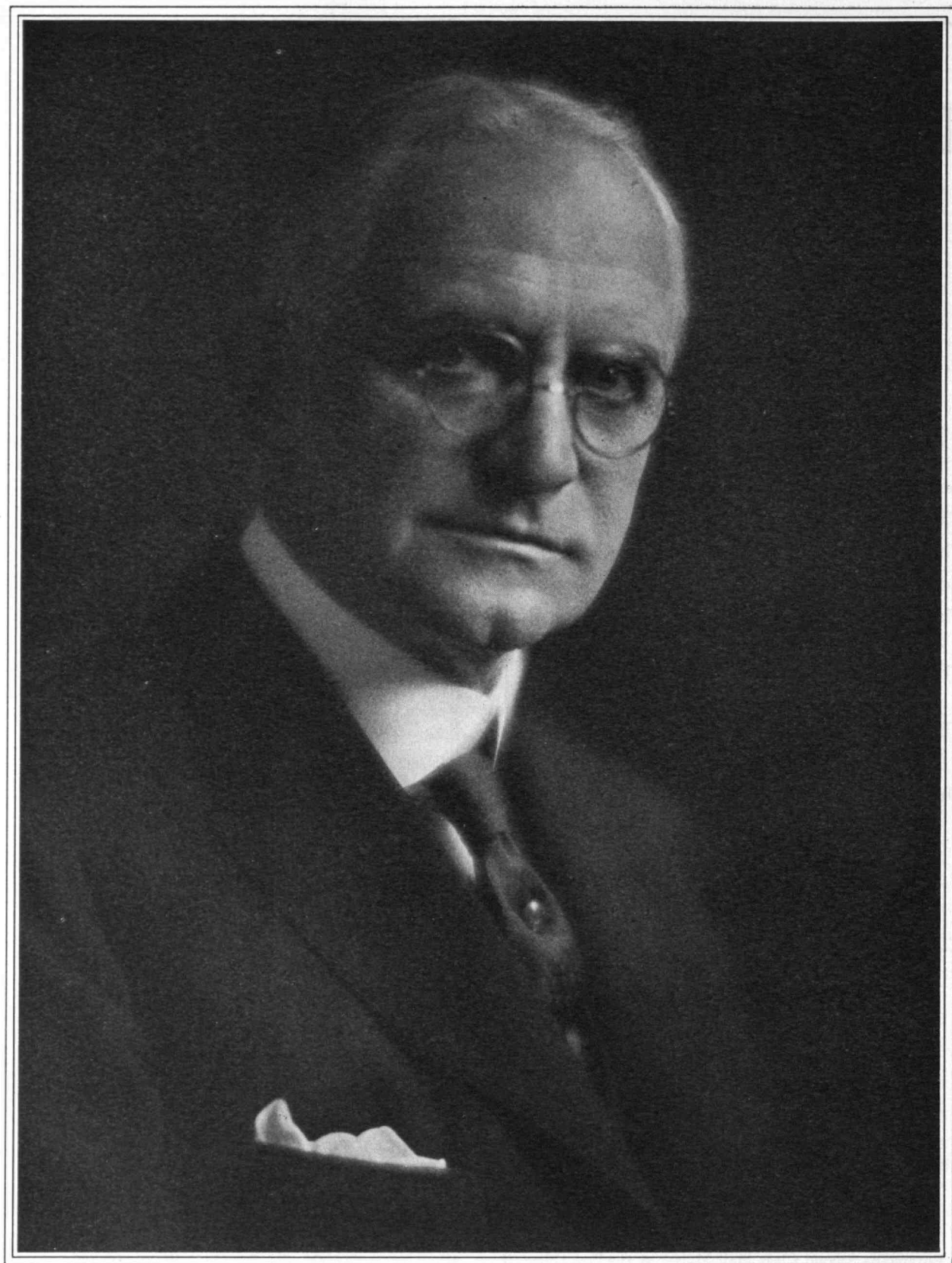
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*George Eastman*



# THE TECHNOLOGY REVIEW

RELATING TO THE MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Vol. XXVII

JANUARY, 1925

No. 3

## *The Eastman Gift*

OF breath-taking unexpectedness and princely generosity, the gift of George Eastman, announced on the evening of December 8, will benefit Technology to a minimum amount of four and one-half million dollars.

Although two or three of the Institute's financial officers knew in advance of Mr. Eastman's intent (and they for no more than a month), the latest evidence of his unparalleled generosity was as unknown to most of the Institute staff as to the general public, and the four and one-half millions came as a complete surprise. The gift is Mr. Eastman's largest single contribution to Technology, and is made entirely without restriction.

The actual legal instrument of transfer is one of considerable complexity, and runs to eleven typewritten pages. The essence of Mr. Eastman's action is given, however, in his own words to the employees of the Eastman Kodak Company. At the opening of a statement printed in full at the bottom of this page of *The Review*, Mr. Eastman said: "I have sold certain stocks at less than their market value (the price being payable in installments during my life), with the intention of benefiting such institutions to the amount of at least \$15,000,000."

In addition to his gift to Technology, Mr. Eastman simultaneously disposed of stocks to the benefit of four departments of the University of Rochester. The Eastman School of Music receives \$3,000,000; the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, \$2,500,000; the Medical School, \$1,500,000; the College for Women, \$1,500,000. Hampton Institute and Tuskegee Institute, now conducting a joint drive for endowment, are to receive \$1,000,000 each, for the most part conditional upon the success of their drive.

These latest bestowals practically obliterate all but a small residuum of Mr. Eastman's once vast personal fortune. "For some time past," he said, "the accumulation of money personally has lost its importance to me." To a total of twenty-two different institutions and causes, Mr. Eastman has made, from time to time, large disposals having a theoretical book value of almost \$59,000,000. It would be impossible to compute their actual value to the institutions he has befriended.

On December 8, Mr. Eastman made public two statements. The first was made to the "Fellow employees" of the Eastman Kodak Company; the second was to the Rochester newspapers. *The Review*, immediately below, reprints them both in full.

### *To Eastman Employees*

Fellow Employees of the Eastman Kodak Company: This is to announce to you that I have sold certain stocks at less than their market value (the price being payable in installments during my life) to various educational institutions, with the intention of benefiting such institutions to the amount of about \$15,000,000. The institutions in question and the minimum amount of the benefit expected to be derived by each of them are as follows:

Massachusetts Institute of Technology	\$4,500,000
University of Rochester	
Eastman School of Music	3,000,000
College of Liberal Arts and Sciences	2,500,000
Medical School	1,500,000
College for Women	1,500,000
Hampton Institute	1,000,000
Tuskegee Institute	1,000,000
	<hr/>
	\$15,000,000

(The transfers to Tuskegee Institute and Hampton Institute are for the most part conditional upon their successfully completing their drive for \$5,000,000, now in progress, before December 31, 1925.)

In view of the fact that you are, nearly all of you, now stockholders of the Kodak Company owing to the action of myself and of the Kodak Company, and the further fact that this transaction includes the bulk of my remaining holdings in the Kodak Company, I deem it proper to inform you that it does not indicate in any way that I am about to retire from the direction of the Company, or that my interest in its success is in any way lessened by the transaction. For some time past the accumulation of money personally has lost its importance to me and therefore my interest in the Company has not been affected by the income from its shares.

As time goes on I realize more clearly that I shall have to face the inevitable, sooner or later, and inasmuch as my major interest in life is to guard the con-

tinued success of the Kodak Company and the welfare of those whom I have brought together as its employees, I have been shaping my plans accordingly. The distribution of stock to employees was one of the first of these plans. To make that stock more valuable every year depends largely upon you all, the humblest workmen as well as the skilled experts. Things that are outside of your control might affect the stock temporarily, such as my death and the unexpected throwing upon the market of a large block of stock. One of the objects of this transaction that I am telling you about is to guard against the latter event, my stock being the last great block in existence, as the holdings of the other big owners, my old partners Strong and Walker, have been distributed without disturbance of the market.

Another principal reason for this disposition of my stock at this time is that I desire to see the money put into action during my lifetime. About sixty per cent of this particular money is to be spent in Rochester in undertakings which must largely inure to the benefit of Kodak employees and their descendants.

Among the other plans that I have made and have been carrying out is provision for the management of the Company in case of my death. For years I have been building up a staff organization which I believe is unexcelled in any company in the world, either in individual ability or coöperative spirit. With this magnificent staff I have been able, as I have grown older, to relinquish detail to such an extent that I do not look forward to the necessity of retiring for many years.

Truly yours,

GEORGE EASTMAN

### *To the Public*

One of the reasons why I welcome this disposition of my Kodak stock is that it separates me from money making for myself, and will give me the benefit of a somewhat more detached position in respect to human affairs. I look forward with interest to finding out how much the changed conditions will affect my views on current events.

A friend of mine who had advanced knowledge of this transaction asked me why I selected these four institutions as the beneficiaries of this distribution. The answer was easy. In the first place, the progress of the world depends almost entirely upon education. Fortunately, the most permanent institutions of man are educational. They usually endure even when governments fall; hence the selection of educational institutions. The reason that I selected a limited number of institutions was because I wanted to cover certain kinds of education and felt that I could get results with the institutions named more quickly and more directly than if the money were spread. Under the best conditions it takes considerable time, sometimes years, to develop the wise expenditure of money in any line, no matter how well prepared one may be. I am now upwards of seventy years old and feel that I would like to see results from this money within the natural term of my remaining years.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology is the greatest school of its kind in the world. It has an eminent faculty of scientific men, a splendid body of students and Alumni, a great equipment, and an outstanding board of directors to determine its policies; it is all prepared to begin to make use of these additional funds.

Almost the entire attention of educators has been thus far devoted to the white race, but we have more than ten per cent negro population in the United States, most of whom are densely ignorant. They constitute what is known as the negro problem. The only hope of the negro race and the settlement of this problem is through proper education of the Hampton-Tuskegee type, which is directed almost wholly toward making them useful citizens through education on industrial lines. These two institutions are no longer experiments. Through many years of trial they have proved their ability to turn out men and women who mostly go back to their homes and serve as centers of influence for better living. The amount of work that these institutions have been able to do in proportion to their field is small. They need a lot more money than I have offered them, and I hope that others will realize their importance and deal liberally with them. They have strong boards of trustees. This fact insures the wise expenditure of their money.

As to Rochester, the town in which I am interested above all others, we are all set now to develop our University on the broadest lines and make it one of the outstanding universities of the country. By that I do not mean one of the largest but one of the highest rank in all of the fields which it has entered. The citizens of Rochester have never shown any inclination to "lie down" on any great civic enterprise, or to "let others do it." This, I suppose, is one of the reasons that has actuated the General Education Board and other friends of the University outside of Rochester to aid in large undertakings for the University here. But for the fine response of our citizens in the recent University campaign I should certainly not have allotted to the University of Rochester so large a proportion of the properties which I am now distributing.

Rochester is well started on its way toward being the finest city in the world to live in and bring up families. As a place to earn and spend money, to maintain health, to obtain education and recreation, it stands unrivaled. All I can see that it needs now among the fundamentals is a civic center and a modern system of municipal government. Its present system is not up to date. For years we have enjoyed about the best administration which can be obtained under this system. The system is irredeemably handicapped because appointments to key positions have to be made for political considerations. It must be obvious, on this account if on no other, that the administration of city affairs cannot compare in efficiency with the administration of the great industrials in which appointments are made for merit only. One of these fundamental improvements which I have alluded to can probably be carried out without much if any cost to the taxpayers, and the other can be made the means of saving a great deal of money in carrying on the city's business.

## *The Past Month*

THE trans-Atlantic radio transmission of photographs became an actuality on November 30 with the transmission from London to New York, under the auspices of the Radio Corporation of America, of a photograph of President Coolidge. Technology men have cause for great pride in the fact that Richard H. Ranger, '11, was the engineer responsible for the design



*Times Wide World***COOLIDGE, CHERUBS, HUGHES**

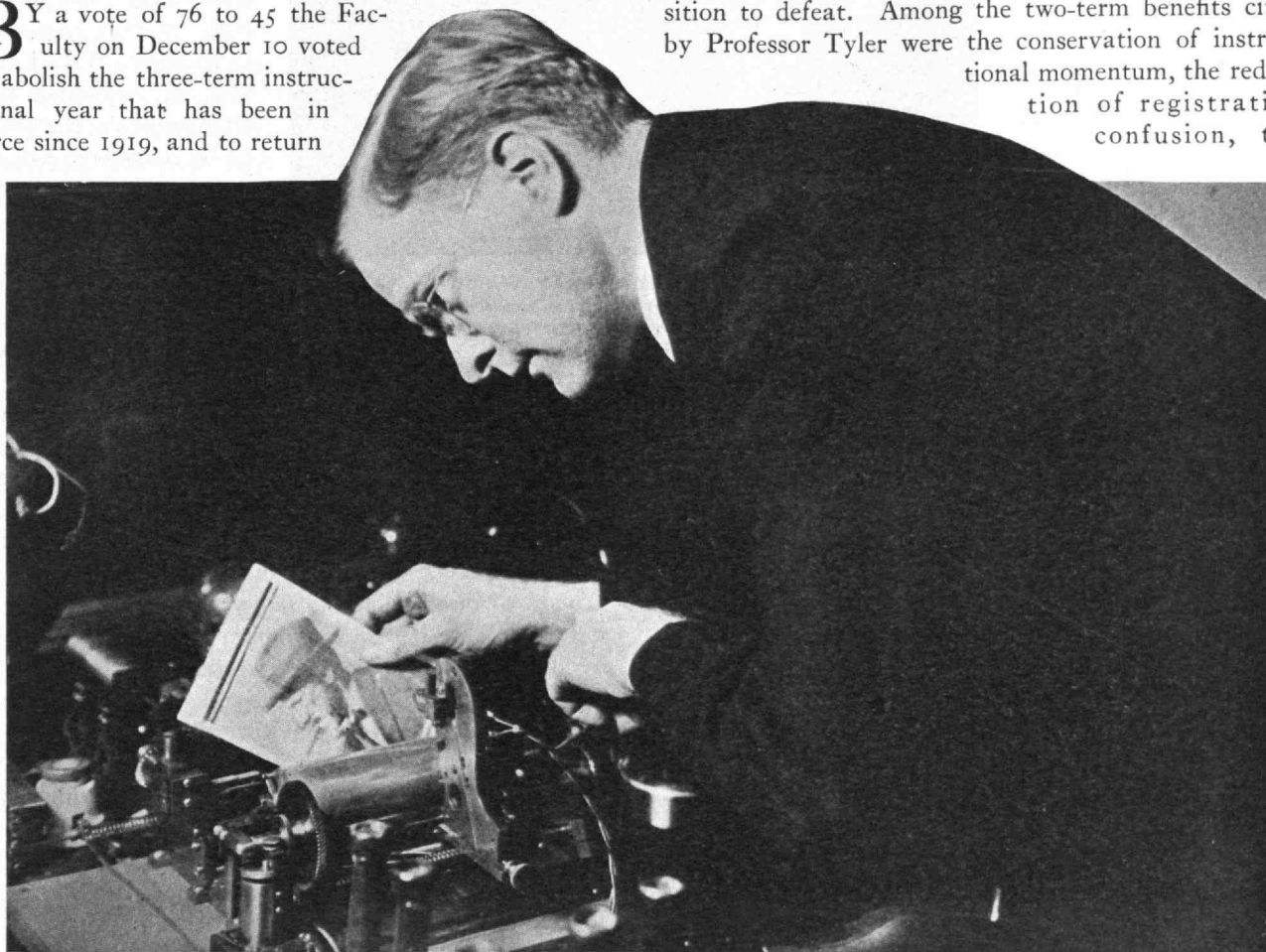
*Three of the diverse photographs recently sent by radio from London to New York by the invention of the Technology man pictured below*



miracle. His constant work since February 1923 was rewarded in spectacular fashion. Captain Ranger is a graduate of the Institute's course in Physics and during his undergraduate career was General Manager of Volume XXX of The Tech.

**B**Y a vote of 76 to 45 the Faculty on December 10 voted to abolish the three-term instructional year that has been in force since 1919, and to return

to the semester basis. By all accounts debate was heated and lengthy, and the measure was eventually passed with a margin of four votes only over the three-fifths majority required. H. W. Tyler, '84, Walker Professor of Mathematics and Head of the Department, presented to the Faculty fourteen points in favor of the semester calendar, the cogency of which finally swept the opposition to defeat. Among the two-term benefits cited by Professor Tyler were the conservation of instructional momentum, the reduction of registration confusion, the

**RICHARD H. RANGER, '11***Times Wide World*

*who succeeded in inventing the apparatus which broadcast photographs across the ocean. It cost him only about one-tenth the time which it took Samuel Finley Breese Morse to invent the telegraph.*

compactness and symmetry of the year, the avoidance of excessive emphasis upon the round-up feature of examination periods, and the lessened labor and expense of maintaining records, reports and registration. The change will go into effect with the beginning of the school year 1925-26, with the result that the initial and terminal dates of the year will probably be September 26 and June 6, instead of October 1 and June 22 as, under the three-term arrangement, they would have been. The Registrar, J. C. MacKinnon, '13, has already begun the clerical work necessary to put the change into effect.

**P**RESIDENT Stratton, whose sudden illness and operation was announced in The Review last month, has now left the Washington hospital in which he spent his enforced stay of three weeks, and is convalescent as these words are written. The exact date of return to his duties in Cambridge is, of course, still problematical. Dean H. P. Talbot, '85, is acting President of the Institute in the meanwhile. The news of Mr. Eastman's latest munificence was announced to him on his sickbed, and no doubt did much to accelerate his recovery.

**P**ROFESSOR W. J. V. Osterhout, Professor of Botany at Harvard University, will deliver the third annual William Thompson Sedgwick Memorial Lecture in Huntington Hall on January 22. His subject will be "Some Fundamental Problems of Cellular Physiology." These lectures are delivered annually in memory of the late Head of the Department of Biology and Public Health of the Institute. They were established by his associates in the field of biology and public health. Dr. Osterhout, who gives the lecture this year, has recently been elected to a position at the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research.

**S**O brief was the One Hundred Ninth Meeting of the Alumni Council (held in Walker Memorial on November 24) as scarcely to admit of the usual more

extended record in The Review. The enforced and regretted absence of Kenneth Moller, '07, Chairman of the Five-Year Reunion Committee, who had planned to present to the Council a report of the progress of his Committee, contributed to the shortening of the

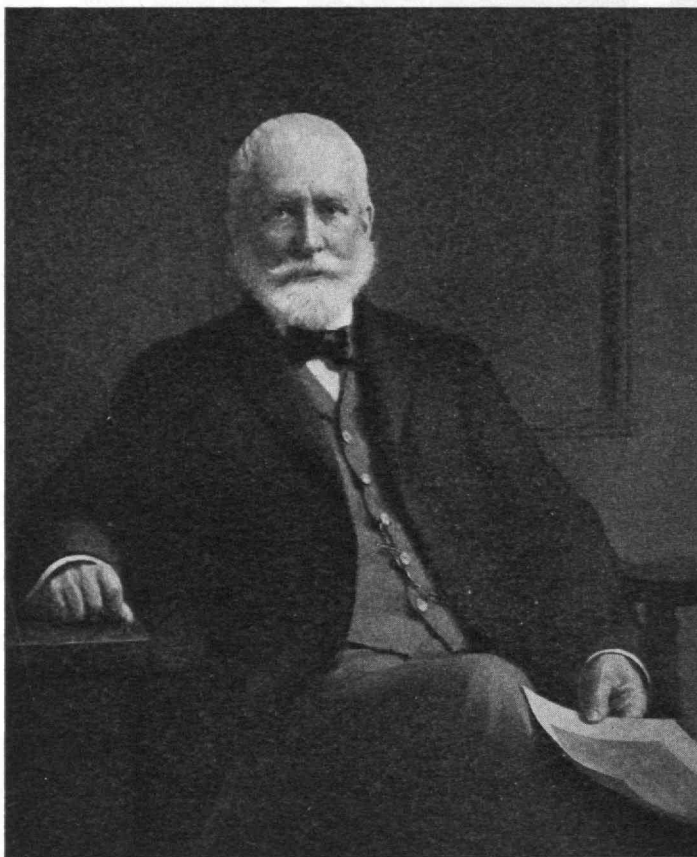
evening. In Mr. Moller's absence, Orville B. Denison, '11, Secretary-Treasurer, imparted such information on the Reunion as lay in his power. At this meeting was begun the practice of receiving suggestions from Council members on names which the Nominating Committee might consider as possible Corporation candidates. The names of I. W. Litchfield, '85, J. O. DeWolf, '90, F. H. Fay, '93, J. F. McElwain, '97, A. W. Rowe, '01, Lawrence Allen and Alexander Macomber, both '07, were presented. In addition, M. L. Emerson, '04, suggested that all members of the Council be considered as Corporation timber, whether or not their names were specifically presented.

R. T. Haslam, '11, Professor of Chemical Engineering at the Institute, and Director of

both the School of Chemical Engineering Practice and the Research Laboratory of Applied Chemistry, spoke briefly to the Council upon the subject of a new graduate course in Gas and Fuel Engineering which, next October, will commence under the auspices of the Department of Chemical Engineering. A definite scheme of instruction has not yet been worked out in detail, but the new course will, beyond doubt, be offered only to graduate students and will, in all probability, be made coöperative. Thus will the department attempt to cope with the growing body of scientific information upon this vital subject.

A showing of the motion picture film which Mr. Denison presented last year to the various local clubs within his visiting range, and which depicts various Institute scenes, personages and events, was unreel for the Council by way of closing the evening.

**F**RRIENDS of the Institute were grieved to learn of the sudden death of two former members of the Faculty within the short space of three days. On



WILLIAM R. WARE

*The portrait of the Founder of the Department of Architecture. The painter is Emil Pollak-Ottendorff. It was presented to the Department on December 5*