Mat. Div. A. C 312-McCook Field 2-8-27-10M

WAR DEPARTMENT
AIR CORPS
MATERIEL DIVISION
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF DIVISION EEA:EBK

Wright
~~McCook~~ FIELD, DAYTON, OHIO
November 12, 1927

Dr. S. W. Stratton,
President, Massachusetts
Institute of Technology,
Cambridge, Massachusetts,

Dear Dr. Stratton:

We are making considerable headway in connection with our plans for experiments of landing in a fog. We have a 3-motored Fokker machine which is being fitted as a flying radio and navigation laboratory. In order to push this work as fast as possible, it will be necessary to obtain the services of a radio engineer, and also a physicist for a year, or possibly two or three.

The Guggenheim Fund are extremely interested in this work and are willing to pay the salary of an exceptional expert in each of these lines in so much as it would be next to impossible for the Government to do this. It is of course, of the greatest importance that each of these specialists should be especially well versed in the basic theory of physics. The radio engineer, in order to be of the greatest value should have had considerable experience in experimental radio work. On the other hand, the physicist should be an all around man with especially a good knowledge of developments at the present time in sound, light and radiation, and also electricity.

We would appreciate very much if you could propose the names of one or more men who could qualify and would be interested in this work at Dayton. The salary would be according to standard outside rates.

Very truly yours,

E. E. Aldrin

E. E. Aldrin,
1st Lt., Air Corps.

a

November 23, 1927

Lieutenant E. E. Aldrin
Wright Field
Dayton, Ohio

Dear Lieutenant Aldrin:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of November 12th with reference to your experiments of landing in a fog. In reply I would say that we realize that the question is a very serious one, and we are planning to undertake certain researches for the purpose of securing fundamental data that may be of use in solving the problem.

In regard to your request for a radio engineer and physicist I would say that it is very difficult to secure men of the type you should have. However, I am taking this up with the departments concerned, and also with the personnel section of our Division of Industrial Cooperation and Research, with a view to assisting you in finding some one who has had sufficient experience to be of use.

With kindest regards, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

President

2949 Tilden Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

March 4, 1931.

Dr. Samuel W. Stratton,
Massachusetts Institute of Technology,
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Doctor Stratton:

My work here in Washington includes, among other things, the supervision of our educational program for young Engineer officers, recently graduated from the Military Academy. At present we are sending these student officers to four engineering schools for their post graduate engineering education; namely, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, University of Iowa, Cornell University, and University of California. In the past four years, out of sixty-four student officers so educated, only eight have been sent to M.I.T.

Naturally, having recently completed four years on the faculty of Tech, I am familiar with its facilities as to physical plant and the high caliber of its instructing staff. Consequently, the first question which popped into my mind was "why did we not send a higher proportion than one-eighth of our student officers to M.I.T." It is desirable, I think, to continue to send these officers to different schools because of the territorial factors - individual preferences of the officers for their own section of the country, and the saving of mileage funds obtained by using a school nearer the officers' existing station. But I feel also that the Corps of Engineers would be benefitted if it were possible to increase the proportion of officers detailed to M.I.T.

Of course there is an answer to the question "why" above. It is funds. One has to pay more for higher quality goods in this world and the higher quality of instruction at M.I.T. is conceded. But you have had sufficient personal experience with Government appropriations to appreciate the necessity for making a little go a long way. And our problem reduces to just that. The annual tuitions and other fees to be charged to the Government in 1931-1932 for post graduate work per Engineer student officer, is as follows:

University of California	$ 60.00
University of Iowa	237.00
Cornell University	505.00
M. I. T.	650.00

These figures speak for themselves. It is obvious that as the proportion of students sent to M. I. T. is increased, the possible number of students that can be detailed to schools out of a given appropriation is decreased.

The reason I am writing you is to find out if there is any practical manner in which the charge at M.I.T. could be reduced. I realize that it is not dignified, nor perhaps ethical, for the United States Government to make such an appeal. For that reason I am writing this as a personal letter, and hope you will treat it as unofficial. Please look upon it as the effervescence of an enthusiastic booster for M.I.T., who has, for the time being, stepped aside from his connection with the Government and is writing as a private citizen.

For your information, and to further exemplify the influence of the tuition charges, our plan for next year's (1931-1932) detail is as follows:

California	10	student officers
Iowa	5	" "
Cornell	2	" "
M.I.T.	3	" "

From this you can see that the two eastern schools together, will only be allotted one-fourth of the student officer group, whereas, an even distribution would allot them one-half.

If you feel that this condition is one which might be corrected, it is my feeling that the first official step should originate in an offer from the school. Should such an offer be received by the Chief of Engineers, it would be referred to my section, and I am sure it would result in a higher proportion of officers for M.I.T. in the future.

Please believe that I am not trying to justify a reduction of rates. I am firmly convinced of their fairness from the viewpoint of value received. I would be at a loss to furnish arguments demonstrating what advantages would be derived by M.I.T. if such reduction were made, unless she might consider it desirable to have a larger percentage of her Sons as members of the Corps of Engineers. I have merely suggested the reduction because it is the only way which occurs to me that might make it possible to increase our M.I.T. quota.

Please give my regards to Morris and tell him that I'll be dropping him a line one of these days. Dorothy and the children are fine. With best wishes to you from us all,

Sincerely,

Elmer E. Barnes

Elmer E. Barnes,
First Lieut., Corps of Engineers.

B

March 14, 1931.

Lieutenant Elmer E. Barnes
2949 Tilden Street N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Lieutenant Barnes:

I have your letter of March 4th in reference to the cost of tuition for officers detailed to the Institute for instruction. I appreciate your giving me the information contained in your letter. I knew there was considerable difference in the tuition at the various institutions, but did not know the exact figures. I will take the matter up informally with some of the authorities and see what can be done.

Unless the University of California makes some special arrangement for these students, I hardly see how they can be handled in the manner we do, as I think they have in the neighborhood of seventeen or eighteen thousand students and perhaps more. I am of the opinion that the engineer officers should have the best of training. The total cost of education at this Institute is over $800 per year per student, and that is the difficulty I have to face when asking for any reduction in tuition. I do not understand how the University of California can provide what you want at $60., unless the State of California is paying the balance, for the cost of education at the University

of California is nowhere near $60., but several times that amount. I am very sorry the discrepancy exists, as we like to have the kind of men that the Army sends us.

We are now developing our hydraulic laboratory and have some very excellent work going on there. There is room for one or two young engineer officers, and I know that the Army needs them, and is going to need them very much more in the near future. I am fully aware of the efforts they are now making to establish a laboratory somewhere along the Mississippi; I think it is in Tennessee.

With kindest regards, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

(by hand)

P.S. One of the men detailed here in the Civil Engineering Department is working in the Laboratory on a thesis

SWS

SWS/MRM

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SCIENCE
CAMBRIDGE, MASS., U. S. A.

March 24, 1931.

Memo. for Dr. Stratton:

I have looked into the courses of the present Army Engineer students, and I believe the course Lt. Standish Weston is taking is very close to the optimum course for these students. I further believe that the suggestion could very properly be made, to the War Department, that if a group of five or more students were sent here annually that special classes could be arranged that would insure maximum benefit from the time spent at the Institute.

I recommend that the letter also state that it is realized that other institutions are making reductions in tuition for such students but that you feel the proper course is to improve the opportunity for full utilization of the students' ability rather than to provide for a larger number of students merely taking available under graduate courses, and that while the Institute is not offering any reduction in tuition rates, it is prepared to furnish instruction that would cost the Institute several times the tuition fees for the course.

Robert C. Eddy

ROBERT C. EDDY,
Lt. Colonel, C.A.C., (DOL)
P.M.S. & T.

Pres. B

March 4, 1927

Mr. Raymond B. Blakney
Fulien Christian University
Foochow, China

Dear Mr. Blakney:

Thank you very much for your letter of January 10th in answer to mine of December 15th. I am not entirely in accord with you in regard to several statements in your letter, for example you say that "apparently the Institute now regards itself as primarily a research institution where a faculty man's hope of promotion varies directly with his publication output. In this light many classrooms become discouraging affairs, supervised by men who do not, in general, dare to allow teaching to become a primary interest, and therefore give their best thought to private problems." In reply to this statement I would say that the danger of teachers becoming mere routine men and failing to inspire their pupils is largely due to the fact that the teachers are not keeping posted in regard to their subject in advance of the things they teach every day. Furthermore, where do you suppose the data that these men teach comes from? Are we to sit still and merely use the information that other schools produce? If so, we will be secondary, and the Institute has

never taken that place thus far, and will not do so if we can help it. You may not be aware of it, but one of the things that is concerning us very much at the present time and to which the heads of departments are giving very serious attention is the importance of the teaching in the fundamental subjects, such as physics, chemistry and mathematics.

I am glad to hear you speak of the two gentlemen as you have because we fully agree with you. One of the gentlemen was recently advanced in rank solely because he is a good teacher.

Another question to which you refer, namely the attention to general cultural studies is an important one to which we are also giving very serious consideration. Our English Department is on a splendid basis, and the engineering departments are co-operating with it. The importance of the general studies is appreciated more than ever before by the other departments.

It is probably true that the curriculum of the Institute is narrow from your point of view, but you should remember that the Institute is a professional school, and it is not easy to get in a general cultural course and a professional course at the same time. However, we are doing the best we can.

You also state "One cannot help feeling an atmosphere of cynicism among members of the student body in regard to other than the 'test tube' variety of fact." Engineers are about the only group of people I know who devote themselves to ascertaining the facts and drawing conclusions accordingly, and if some of the

other professions would follow that plan more specifically, it would be of the very greatest value to them. Nevertheless, we believe that the engineer should also possess a certain amount of general studies - studies of the humanistic type, and to that end we are cooperating.

As to cynicism, I have never interpreted insistence upon facts as cynicism, but merely a preference of facts to the usual expressions of mere opinion, which one finds too often in so-called cultural studies.

In regard to the policy of paying students to wear military uniforms, I am absolutely in disagreement with you. The Government no doubt takes the position that since military drill requires a uniform, the expense should be provided. The students are not paid to attend courses in military science. We surely all can agree that cynicism is not a good foundation for citizenship, but your very remarks would tend to indicate a cynicism of exactly the same sort you see in others.

Thanking you for your kindly advice and assuring you that I am thoroughly in sympathy with good teaching and general culture, and that I believe the Institute is advancing in that respect, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Princeton, N.J., Dec. 17, 1924

President Samuel W. Stratton
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

My dear Stratton:

At the meeting of the Trustees of the American School at Athens the end of November, Mr. Frederick P. Fish, one of our leading Trustees, happened to tell me of your illness. I trust that you have by now quite recovered and I hope you will thoroughly enjoy the vaction now beginning.

Mr. Fish is intensely interested in the School and especially in our long and honorable record in the field of Architecture, to which I alluded in my letter of September 5th. He would like very much to see the Institute join with the other institutions (now 40 in number) which sustain a formal relationship to the School on the basis of an annual subscription of $250. And he told me that he would seek an early occasion, after your recovery, to tell you something about the School.

It is for this purpose that I am now writing to you--to tell you how it comes about that Mr. Fish, your Trustee and ours, happens to be interested in the matter. I trust that the cordial invitation which I have had the honor to extend to the Institute on behalf of the School will seem to your Trustees one that ought to be accepted.

With all kind regards, and congratulations on the unexampled good fortune that has come to the Institute, I am, as ever,

Faithfully yours,

Edward Capps

I think we should contribute provided Mr Emerson thinks it worth while. I know about the school and am acquainted with Capps. but leave the question as to our contribution to the Ex. Com.
S. W. S.

January 21, 1925.

Dear Professor Capps:

I have just returned after a somewhat extended absence due to illness. Hence the delay in giving you definite information concerning our support of the American School at Athens. This question was taken up at the meeting of our Executive Committee yesterday and they are inclined to look favorably upon the matter. The only Department at the Institute that would be directly interested in the School is our Department of Architecture, and we have asked the Professor of Architecture as to what privileges or advantages would be afforded our students should they happen to be in Athens. You will probably hear from Professor Emerson, the Head of our Department of Architecture. Of course, we do not expect any very extended favors or conveniences, but hope that if some of our students happen to be in Athens, their work may be facilitated.

Yours sincerely,

President.

Professor Edmund Capps
American School of Classical
Studies at Athens,
Princeton, N.J.

File

Princeton, N.J., Jan. 23, 1925

President S.W. Stratton
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear President Stratton:

I am glad to hear that you are well again and able to resume your work. And I thank you for your letter of the 21st inst. regarding the possibility of the Institute's supporting the American School at Athens.

The favorable attitude of your Executive Committee and yourself pleases me very much. I have written to Dean Emerson giving the information he should have concerning our work in Architecture and the privileges and advantages which students of the Institute would enjoy in Athens if the arrangement were made.

I hope that the School of Architecture will welcome the arrangement.

With best personal regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Edward Capps

COPY

Princeton, N. J.
Jan. 24, 1925

Dean William Emerson
491 Boylston Street
Boston

My dear Dean Emerson:

I have your letter of the 23d inst. inquiring about the facilities which the American School at Athens could offer to students of the Institute of Technology in the field of Architecture. Probably my letter of yesterday covers the matter, but I will reply more briefly and specifically here.

Students of Architecture who are either resident at the School in Athens or temporarily visiting Athens for study enjoy the professional direction of experts on the staff of the School - Dr. B. H. Hill more especially in the archaeological aspects of ancient buildings and Professor W. B. Dinsmoor in the technical architectural studies. They have the free use of the School's drafting rooms and instruments, and of the Library, which has a fine collection of books in Architecture purchased from a special endowment. They are given all the privileges of the School without charge for tuition if the Institute is one of the Cooperating Institutions. And they are entitled to have rooms and board at the School. As members of the School they have free admission to all the museums and collections of Greece and the right to transportation on the Greek railroads at half fare. They may participate in all the trips conducted by the School, or, if they travel independently, are advised and assisted in their travel by the officers of the School. Finally, there is open to them as competitors the Fellowship in Architecture maintained by the School, who stipend varies from $1000 to $1500.

Sincerely yours Edward Capps

EDWARD CAPPS
CHAIRMAN OF MANAGING COMMITTEE
PRINCETON, N. J.

Princeton, N.J.
April 8, 1925

President S.W.Stratton
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Dear President Stratton:

Mr.F.P.Fish told me the other day, in conversation, that it was his impression that the Institute has acted favorably upon the proposal about the American School at Athens. Is this so, and can I proceed to nominate one of your Faculty as a member of our Managing Committee? I suppose it should be Dean Emerson, but will propose the person you may name.

With kind regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Edward Capps

April 10, 1925.

Dear Professor Capps:

Your letter of April 8th regarding the American School at Athens is at hand. In reply I would say that, as stated in my letter to you of January 21st, the Executive Committee of the Corporation ~~favored~~ approved your request for a contribution toward the support of that School. The payment approved by the Committee was $250. If you will inform me as to whom, and when, this payment should be made, I will ask our Bursar to forward you check for the same.

I should be very pleased to have you nominate Professor Emerson as a member of your Managing Committee.

Yours sincerely,

Professor Edward Capps
Princeton, N. J.

EDWARD CAPPS
CHAIRMAN OF MANAGING COMMITTEE
PRINCETON, N. J.

April 11, 1925

President S.W.Stratton
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear President Stratton:

Acknowledging your letter of the 10th, I enclose a statement of the Institute's subscription to the American School at Athens. It will be due hereafter on February first of each year, and I will see that the notices are sent you at that time.

I am delighted that the action has been taken, and will have Dean Emerson elected your representative at the meeting next month.

Sincerely yours,

Edward Capps

C

July 18, 1924.

Dear Mr. Carlisle:

Your memorandum regarding a radio broadcasting station is at hand. In reply I would say that several parts of your plan are entirely infeasible, such, for example, as the location of the station in the Walker Memorial. I do not think it would be necessary to build a separate building for the station. A mast would, of course, need to be built. The question of the station must be considered absolutely independent of where the money comes from. I am somewhat surprised at your statement, as nothing whatever was said by me to indicate that the individual in question was planning to establish such a station. He has simply offered his plant near New Bedford for experimental use when needed, and I would suggest that you be very careful not to say anything further concerning this matter because it was told you in confidence.

If we decide to put in a broadcasting station it will, as far as I know, be with Institute funds, but there are quite a number of things to be settled before proceeding with the station.

I sometimes think that the present radio broadcasting station will be re-organized under some plan which provides for

compensation. I have never felt that they could be kept running for purely advertising purposes of one concern. It might be feasible to arrange for broadcasting from one of the present stations, that is to say, combining with it in such a manner that part of the time is given over to the Institute. This is only a suggestion. I have not gone into the matter thoroughly.

I am pleased to see the letter from Mr. Goldsmith.

Yours sincerely,

Mr. Richard Carlisle
38 Park Vale Avenue
Allston, Massachusetts

Howard A. Carson

1878)Committee on School of Industrial Science
9)
80)
1)
2)

3 Visiting committees omitted

4) Chemistry, Physics and Biology

5) Civil Engineering

6) Society of Arts, first, chairman
(Civil Engineering
) Mathematics, name first, - chairman

7) Society of Arts, name first - chairman
(Civil Engineering
) Mathematics, name first - chairman

8) Society of Arts, chairman (1st)
) Civil Engineering
) Mathematics, chairman (1st)

9) Society of Arts, chairman (1st)
(Civil Engineering
) Mathematics, chairman (1st)

HOWARD A. CARSON ENGINEER, IS DEAD

15 b

Malden Man Was Pioneer Boston Subway Builder

died Oct 26 1931

Howard Adams Carson, 89, pioneer tunnel builder, died at his home, 79 Glenwood street, Malden, yesterday afternoon following a long illness. He was a past president of the Alumni Association of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

He engineered the construction of Tremont and Washington street subways and the East Boston tube. In 1887 he supervised the rebuilding of the metropolitan sewage and drainage system.

Following his resignation from the Boston Transit commission in 1909, he served in consultative capacities on great engineering projects which included the construction of the New York subway and a two-track railway tunnel under the Detroit river.

The son of Daniel B. and Mary Pope Carson, he was born in Westfield, Nov. 28, 1842. In 1869 he received a B. S. degree at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and was awarded the honorary degree of A. M. by Harvard University in 1906.

He was a life member of the corporation of M. I. T. and one of the oldest in point of service of the board of trustees.

In 1870 he married Nancy Wilmarth of Boston, who died in 1913.

From 1871 until 1877 Mr. Carson was assistant engineer of the Providence water works. He then came to Boston as a member of the city engineering department.

The metropolitan sewage commission was appointed in 1889 and Mr. Carson was named chief engineer. He studied the drainage systems of London, Paris, and other European cities and then adapted the best ideas of what he had seen abroad to conditions existing here.

He overcame serious difficulties in the building of the Tremont street subway, begun in 1894, and completed the task for some $200,000 less than the estimates. Subsequently he engineered the East Boston and Washington street subways.

He was a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, London, the American Society of Civil Engineers, and the Boston Society of Civil Engineers.

He is survived by a brother, Walter Scott Carson, of Greenfield. Funeral services will be held at the home Thursday afternoon.

January 12, 1932

Mr. Walter Scott Carson
Greenfield
Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Carson:

The Corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, of which your brother had long been a distinguished member, met for the first time since his death on January 6th and passed resolutions concerning his death. I am enclosing a copy of these resolutions herewith.

With kindest regards, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

President

MRM

Leningrad 26 Mars
1924.

Monsieur le Président,

M. Victor Della-Vos, l'auteur du système d'éducation dans les écoles techniques, qui sous le nom de "Russian system" était admis dans beaucoup d'écoles des Etats Unis, était mon Oncle, le Frère de mon Père Louis Della-Vos. Il n'avait pas d'enfants et pendant sa vie il m'aidait matériellement. Maintenant, sans tout moyen de vivre, âgée de 66 ans, je ne peux plus travailler moi même. C'est dans cette position critique que je prends la liberté de m'adresser à Vous, Monsieur le Président en Vous priant, si c'est possible, de m'aider un peut.

J'espère que le mérite scientifique de mon Oncle, tant apprécié dans les Etats-Unis, n'est pas oublié et que pendant ce temps les écoles techniques ont développé les talents d'un grand nombre d'Ingénieurs célèbres.
Peut être qu'au nom de mon Oncle Vous trouverez, Monsieur le Président, quelques moyens de me secourir dans les tristes conditions où je me trouve à présent.
Au cas qu'il soit nécessaire d'appliquer ma lettre par des documents - tout sera fait immédiatement.
Ci-joins un extrait du livre de Charles H. Ham: "Manual training the solution of social and industrial problems."

Concernant le système de M. Victor Della Vos.
Je vous prie, Monsieur le Président, d'agréer mon plus profond respect.

Elisabeth Chandorowsky
née Della-Vos.

Mon adresse: Leningrad (Petrograd)
Perspective Lermontof, m. № 10.
app. 48.

Veuve Elisabeth Chandorowsky
Ленинград. Перспективная Проспект. д. 10. кв. 48
Елизавете Александровне
Шандоровской.

Elisabeth Chandorowsky
Lermontoff Prospect # 10
apt. 48
Leningrad
Russian S. S. Republic

(Extrait du livre de Charles H. Haswell)

It was reserved for Russia to solve the problem of tool instruction by the laboratory process, and make in the foundation of a great reform in education. The initiatory step was taken in 1868 by M. Victor Della-Vos, Director of the Imperial Technical School of Moscow. For the introduction of the manual element in education to the United States we are indebted to the intellectual acumen of Dr John D. Runkle, Ph. D., LL. D Walker Professor of Mathematics Institute of Technology Boston, Mass. In 1876 Doctor Runkle was President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In his official report for that year he gave an extensive exposition of the Russian system, in the course of which he said, "We went to Philadelphia, therefore, earnestly seeking for light in this as well as in all other directions and this special report is now made to ask your attention to a fundamental, and, as I think complete solution of this most important problem of practical mechanism for engineers. The question is simply this, Can a system of shop-work instruction be devised of sufficient range and quality which will not consume more time than ought to be spared from the

indispensable studies? This question has been answered triumphantly by the affirmative and the answer comes from Russia. It gives me the greatest pleasure to call your attention to the exhibit made by the Imperial Technical Schools of St. Petersburg and Moscow, consisting entirely of collections of tools and samples of shop work by students, illustrating the system which has made these magnificent results possible.

In conclusion Doctor Runkle made the following earnest recommendation:

"In the light of the experience which Russia brings us, not only in the form of a proposed system but proved by several years of experience in more than a single school it seems to me that the duty of the Institute is plain. We should, without delay, complete our course in Mechanical Engineering by adding a series of industrial shops, which I earnestly recommend."

"In accordance with this recommendation the 'New School of Mechanic Arts' was created and made part of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology."

C O P Y

May 7, 1924.

Mrs. Elizabeth Chandozovsky,
Lermontoff Prospect #10, Apt. 48,
Leningrad,
Russian S.S.Republic.

Dear Madam:

Your letter addressed to the President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has been r eferred to me as Head of the Mechanical Engineering Department, as the instruction in Mechanic Arts comes under the charge of this department.

I have heard the late Dr. Runkle make the statement that our system of instruction in Mechanic Arts had been copied from the method of instruction adopted in Russia.

I regret that it is impossible for Technology to offer you any financial assistance, as Technology, like most of our scientific schools, does not pay expenses, incurring every year a big deficit,which has to be met by gifts from the Alumni and public spirited citizens.

Very truly yours,

Edward F. Miller
Head of Mechanical Engineering Dept.

C

PERCIVAL W. CLEMENT
RUTLAND, VERMONT

December 30, 1925

Dear Mr. Stratton:

I wish to make a provision for a small prize of about $500, to be paid annually to a New England college student producing the best thesis on the Constitution of the United States.

I feel that the centralization of power in the Federal Government is a danger to its perpetuity. Power and tyranny in time will become synonymous. Our government began as a union of states operating independently and conferring only very limited powers upon the Federal Government, but by the adoption of numerous Federal amendments an entire change has taken place in the relations between the states and the Federal Government, which is stealing away our state and local authority. At the start, the strength of the government of the United States lay in the fact that it was a government by the people in town and state affairs. It is fast becoming a bureaucratic autocracy. I should be glad to have your views upon this matter. Do you think the object I wish to accomplish is good and do you think the method is wise? My idea is that a prize of this character would draw the attention of the student body to this subject and would induce them to study the provisions of the American constitution and consider its force and value.

My proposition would call for a thesis in support of the original constitution with the first ten amendments, known as the bill of rights.

Of course, I prefer that there should be no publicity given to this matter at the present time.

Very sincerely,

Percival W. Clement

Honorable Samuel W. Stratton
Pres. Mass Institute of Technology
Boston, Massachusetts

MR. CONANT'S BOOK.

Literary Review Says "It is the Best Thing We Have Seen."

The Literary Review of January 27th speaks highly of the new book, "Tackling Tech, Suggestions for the Undergraduate in Technical School and College," of which Lawrence W. Conant of this village is author. The Review says:

This little book is the best thing we have seen in a long time for the information and inspiration of a young person about to go to college or even already in college. It is not only packed full of meaty information about just the things a student will want to know, but it has a solid underpinning of character and quality and sound educational philosophy unusual in such books. To be sure, it is designed chiefly for those whose training is to be technical—in engineering and the like—but even the student of the so-called liberal arts will find it suggestive and helpful. It strikes the right balance between solid work and "extra curriculum" activities, appeals for a sane programme of work and play. And it is highly practical in its specific information. It even tells one how to go to work to get a job, either a temporary job in summer or a permanent one after college is over. From "Preparing for a Technical Education" and "Financing an Education" to "Girls and Their Proper Sphere," it is the friendly talk of one who has been through the mill.

TACKLING TECH AGENCY

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE

Camden, New York
CAMBRIDGE MASS. February 9, 1923.

Dr. Stratton, President
The Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Dr. Stratton:-

You will perhaps recall my previous correspondence with you, and the fact that I mailed you at Washington a copy of the book, "Tackling Tech". No doubt, with the press of your innumerable duties you have not even yet had any opportunity to read the book. Nevertheless, I am hoping that sooner or later you will find time to judge its contents yourself upon its own merits.

I am enclosing a clipping, reprinted from the Literary Review of the New York Evening Post, giving a favorable comment on the book. As I stated before, no one realizes better than the author the limitations of such a book, but I feel sincerely nevertheless that if given an opportunity it will help to fulfill a real need, especially at Technology.

It would give me the greatest of pleasure to hear from you at your convenience regarding your opinion of "Tackling Tech", to receive and/your suggestions as to what may be done to increase the scope of its usefulness at the Institute.

Cordially and respectfully yours,

Lawrence W. Conard, '21.

S. C. PRESCOTT, PROFESSOR
R. P. BIGELOW, PROFESSOR
C. E. TURNER, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR
J. W. M. BUNKER, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR
M. P. HORWOOD, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR
F. H. SLACK, INSTRUCTOR
W. L. UNDERWOOD, LECTURER
E. K. SAWYER, LECTURER

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Copy of letter suggested for Dr Prescott's signature now useful only as a memorandum

July 7, 1924.

W. G. Crocker, Esq.,
Pres. John Hancock Life Ins. Co.,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Mr. Crocker:

You will perhaps recall a conference we had at the Union Club at which the matter of cooperation between your Company and our Department of Biology and Public Health was discussed, and it seemed to be your feeling at that time that a mutually advantageous program could be arranged. Following this, a statement of the services which the Department of Biology and Public Health could render was submitted to Mr. Glueck by Professor Turner, and this was apparently very cordially received. Mr. Glueck expressed his intention of taking up this matter with you at his first opportunity and further, of recommending this tentative program for the favorable consideration of your Company. This was shortly before your departure for Europe.

I have also seen a copy of this proposed program and am ready to give it my hearty approval.

As the time is rapidly approaching when it will be necessary for us to make final arrangements in regard to work for the next college year, the Department of Biology and Public Health is anxious to have definite action at as early a date as possible.

I shall be glad to arrange for another conference if you so desire to discuss details and consider modification which may be advantageous, for it is our hope that we may be of the broadest service to you in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

SCP.HM

SERVICES WHICH THE DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY AND PUBLIC HEALTH COULD RENDER TO THE JOHN HANCOCK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN DEVELOPING THE PROGRAM OF HEALTH EDUCATION AMONG THEIR POLICY HOLDERS.

THE PROBLEM: In conversation with Mr. Glueck it has developed that the directors of the John Hancock Life Insurance Co. are interested in a health service for their policy holders and that this service is likely to be educational in nature.

NEED OF PROFESSIONAL SERVICES: In deciding the policy of an educational program, there must be a choice between the various mediums of education; namely, aids to formal instruction, special pamphlets, regular bulletins, letters, motion pictures, etc. Experience in this field is valuable in making a wise choice.

Whatever type of educational material may be issued, it must be correct as to fact, and if it is to be effective, it must be presented in the language of the people for whom it is designed. It should, in short, receive the attention of someone who has had experience in presenting health facts to different kinds of people and who understands their natural interests and probable reaction.

An educational program, to be effective, should be based upon a knowledge of what is already being done by official and unofficial agencies. Such a program usually can be co-ordinated with some of these activities, with increased effectiveness and decreased cost. To do this, however, someone connected with the organization must understand the methods of Public Health Administration, and must know, personally, the most important leaders of official and unofficial health agencies throughout the country.

In such a campaign an insurance company should secure the expert service of a public health worker with special experience in the educational field, just as men of the teaching profession find it necessary to consult experts in insurance in working out plans for group insurance, annuities and age benefits.

WHAT THE INSTITUTE CAN OFFER: The Department of Biology and Public Health can offer a consulting or information service based upon expert knowledge, intimate contact and broad experience in the preparation of educational material and in the selection of the best methods of approach to different social groups. This knowledge and experience is supplemented by a familiarity with public health procedure, and a wide acquaintance among the public health profession. Such a consulting service should materially increase the return upon the investment in any extensive educational program.

A PLAN FOR FURTHER FIELD DEMONSTRATIONS AND RESEARCH IN HEALTH EDUCATION.

PRESENT STATUS: For three years this Department has carried research studies in the City of Malden. These studies have dealt with the development of methods in Health Teaching, and a measurement of the health improvements resulting from Health Habit Training. In this work the Malden School Department has contributed $1800 a year for the employment of a full time health teacher to work under Prof. Turner's direction. A definite improvement in methods has been accomplished. An appreciable transformation and improvement in the living habits of a considerable groups of children have been demonstrated, and an increase in the growth rate has been shown to have resulted therefrom. The school department of Malden is much pleased with the work accomplished. The Women's Club and other social agencies of the city are also interested in the advancement of this work.

THE NEED FOR EXPANDING THE STUDY: Thus far, it has been necessary to work with but 500 children in two school buildings. The nursing service has been good, but there has been no supervised program of physical activities, and insufficient medical services have been available. We have secured concrete and worthwhile evidence of the health value to be derived from the teaching. It has been impossible, however, to do much in demonstrating the way a broad health education program should be conducted, so as to coordinate nursing service, medical inspection, and local health agencies.

WHAT WE WOULD LIKE TO DO: The most useful demonstration and research procedure would involve the administration of a broad and somewhat ideal school health program, for a period of three years or more, using special care in recording and measuring the results. I sufficient financial aid can be secured, we would like to take the following steps in developing a more comprehensive study. It should, perhaps, be mentioned here that the studies in Malden are such that the following plan would be welcomed, and the city would go as far as possible in meeting the expenses. Financial aid would have to come from outside to give us the control of the work, and to pay for such extra services as would be demanded by the experiment. Furthermore, the Research Division of the American Child Health Association would certainly cooperate in our undertaking, if invited.

Following is the plan of procedure:

1. Complete the statistical work, and publish the researches of the last two years which are well worth publishing by themselves.

2. During the remainder of the present year, bring together the School Department, Health Department, and social agencies in Malden to form a School Health Council, and organize plans for the research program to begin next fall.

3. Provide for September, 1924, the following personnel:

   a. One full-time medical inspector in place of the two part-time men now employed.
   b. Make the present health teacher a director of Health Education for all the elementary schools.
   c. Provide a director of physical activities.
   d. Provide a statistical research worker.

4. Make a health survey of the children in the third, sixth and ninth grades, recording the amount of malnutrition, and the number of the various physical defects.

5. Organize a health institute for the teachers, grade by grade, and train them in health teaching.

6. Continue the best possible program of Health Education for a three-year program, then resurvey the health of grades three, six and nine as a measure of accomplishment.

7. Throughout this period, use Malden as a demonstration and teaching center, and publish from time to time such methods and researches as are worthy of publicity.

COST: We estimate this program cost of the neighborhood at $10,000 a year, or a total cost of $30,000 distributed according to the following annual budget:

Cost of general direction of this program	$2500
Salary of specialist in health teaching	2200
Salary of a statistical assistant	2200
Medical and special services for making needed physical examinations in addition to the routine examination given by the Malden School Department	2000
Cost of publication	750
Contingent expenses	350
	10,000

RESULTS WHICH MAY BE EXPECTED

We may confidently expect such a study to yield the following available material:

1. Useful data would be secured concerning:
   a. The extent of health improvement obtainable through educational means. This furthermore will show the improvement in the improvement in the physical status of the population which may be expected as Health Education is widely adopted.
   b. The relationship between the rate of growth and health.
   c. The importance of the rate of growth and body stature as an index of health.
   d. The effect of improved health on the school program.
   e. Standards of administrative procedure.
   f. The importance of certain habits as causes of physical defects or diseases.
   g. The prevalence of various wrong health habits.

2. The following useful results would be obtained in the field of method:
   a. The development of a course of study which may be adopted by other school systems.
   b. The development of particular methods which may be published and distributed individually.

c. The development of printed material to be used in Health Education the country over.

A LIST OF SERVICES AVAILABLE TO THE JOHN HANCOCK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY FROM M. I. T. UNDER A CO-OPERATIVE WORKING AGREEMENT.
(This list in part duplicates services mentioned above.)

1. In the field of Health Education, the Institute could furnish a consulting co-operation and professional service.
   a. The development of printed material for use in the Health Education of school children together with suggestions and devices as these are developed in the Malden studies.
   b. The development of printed material for policy holders of the John Hancock Life Insurance Company.
   c. The development of printed material for use in industries carrying group insurance.
   d. The development of health films based on the demonstrated need for particular types of visual aids in the School Health Program or in industry.
   e. The development and organization of special Health Education campaigns in particular industries.
   f. The development of favorable contacts with the Public Health profession for the distribution of Health Education material and to place the John Hancock Life Insurance Company in a favorable light with the Public Health workers of the Company.

2. Service and industrial health may be offered on the following lines:
   a. The facilities of Technology are available to the Company in investigating industrial health hazards, dangerous substances, etc.
   b. The department will make health surveys of industries.

3. The services of every department of the Institute will be available for the solving of any problems, (even though they are not related to health), involving scientific investigation. This work is carried on through the division of indistrial co-operation and research.

4. Additional benefits would accrue to the John Hancock Life Insurance Company from co-operative studies in Health Education in the form of:
   a. National advertising from participating in this study.
   b. Data on the health improvement of children which will be suggestive as to the prolongation of life to the present generation.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
BOSTON, MASS.

May 12, 1911.

Dear Dr. Maclaurin:

I chanced to be looking over your address at the opening to the Technology Congress as printed in Science, and observed that you refer to Professor Bell's demonstration of the telephone as given in Huntington hall. It is not a matter of much importance, but the lecture given by Professor Bell in Huntington hall on that subject was a subsequent one some time later. The early lecture in the spring of 1876 was given, as I remember it, in the hall habitually used at that time by the Society of Arts, which occupied the space now devoted to the large Registrar's room. On somewhat rare occasions their meetings were held in the physical lecture room of that day which opened out of the President's room, but as I recall the furniture of the room and the placing of apparatus the telephone lecture was given in the usual place of meeting.

Yours very sincerely,

Charles R Cross

2155

762 Columbia Road,
Dorchester, Mass.,
Nov. 8, 1923.

Dr. S.W. Stratton, President,
Mass. Inst. Tech.,
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Sir:

I am writing to obtain information or sources of information about the following topics.

U.S. BUREAU OF STANDARDS
BRITISH BUREAU OF STANDARDS
GERMAN REICHSANSTALT

This information is desired in connection with Seminar work at the Institute. The Institute main library contains many technical reports, but does not contain specific information as to the organization and development of the Bureau of Standards. There is scarcily any discussion on the German Reichsanstalt.

Thanking you for your assistance in the matter.

Respectfully yours,

Harold F. Crotty.

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November 13, 1923.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of November 8th I would say that I think the German Reichsanstalt was established in 1884, the National Physical Laboratory of Great Britain in 1898, and the Bureau of Standards in Washington in 1901. They all have very much the same functions, namely the development of the scientific standards and methods of measurements. In Germany and England the institutions which dealt with weights and measures were established long before. In Germany it is the Normal-Aichungs-Kommission, and in England the Standards Department under the Board of Trade. Two years ago the Standards department was placed under one of the experts at the National Physical Laboratory and the two institutions are operating as one in many respects, all the fundamental work being done at the National Physical Laboratory. While in Germany last August I learned that the Normal-Aichungs-Kommission had just been placed under the charge of the Reichsanstalt. The Bureau of Standards goes further than either of the other institutions in that it handles standards of quality, performance and practice. A letter addressed to the above institutions would no doubt give you the information you require. I can provide you with information as to the

Mr. H. F. Crotty - 2.

Bureau of Standards if you will call at my office.

Yours sincerely,

President.

Mr. Harold F. Crotty,
762 Columbia Road,
Dorchester, Massachusetts.

October 5, 1926.

Messrs. Curtis and Cameron
12 Harcourt Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Gentlemen:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of October 1 calling my attention to the fact that you have a plaster cast of Mrs. Rogers, wife of our first president. We are pleased to learn that this is in existence. I am referring your letter to Mr. James P. Munroe, a member of the Corporation of the Institute, who is very much interested in the various historic memorials of the Institute.

Yours sincerely,

President

Referred to

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For his information
For comment
For reply direct
For preparation of reply for
President's signature
Further reference to

FRED B. CUTTER
50 CHURCH STREET
NEW YORK

June 13th, 1930.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology,
Cambridge,
Massachusetts.

Att: Dr. S. W. Stratton, Chairman of the Board.

Dear Dr. Stratton:-

A friend of mine, Mr. Henry Hoyns, who is President of Harper & Brothers, Publishers, 49 East 33rd Street, New York, one of the oldest publishing houses in the United States, informed me that they published Haswell's Engineers' Pocket Book, and he thought possibly that M.I.T. might like to publish an Engineers' hand book brought up to date on Civil Engineering, one on Electrical Engineering, one on Mechanical Engineering and possibly others on other engineering courses, as it would give M.I.T. good publicity and he thought it would be very well received by the engineering trade.

Mr. Hoyns is leaving for Europe on a business trip July 30th and if you are going to be here in the city before he leaves and will let me know, I shall be very glad to have you meet Mr. Hoyns at this office.

I want to thank you for attending our last Class Luncheon and we all enjoyed your very interesting talk about the affairs at the Institute very much. I was sorry I did not have more time to talk with you while you were here, but due to the confusion resulting from the sudden illness of one of the Class at the luncheon you got away before I had a chance to talk with you, as I wished to bring this subject up at that time.

FRED B. CUTTER
50 CHURCH STREET
NEW YORK

I congratulate you and the rest on the very successful M.I.T. Reunion held recently in Boston and everyone there, as far as I know, had a very splendid time.

With best personal regards, I remain,

Yours very truly,
F. B. Cutter

FBC:MC
CC*HH

Technology Press

June 19, 1930

Mr. Fred B. Cutter
50 Church Street
New York City

Dear Mr. Cutter:

I have your letter of June 13th with reference to the publication of Engineers' Handbooks. In reply I would say that I am not familiar with the situation at present concerning such handbooks. They are very necessary and should be kept up to date.

We are thinking of establishing here an Institute of Technology Press, and it is barely possible that these handbooks might be included. You are of course aware that most of these books are gotten out by the regular textbooks publishers, and in general they are revenue producing. There are a great many books, especially foreign books, which should be translated and published in order that they may become available to our people. The gentleman who has offered to donate money for our Press has this sort of thing in mind. In addition, we have several of our own publications that could well be carried by the Technology Press. I am glad to know of your interest in this matter.

I expect to sail for Europe about the 7th of July, but shall probably be in New York again before the end of this month, and should be glad to take the question up with you.

I enjoyed lunching with your Class, and meeting the various members at Swampscott.

With kindest regards, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

President