

ANNUAL REPORT

150



- [illegible]

- society
- (newspaper)
- choral team
- tennis
- in-cub (lettermen)
- al kappa gamma fraternity
- chemical assoc.
- student handbook
- dept. of photography established
- mca club (later fraternity)
- glee badminton
- band organized
- photo team
- mark ellington camera club
- g club printing (later gamma)
- entire school of printing acquired (became the school of print-
ing)
- 1931 • student builders society
- 1932 • student center (later the clock union)
- 1933 • college business club (later religious activities assoc.)
- 1934 • technical handbook
- 1935 • residence hall council
- 1936 • veterans assoc.
- 1937 • george clock building dedicated
- 1938 • rifle and pistol club
- 1939 • kate gerson club
- 1940 • skiing club
- 1941 • kappa sigma kappa
- 1942 • gamma delta (later theta xi)
- 1943 • school of american craftsmen acquired
- 1944 • baseball
- 1945 • graphic arts research dept. established
- 1946 • first associate degrees awarded
- 1947 • crafts club
- 1948 • gamma phi fraternity
- 1949 • this n. (dam land) dance
- 1950 • spring weekend
- 1951 • harvest moon mixer
- 1952 • kappa sigma kappa sweetheart ball
- 1953 • swimming club
- 1954 • annual sports banquet
- 1955 • school of commerce
- 1956 • harvest moon ball
- 1957 • snowball queen ball queen
- 1958 • delta lambda epsilon (later theta gamma)
- 1959 • american chemical society
- 1960 • charles mae & women (glee club)
- 1961 • first bachelor's degrees awarded
- 1962 • international students organization (later international student fel-
lowship)
- 1963 • rifle club art and ice rink dedicated
- 1964 • gamma epsilon tau (honorary printing fraternity)



150TH ANNUAL REPORT

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nancy hauser dance company
wallace memorial library archives
senior portraits by varden studios

SOURCES & SPECIAL THANKS

ms. glayds taylor, done garden, wallace memorial library archives, eisenhower college archives, dean's office 10 colleges, past & present reporter magazines, it computer center, student directorate, it annual reports 1931-1979, graduation programs 1897-1942 & 1950, history & development of the recheater atheneum & mechanics institute 1925, policy committee minutes 9-42 & 9-46, day school catalogs, the it monthly 1/79, spring count report 1979-80, fund raising records, jerry argersinger, keith cagle, jim castellan, dave cohn, sarah h. collins, j. roger dykes, barbra fox, kenny gumbos, cast. hippo, george h. hudson, dr. russell krause, jim leach, eric ludeman, greg moss, thomas j. o'brien, william peterson, michael "satchamo" satter, jack smith, elaine spaul, coach todd, william carey.

BOOK SPECIFICATIONS

technila 1980 has been printed in a limited edition of four thousand copies, with funds from the student directorate of the rochester institute of technology. this is the sixty-ninth volume.

technila was printed by offset lithography by the hunter publishing company of winston-salem, north carolina. it is printed on women's cameo dull paper (80 & 100#s). the cover is "c" grade, white book-cloth, with hot foil silver stamping. the book jacket is printed on curts linen paper (basis 70, cloud grey), and is folded by hand.

many types are used including: old english, count and avant grade book, bold and extra light, the black and white reproduction throughout the entire book is printed in duotone, with 150 and 200 line screens, using pantone #403, for the second color. folio has been over-run in 1000 copies bound in a 12-point carolina coated cover stock.

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1829
1979

The origins of rit can be traced to june 12, 1829, on that momentous day, a group of men, including colonel nathaniel rochester, met in the recently built reynolds arcade to inaugurate a new association called the athenaeum. colonel rochester was its first president.

for almost half a century, the athenaeum played an active role in the educational and cultural life of rochester. but, as the needs of the city change, so did the importance of the athenaeum decline. there were other opportunities for entertainment and popular education. in the 1880's, rochester lacked an adequate supply of skilled workers for the city's rapidly growing industry. this prompted henry lomb, of bauch and lomb optical works, max lowenthal, frank ritter and various other manufacturers, and interested parties to establish the mechanic's institute in 1885 "for instruction in drawing and other such branches of studies as are most important for industrial pursuits of great advantage to our people."

in 1891 the mechanic's institute merged with the still existent, though inactive, athenaeum to become the rochester athenaeum and mechanic's institute.

by the beginning of world war 1, the institute developed a strong reputation for its programs in technology, art and domestic science. in 1900, george eastman donated the land and money for construction of the eastman building; this building opened in 1901 after a week-long fund-raising extravaganza put on by the women of the institute. in 1901, mrs. susan bevier donated \$300,000 for construction of the bevier memorial building which opened in 1911. all indications pointed to continued expansion. no one dreamed that by 1920, survival of the institute would be in serious question.

there were several reasons for this: rapid changes in top administration, the death of henry lomb, wartime training and rehabilitation programs which disrupted the institute's curriculum, and more stringent state regulations for teacher training.

after years of self examination and the culmination of a special educational commission, it was decided in 1926 that the institute had a future in the educational life of rochester. its role was perceived as one preparing students for the working world at a level between that of high school and college.

during the next quarter of a century, the institute was both bold and modest under the leadership of dr. mark ellingson who became president in 1936. it resisted the temptation to offer degree programs, but it achieved a wide reputation for educational innovations and unusual new programs. students of the 1960's were calling for the abandonment of letter grades and more personal systems of evaluation. the institute did all of that in the 1930's. currently, students are concerned about the relevance of what they learn and their future job versatility. in the 1930's, the institute worked with employers to devise curriculums that were directly relevant to employment needs.

in 1937 the institute acquired the empire school of printing which has since become one of the foremost schools of printing in the world. in 1950 it acquired the school for american craftsmen, a leading professional art school. later, in 1952, the local mckechnie lunger school of commerce was acquired. this became the core of the current department of business administration.

after the second world war, over two million veterans took advantage of the g.i. bill and entered college. this provided unprecedented opportunities for the institute. enrollments skyrocketed. the generosity of george h. clark and careful planning during the war enabled the institute to construct the clark building for its printing, photography and technical programs. the ritter-clark gymnasium-swimming pool was built and the rochester hotel and other nearby buildings were purchased for dorms. a separate building was reconstructed as the school library.

in 1944, the school changed its name from the rochester athenaeum and mechanic's institute to the rochester institute of technology, and in 1950 took the significant step of awarding degrees. the institute expanded, but so had every college. in 1948, new york state created the state university of new york which developed a network of two year schools across the state. the state chose rit as a model, and while that was a compliment, it was also a challenge. clearly, in the new educational scene, a technical school which did not offer degrees would be overlooked. therefore, the institute abandoned its decades-old objections, and in 1950, became the first institution in the state of new york to award the aas degree. in 1953 it received permission to award bachelor degrees, and soon went on to develop graduate programs.

originally, the intention of the institute was to remain in downtown rochester, but surrounding circumstances changed all of that. there was the lack of space and the difficulty and expense in further expansion. an increasingly difficult social situation surfaced in the campus area. students were advised not to carry weapons nor to attempt self-protection. the most crucial factor was the decision by the state to build an extension of the inner loop through the campus. this would destroy several of the institute's principal buildings and divide in two what remained.

the move to a 1,300 acre, \$60 million campus in henrietta was the culmination of dr. mark ellingson's career as president. in retrospect, it was the institute's most daring and foresighted act. without the new campus, the national advisory group would not have chosen rit as the site for the national technical institute of the deaf.

the move to a new campus necessitated many difficult adjustments. the finances were far more complex. it was a long time before the buildings, especially the dorms, were functional. when dr. paul miller succeeded dr. ellingson in 1969, he confronted serious problems. this was the period of immense unrest on college campuses throughout the nation, reaching a terrible climax in killings at kent state and jackson state. rit reflected the disturbance and unrest of the nation.

by the end of the decade, new problems emerged: energy, the environment, a serious drop in the student population, disenchantment with higher education, and inflation. nevertheless, the growth of the institute, which almost doubled in the ten years following the move, continued. presently, in terms of enrollment, rit remains one of the strongest schools in the nation.

dr. miller resigned on january 1, 1979, having led the new campus from its turbulent beginnings to a position of confident security. he was succeeded by dr. m. richard rose, president of alfred university. in that year, the anniversary year, eisenhower college became a part of rit. the school of applied industrial studies was established at 50 west main. the men who long ago met in the reynolds arcade could scarcely have imagined the fortunes of their new association during the next one hundred and fifty years. in 1980, we are in a better position to know our expectations. one of the purposes of studying the history of an institution is to better guide it towards our goals.

the president's

1910-1916
carlton b. gibson



1914-1916
ernest wowland



1916-1919
james f. barker



1919-1922
royal b. famum



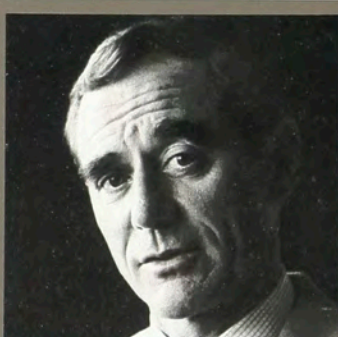
col. john a. randall
1922-1936



dr. mark ellingson
1936-1969

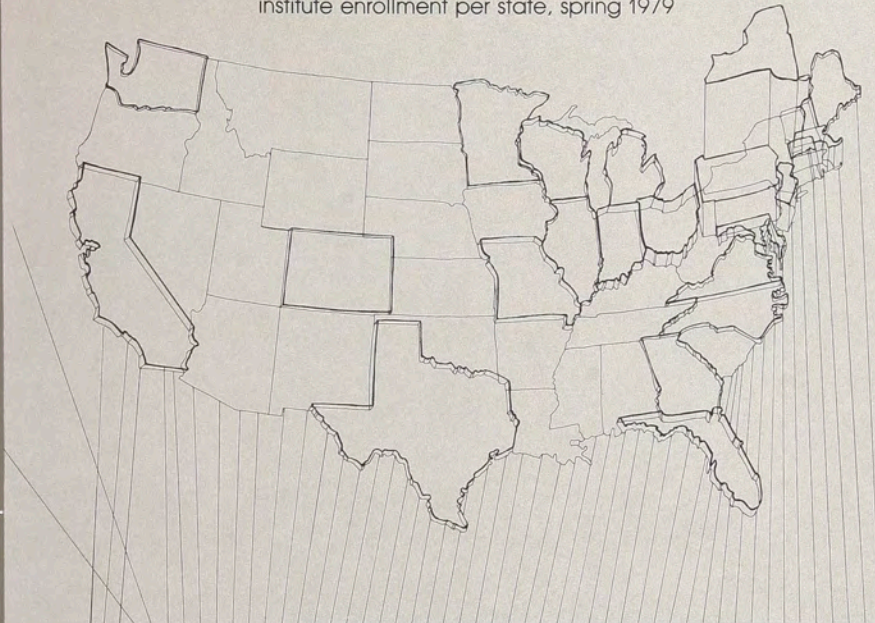


dr. paul a. miller
1969-1979



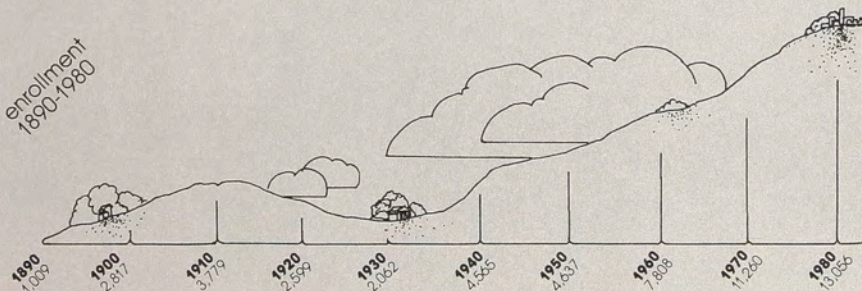
dr. m. richard rose
1979-

institute enrollment per state, spring 1979



washington 14
california 71
texas 10
nevada 6
arizona 6
utah 9
montana 4
new mexico 10
colorado 22
kentucky 40
north dakota 6
south dakota 6
nebraska 6
missouri 28
iowa 6
wisconsin 34
illinois 34
indiana 36
michigan 36
minnesota 36
ohio 36
oklahoma 10
tennessee 11
alabama 6
kentucky 6
west virginia 6
virginia 33
north carolina 28
south carolina 28
florida 32
mississippi 25
alabama 25
arkansas 27
louisiana 27
new york 10,536
new jersey 10,536
new hampshire 31
connecticut 35
massachusetts 207
rhode island 27
maine 34

enrollment
1890-1980



PEOPLE

the
founders

max lowenthal, william f. peck, henry lomb

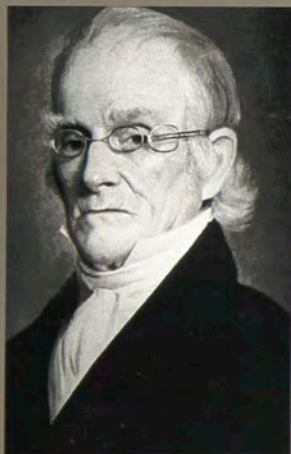


Early in this century it was said that half the families of rochester were connected with the institute. whatever the number, the comment illustrates how closely associated rit has always been with its community.

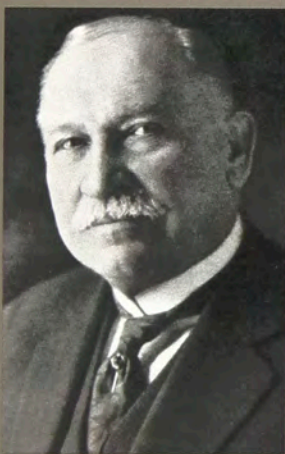
an example of this occurred in 1980 when the institute, being short of money, as usual, decided to hold a tag day, selling little red tags all across the city for whatever people would give. over a thousand young women spread through the city, under the watchful eye of male chaperones, and raised over \$7000 in nickels, dimes, and quarters. several people gave dollar bills saying that they had been helped by the institute, or someone they knew had been helped, and they wanted to do something to show how they felt.

In the first few years of this century almost all the home economics and mechanics arts teachers in the rochester public schools were graduates of the mechanics institute. some of the people associated with the institute were notable city leaders such as nathaniel rochester, after whom the city was named, the athenaeum's first president, henry lomb of bausch and lomb — he and his friend max lowenthal thought of the idea of a rochester mechanics institute — frank gannett of the gannett press, george eastman, who served as an institute trustee when kodak was a very young company.

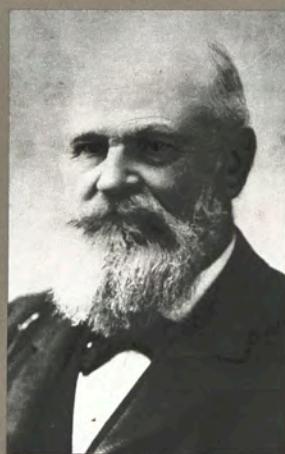
the institute has been fortunate in its own leaders, most notably dr. mark ellington, president of the institute from 1936-1969, who guided the school from its position as a small local institution to the 1300 acre campus where it now is with an international reputation. from 1969-1979 dr. paul miller was president. he came just ahead of the anti-war disruptions and at the beginning of disenchantment with higher education. by the end of his tenure the 'new' campus was just the campus with trees large enough to have been there forever.



colonel nathaniel rochester



captain henry lomb



frank ritler

Our president now is m. richard rose. working with him are hundreds of faculty and staff. those who have been with the institute a number of years notice that at the new faculty-staff meetings there are more people than the entire faculty and staff of twenty years ago.

there has been a similar growth in the number of students, which has almost doubled in ten years.

because of this the school has certainly changed. there used to be a central dining room in the basement of the eastman building, downtown, where students and faculty would meet and get to know one another. it was a pleasantly close relationship. now it is possible to spend a year without seeing someone whom you know works or studies there, but in another building.

there is a greater variety of people, however, more students come from out of new york state, not many, but an increasing number from abroad. faculty come from denmark, holland, yugoslavia, england, italy, china, africa, india, latin america, canada and other countries, giving a cosmopolitanism to the school which it did not have before.

students presently are serious about their work. tuition is so high that college is a major investment. faculty who remember disrupted classrooms during the viet nam war, when many students were in college only to avoid the draft, are aware of the difference. it means that despite the increased numbers it is still possible for students and faculty to be together because of the concern with which students approach their studies.

bronstein

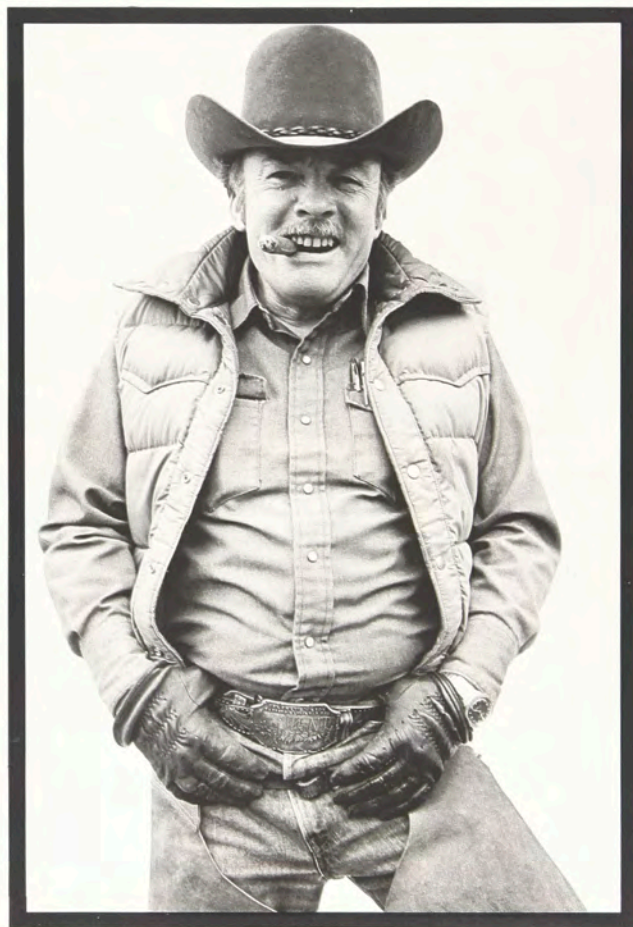


photo teacher
1980



MOVING IN



millar



JAN LAYNE
STAFF AUDITOR
AUDIT SERVICES

reilly



clark



clark



clark



miller





triller



clark



ripps

Approximately 100 student volunteers spent six months coordinating the freshman orientation week. the committee, under the direction of ann hayes, director of orientation and special programs, was charged with helping new students adapt to the rit environment. this included acquainting in-coming students with the physical campus and the academic programs, along with the various student service departments available on campus.

the most visible activity of the committee is move-in day. sos works to move 2,000 new students into their rooms in eight hours. this includes directing traffic flows, unloading cars, and transporting luggage to the proper areas. the orientation committee began this job in 1970. that year, 1400 freshmen moved onto campus. in 1976, move-in chairman cory youmans implemented a move-in system that included campus-wide placement of direction signs and the use of radio communications between committee members.

recently, sos has added two new move-in programs for the inclusion of commuter and transfer students into the orientation process. the commuter live-in was initiated in 1975. through this program, commuter students can experience campus life for a few days. the summer transfer orientation program was initiated in the summer of 1978. with this program, transfer students come to rit in early june and spend a week on campus registering for classes, meeting with academic advisors and acquainting themselves with rit. in both of these programs, the orientation committee is on hand to give new students needed assistance.

the move-in process involved almost 80% of the committee. it is an intricate, and difficult process. the dedication and commitment of committee members who remain at their posts from seven in the morning until three in the afternoon is the reason that move-in day is a success.



ripps



ripps



THE FACULTY

skeehan



kraska



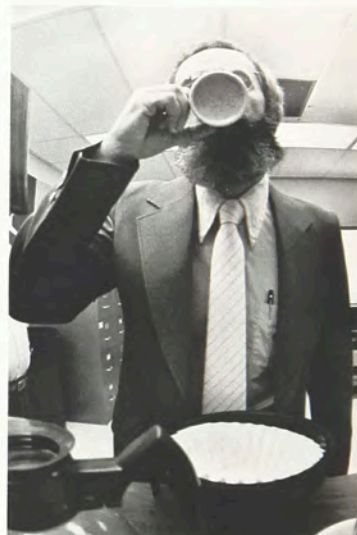
lou



groff



groff



skomsky

Space Shuttle



reilly



miller

bizzigotti



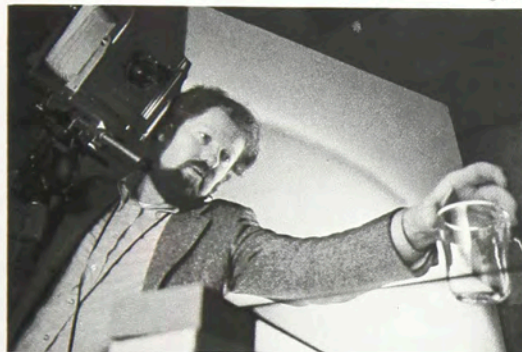
skeehan



skeehan



grotta



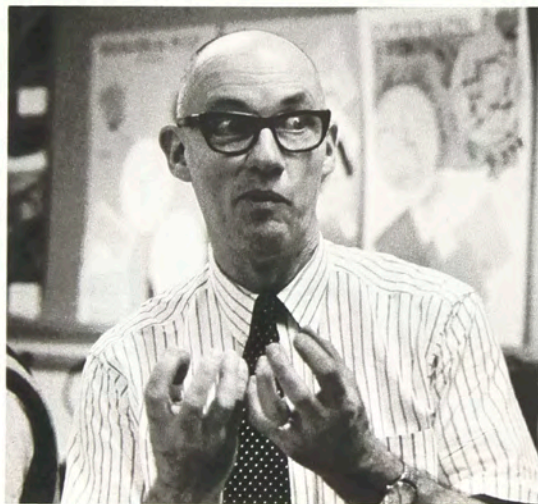
groffo



groffo



bizzigotti



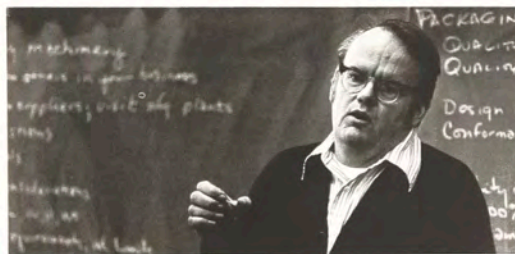
groffo



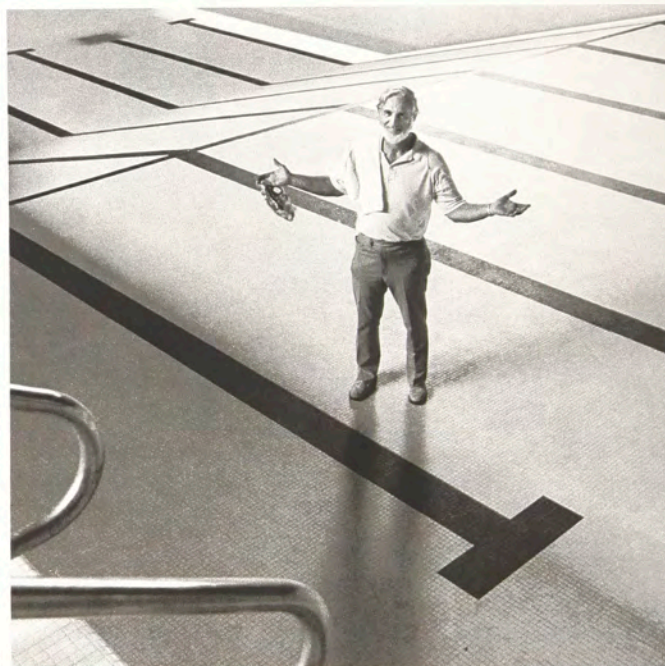
miller



izzigom



miller



bergmanis



geiger



THE GREEKS

18



woods



duchesne



schleichkom

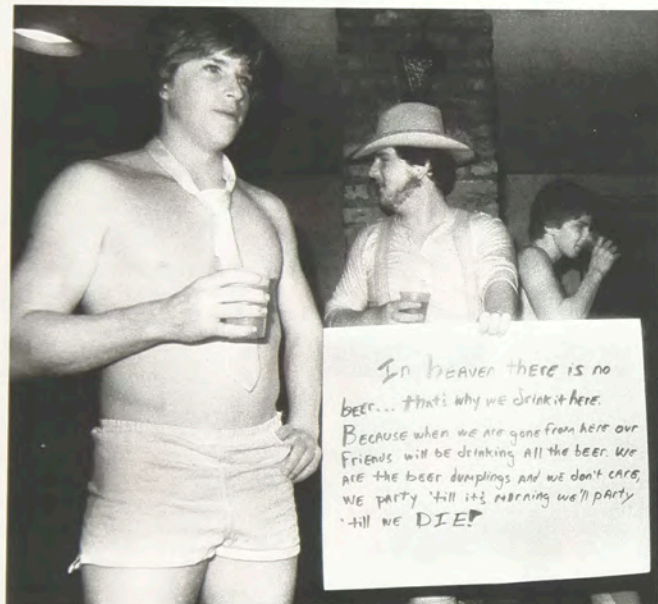
The first fraternity associated with r.i.t., now known as phi sigma kappa, was established in 1901. since then, the greek community has grown to include nine fraternities and two sororities all working together to achieve a common goal. they offer an alternative lifestyle for students attending r.i.t.

since the first fraternity was founded on a college campus, they have been surrounded by controversy. the greek community suffered a decline in membership in the late 1960's and 1970's. but, according to dr. fred smith, vice president of student affairs, this was the result of disillusionment with traditional activities. a period of renewed interest in identity and attachment has begun to develop. now the fraternity is once again an appealing organization.

greek council members are divided into four committees: sports, social, rush-pledge and members-at-large. the latter is primarily a public relations group serving as a liaison between the greek community and the rest of r.i.t. parties are perhaps the most popular of all greek activities. greek sports on campus include football, basketball, bowling, softball, tennis, golf and volleyball.

besides serving the needs of the fraternity or sorority members, the greek council is actively involved in a number of off-campus service projects. these include organizing bloodmobiles, supporting a local children's home and a home for battered women, and sponsoring christmas parties with gifts, food, money and time for the hillside children's home.

among the greek community, a popular tradition is the greek picnic and superstars day held annually in the spring. this event brings all eleven houses together in celebration of a successful year. the greek community offers participation in various activities as a real and rewarding part of campus life.



turkel

woods



turkel



turkel



groffo



fletcher



fletcher

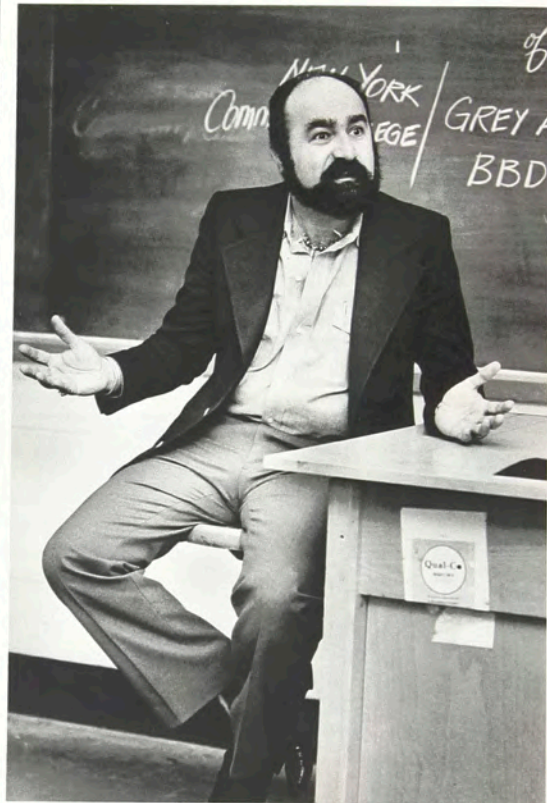


fletcher

THE SPEAKERS



photographer maureen labray &
art director walter kaprielian



millar



groff

reilly



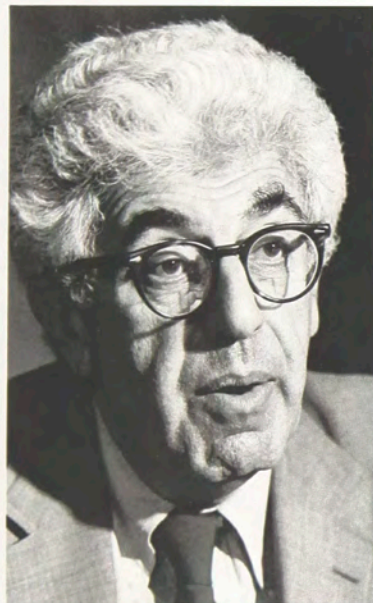
craftsman charles loloma

groff

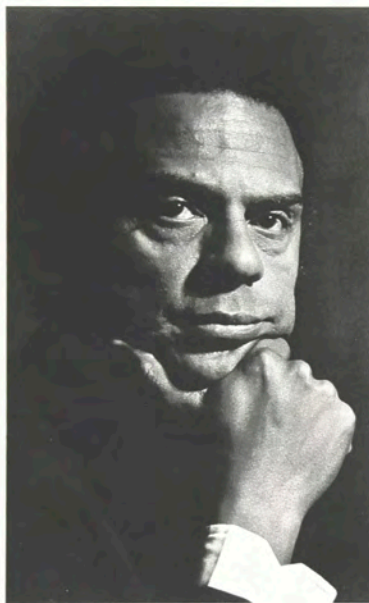


jane fonda & tom hayden





miller
dr. barry commoner



schwarz
ambassador andrew young

INSTITUTE FORUM



pfeifer
paul barefoot



pfeifer
ken knowlton

The institute forum program for 1979-1980 focused on "technology and values" as primarily related to the individual colleges at rit. the tremendous success of this year's lecture series is indicative of an interested, sharing faculty and student participation. a variety of faculty members were involved in every program and they encouraged their classes to attend.

the forum program was initiated by dr. gerard o'neill who explored the idea of space colonization and the technology involved. dr. barry commoner spoke on energy and the politics involved, sharing his great hopes for solar power. vice-president of xerox, mr. donald lennox, provided an insight on the role of big business, and dined with business students in grace watson hall. ms. hazel henderson, an "anti-economist", gave rit students a new perspective on the role of business, economics and consumerism. of special interest to photo and fine-art students, mr. paul barefoot spoke on holography as a new "science-art". spending a full day meeting with a variety of audiences, mr. donn parker challenged rit students to think about their education in computers and the role they would play in the ethical conflicts presented. mr. parker is an authority on computer crime. of tremendous interest to the rit and rochester communities were the remarks made by former ambassador andrew young as he shared his concern for human values. he stressed the urgency of technology-sharing with underdeveloped countries as a means of improving our own lives. the final program featured mr. stan van der beek and mr. ken knowlton who presented "intermedia", a look at the use of electronic images in the art world.

an institute forum faculty planning committee helped in speaker selection for the program. due to the great interest shown by faculty and students, the technology and values theme will continue in 1980-81.

donn parker
pfeifer



dr. gerard o'neill
willett



pfeifer
donald lennox



pfeifer
ms. hazel henderson



pfeifer
stan van der beek

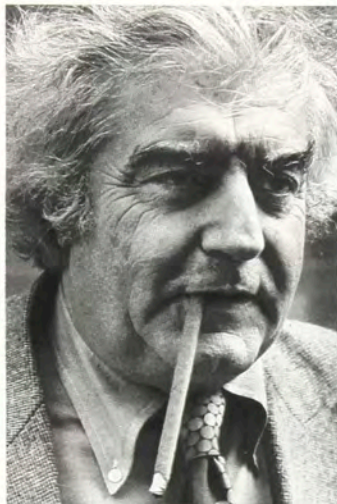


The impact of excellence was a major photographic symposium held at the rochester institute of technology on may 14-15, 1980. it was jointly sponsored by the institute and eastman kodak company in cooperation with the professional photographers of america association. the occasion marked the conflux of four photographically significant anniversaries — the institute's 150th, the professional photographers of america 100th, r.i.t.'s school of photographic arts and sciences' 50th, and eastman kodak's 100th.

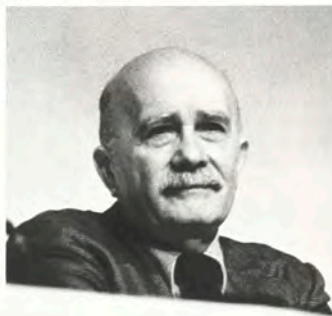
nine internationally acclaimed visual communications masters gathered at the henrietta campus for presentations at the symposium. featured speakers included cornell capa photo-journalist, author and editor; dr. harold edgerton internationally recognized scientist, teacher and author; morton goldsholl designer and filmmaker; allen hurlburt graphic designer and editorial art director; nathan lyons director of the visual studies workshop; sidney rapoport president of rapoport printing corporation; peter bunnell photographer, teacher and author; pete turner internationally known color photographer; and henry wolf art director, designer and photographer.

in conjunction with the symposium, r.i.t. hosted an exhibit of works by the various speakers. the p.p. of a. displayed its traveling loan exhibit of prints and kodak premiered a student honores show from r.i.t.'s school of photographic arts and sciences. the photographic commemoration concluded with the first william a. reedy memorial lecture of 1980 presented by allen hurlburt. although the reedy lecture was free, the symposium required advance registration and a \$100 fee. photographers rudy muller and vince lisanti along with designer max lomont developed the symposium by selecting individuals capable of predicting the future as well as assessing the current state of photography.

cornell capa
grotha



morton goldsholl
kraska



grotha
allen hurlburt



grotha
peter bunnell

IMPACT OF EXCELLENCE

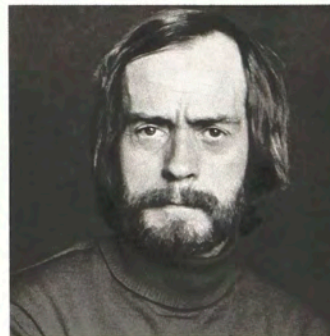
dr. harold edgerton
groffa



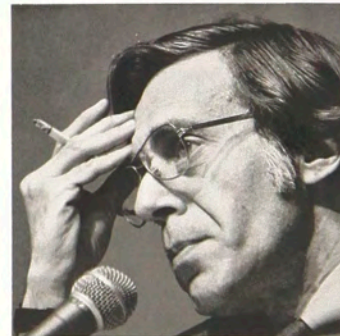
groffa
henry wolf



kraska
sidney rapoport



pearson
peter turner



groffa
nathan lyons



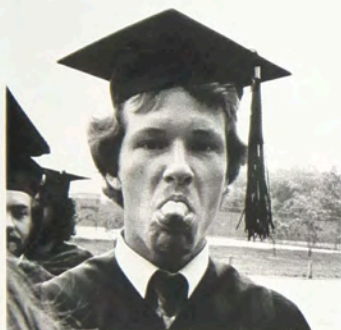
THE STUDENTS



miller



groff



groff



reilly



ripps



reilly

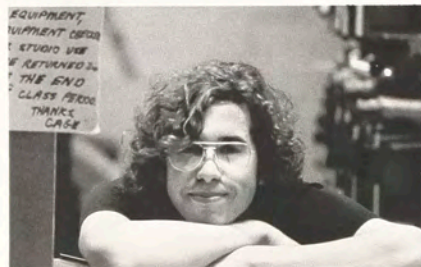
schwarz



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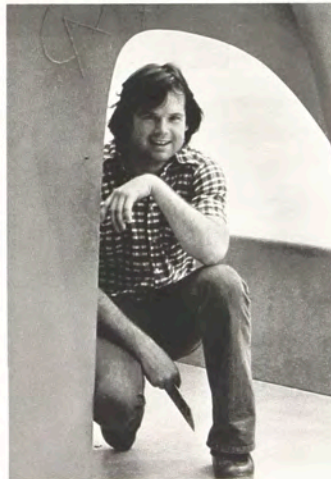
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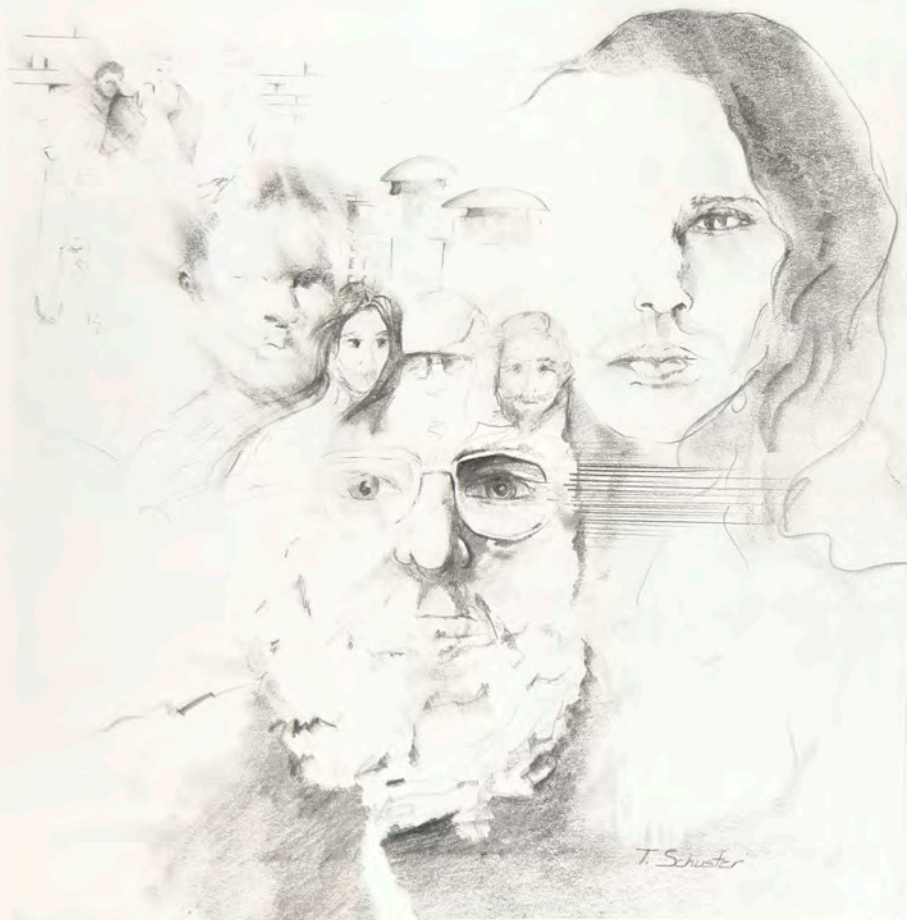


miller



sufto





In June 1980 a conference was held in Rochester to call attention to the educational needs of African countries. To sustain themselves, to compete in world markets, it was said, they will have to develop their own competence in technology. This will require help from the more technologically advanced countries such as the U.S.A. What is true of Africa is also true of India, China and Latin America. But the United States will not be able to help by simply exporting its present technology to third world nations. What the U.S. must do is to study the needs of these other countries and develop a technology that is appropriate, but not even developing that is sufficient if the U.S. does it on her own. The third world countries must be helped to do it for themselves through technological and professional education.

The future for R.I.T. on the international level is as exciting and as awesome as the responsibility. Places which have been committed to preparing students for careers and relating their working lives to their lives as a whole are best able to do the job of education in Africa and those other countries.

In the future, then, we may see many students from the Middle East studying perhaps, oil technology, or business administration, or printing, or computer science. Many R.I.T. faculty will be teaching on location all over the world. Graduation exercises will then be only partly in Rochester. Perhaps we will have telecasts by satellite of R.I.T. commencements 10,000 miles away. Early in this century a local newspaper printed a picture of two freshmen with the caption "Maine to California." Perhaps, before the year 2000, there will be another picture with the caption "Australia to Zanzibar," the two students remaining in their own countries.

tuition costs 1890-1980



1980 \$199,287,521

1970 \$122,195,981

1960 \$26,101,470

1950 \$6,055,386

1940 \$3,401,411

1930 \$2,421,623

1920 \$2,147,396

1910 \$631,081

assets of the institute 1910-1980

PLACES

manual traing building
built 1894



eastman building
built 1901



school of art & design
built 1910



clark building
built 1946

Throughout most of its history R.I.T. was at the center of downtown Rochester, bordered by the Erie Canal and the aristocratic Third Ward. The first home of the Athenaeum was the Reynolds Arcade, built in 1828, only eleven years after the Rochester community was founded. Later it moved to Corinthian Hall, built in 1847, behind the arcade, roughly where the Americana Inn now stands.

When the Mechanics Institute was founded in 1885 it met first in the Free School Building, still standing on Exchange Street, then above a hardware store. In 1900 George Eastman donated the land and money for what was known as the Eastman Building, opened in 1901 with a gala week of festivities. Throughout the years the school gradually added to its campus: the Bevier Memorial Building, for art programs, the Clark Building for printing and technical programs, the Ritter-Clark Gymnasium and ice rink. It took over existing buildings and reconstructed them: Nathaniel Rochester Hall for men, Kate Gleason Hall for women, the library, 50 West Main, once the Duffy Powers Department Store and used by the Navy during World War II.

When the Institute decided to move, it was breaking a long tradition, yet even had it decided to stay much of the campus would have been destroyed for the construction of a section of the inner loop. Moving was a wise decision in view of projections made about the growth of Metropolitan Rochester, which showed the present main campus as being well within the Rochester Metropolitan Area before the year 2000.

Reaction to the new campus varies. many visitors are impressed by the unity and grandeur of the architecture. certainly, at various times of the day, sunlight and shadows make the huge walls and deeply recessed windows, the square shapes and powerful mass of brick almost majestic. others however have had different opinions. two workmen visiting for the first time to do some repairs turned to one another with the word, "alcatraz". perhaps, now that the trees and shrubs have grown they might be a bit more generous. when the new campus was first built it seemed that there would never be need for more room. but as the years went by, while many other schools lost students and had to curtail their activities, rit grew. in ten years its student population almost doubled. restrictions had to be placed on those students eligible to stay in the dorms. as programs increased, in 1979 almost half of the programs of the school did not exist ten years before, lack of office space for faculty and staff, lack of classrooms and labs became a crucial matter. even with the construction, early in the 70's, of the ntid buildings, then the computer science building and the lowenthal building, by the end of the decade the campus was far too crowded. in 1979 the institute commenced large scale reconstruction of 50 west main, now called the school of applied industrial studies, and took over the faltering eisenhower college, whose dormitories, built for about 1000 students, were two-thirds empty.

strobil



frank e. gannett memorial building: college of
graphic arts & photography
built 1968



groff

COME RAIN
OR
SHINE



ripps

JAMES E. BOOTH MEMORIAL





skeehan



skeehan

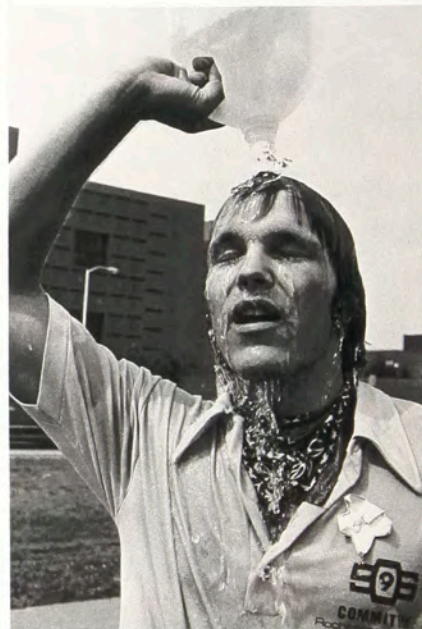
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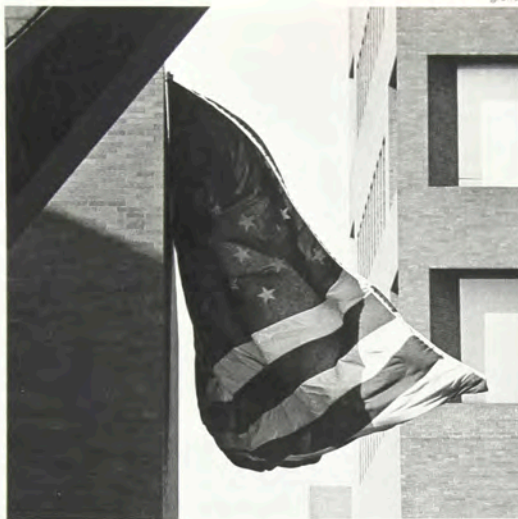
clark



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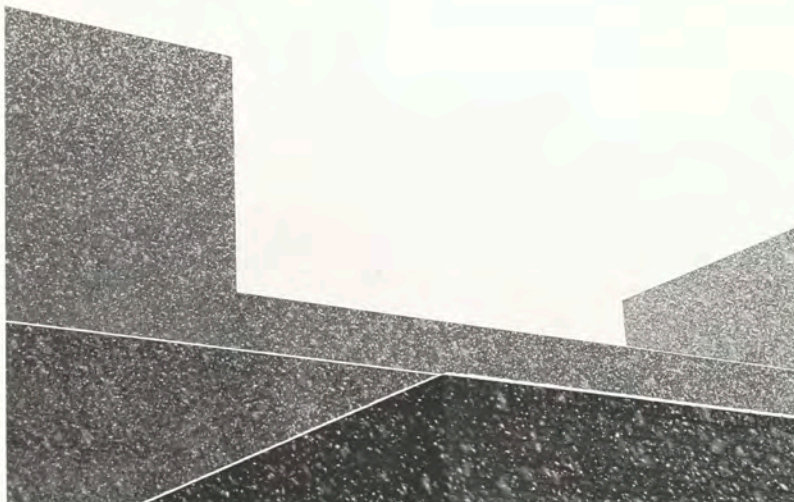
groff



reilly



groff





geiger

The henrietta campus of the rochester institute of technology is situated on 1,300 acres, and is located about five miles from downtown rochester. it is near shopping centers, business areas, and the new york thruway as presently developed, the campus includes an academic/administrative complex of 13 buildings arranged in three adjacent quadrangles, the residential complex of 16 interconnected buildings is reached by a quarter-mile mall past the tennis courts and playing fields.

the residence halls provide a living environment for approximately 3,500 students. the department of residence halls, which is an integral part of the division of student affairs, is primarily concerned with the development of a residential setting that is consistent with the overall educational philosophy of the institute.

the institute realizes that the student body is not a homogeneous entity. students exhibit a variety of interests, experience, needs and maturity. because of this, a variety of living options are available for the r.i.t. student. many residence areas are coeducational; men and women living in separate rooms are housed on the same floor of the residence.

housing for married, as well as certain single students, is available in institute owned apartments and townhouses on and near the campus. all first-year students are required to live in the residence halls, except those who live with their families. all residents are required to participate in one of the institute's board plans. however, students enrolled in a cooperative employment program are charged only for the period of occupancy.

with the proposed lottery system for room availability, both the residence halls association and the commuter students association will work together towards fair and equal housing opportunities for all.

ON CAMPUS LIFE



fleischer

ripps



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krasko





ripps



ripps

jarocki



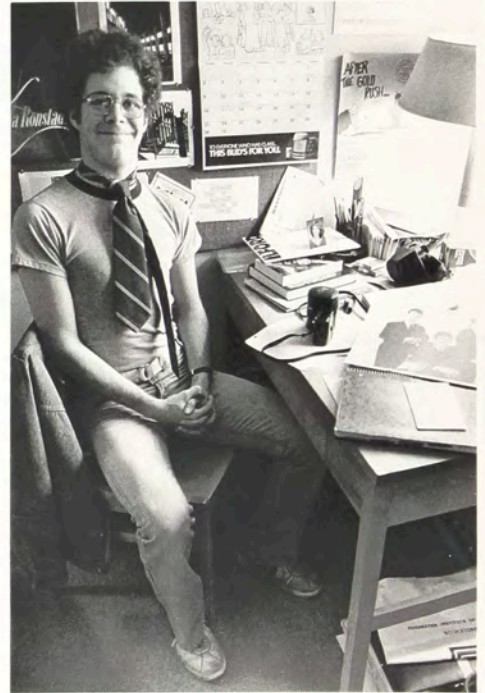
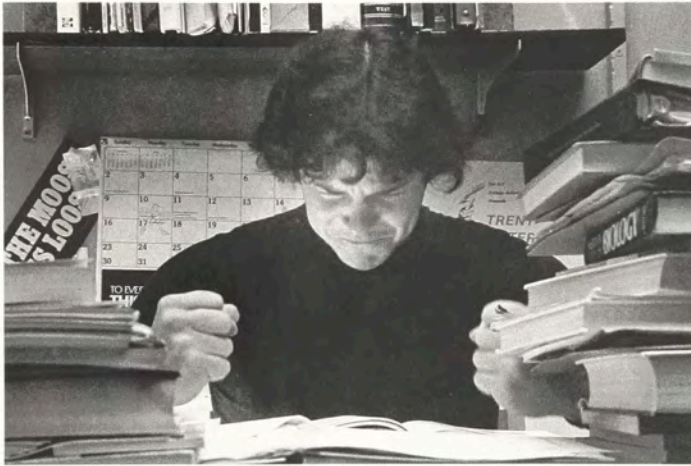
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reilly



clark



geiger



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gil



lesko

R.i.t.'s increasing enrollment has forced a revision of the on-campus residence policy, overcrowded dormitories and the decision to offer commuters a chance to experience dorm life has prompted the housing office to employ a lottery system for equitable room allocations.

approximately 300 students will be forced to find housing in the apartments on and off campus. the proposed lottery procedure will guarantee on-campus housing to transfer students whose deposits are received by june 1st. according to russ wright, housing coordinator of administrative services, the institute has an obligation to accommodate these students.

over 1400 new students are expected to enter r.i.t. in the fall of 1980. applications to the institute have risen 30% in all areas. director of admissions, lou guard, explains that r.i.t. offers viable programs and students are accepted until the programs are filled. according to mr. guard, the size of an academic program is determined by the dean of the college. he admits that some are more flexible than others.

dr. charles haines, assistant provost, has attributed the institute's growth to economic factors. although growth is the reality of the present at r.i.t., it is not the norm for most colleges. full-time enrollment is expected to decline by 9.3% as reported in the chronicle of higher education. according to the best prognosticators, building new dormitories would be financially prohibitive and unwise.

there will be no priorities in the lottery system; the random assignment of a number will be used for the drawing. greeks, n.t.i.d. students, and those living in special interest houses are exempt. commuter students, represented by the commuter association, will now have an equal chance for on-campus accommodations. the commuter association has a director on the board of the student directorate. c.a. and r.h.a. will be working along with the housing office to aid and accommodate all students negatively affected by the new housing policy.



grotta

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OFF CAMPUS LIFE



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hart





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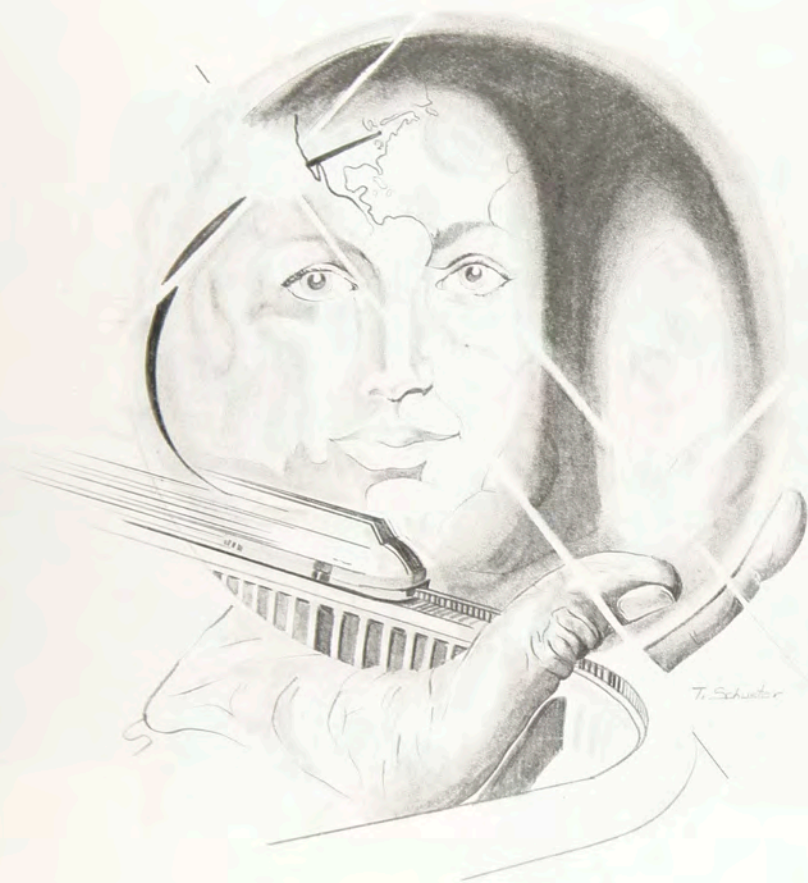


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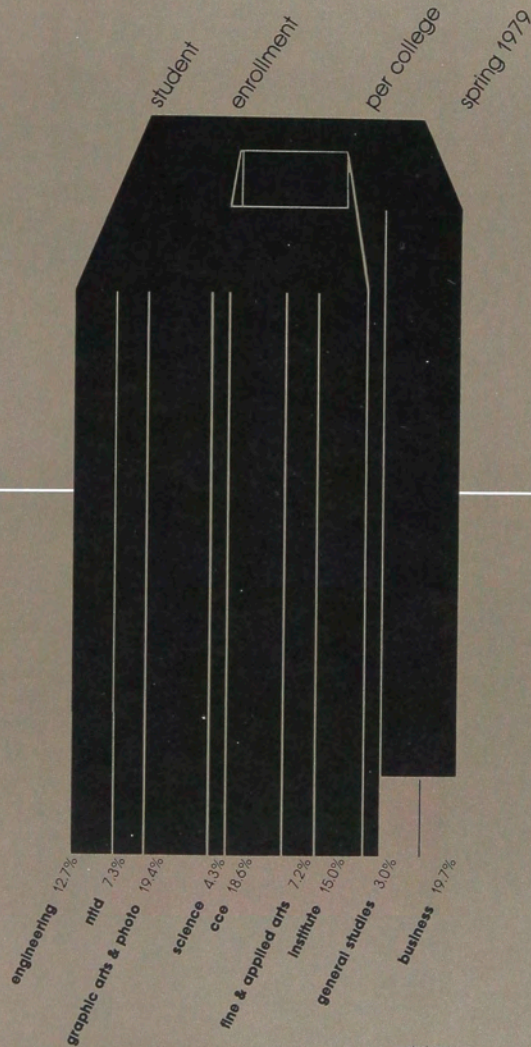


schuster

What do we look for in the future? some things are fairly clear. the need for technology will continue, particularly to find ways of serving the needs of society without destroying the place where society lives, that is, the earth. we can expect that the school of applied industrial studies will expand, with the whole of 50 west main being rebuilt. by the end of the century the institute will have taken over the old powers hotel next door and what used to be the rochester hotel across the road, which was once a mens' dorm. in other words, r.i.t. will be, once again, an important part of rochester's downtown.

on the main campus there may be many more buildings, dormitories, hopefully built on a human scale, and academic buildings, but it is possible that that won't be the case at all. the new dorms and classrooms could be underground. above the ground there will be many unusual looking wind power and solar power devices to provide the institute with the energy it needs, and to explore new ways of using natural sources for energy. the parking lots will be much smaller but for those cars that use them there will be battery charging stations.

by the year 2000 eisenhower college, three times its present size, will be widely known as a center for international studies. the forty mile distance won't any longer be a problem. faculty and students will travel between the main campus and eisenhower by monorail at 400 miles an hour and will make the journey in six minutes.



ACADEMIC

commercial art class
1920



The Athenaeum began in 1829 to provide the Rochester community with a library and series of popular lectures. From 1847-1871 it was in Corinthian Hall which became the social and cultural center of the city. In 1885 the Mechanics Institute was established to provide free evening classes in mechanical drawing. Four hundred students turned up for the first class at a room in the free school building. The institute and its students responded to one another, more students wanting more programs, and as more programs were available so there were more students. In addition to its major emphasis on art, technology and domestic science the institute would run courses on almost anything that people wanted to learn, how to lose weight, how to service your own automobile in the days of the model T.

From the beginning the institute believed that two things were important in education. Students should be taught so that when they graduated they could earn a living, but they should also learn about life beyond their professional work. Courses in English, psychology, sociology and, early on, personal philosophy, were regarded as a necessary part of the student's education.

During the 1930's the institute developed a system of personalized education in which for several years there were no formal letter grades. Evaluations were made on the basis of all that the student did, which included academic work, but was not limited to that. A great deal of attention was given to the relationship between what the student was expected to know and do on the job, and what he was taught. Many faculty wrote textbooks because none were available elsewhere.

After the second world war, the institute was in a strong position to take advantage of the huge numbers of students returning from the armed forces.



automobile mechanics class
1916

photograph courtesy of the Wallace Memorial Library Archives

A person can get a quick impression of the development of academic programs at r.i.t. by standing in the courtyard between the college of general studies and the college of graphic arts and photography. to the west is the college of fine and applied arts which goes back to the first courses in freehand drawing in 1885, to mrs. bevier's large bequest at the turn of the century, and the school for american craftsmen, which joined r.i.t. in 1950. to the east is the college of business, and institute college, to the north is the college of graphic arts and photography. forty three years ago the school of printing which is part of that college was the empire school of printing, ithaca, new york, a few linotype machines above a grocers store. it is now one of the largest and most advanced centers for printing education in the world.

the strength of r.i.t.'s programs, in science, engineering, computers, art, business, criminal justice, social work, allied health have made it increasingly attractive. while schools across the country are losing students and discontinuing programs, r.i.t. continues year by year to announce 5 and 6 percent increases. this is due to the continuous development of new programs, the high quality of instruction and the close relationship which r.i.t. maintains with employers through its co-op programs and its division of career education.

the education which r.i.t. offers is quite clearly the kind of education which a growing number of students believe that they need.

willot



photography & retail student
1980





reilly

COLLEGE OF BUSINESS

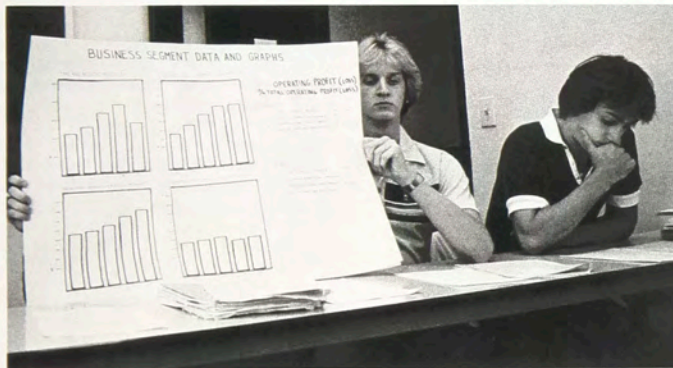


The college of business is composed of the school of business administration, the school of retailing and the department of food administration and tourist industries management. the college offers programs in a number of diverse fields: accounting, general business administration, hotel and tourist industries management, dietetics, food service administration, photo marketing and retailing. all programs provide for an understanding of the essential concepts for competence in management in each of the respective fields.

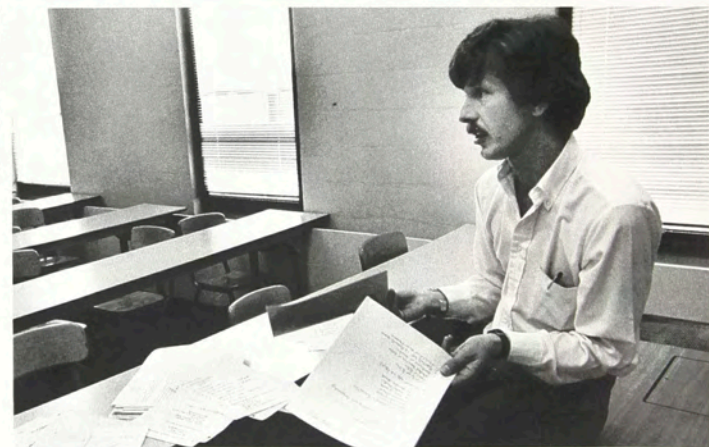
each study curriculum is designed to provide a marketable skill, an awareness of the world, and stimulation for a life time of learning. interwoven with academics are cooperative educational experiences that provide exposure and experience to excel in the working world.

the college of business began as the commerce department in 1952. this evolved into the school of business, which includes the school of retailing, and the department of food administration and tourist management.





groff

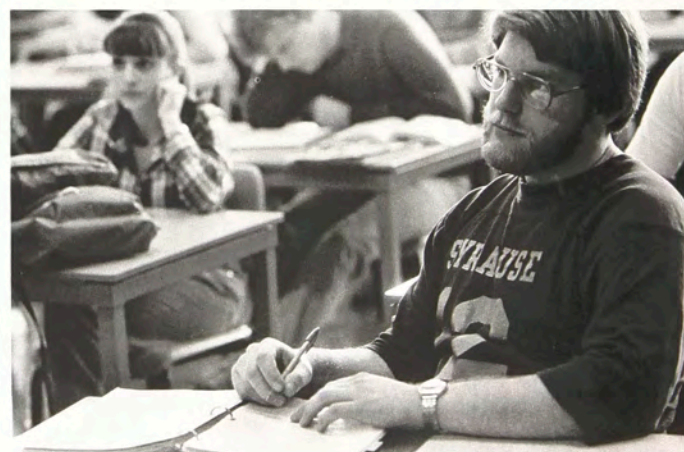
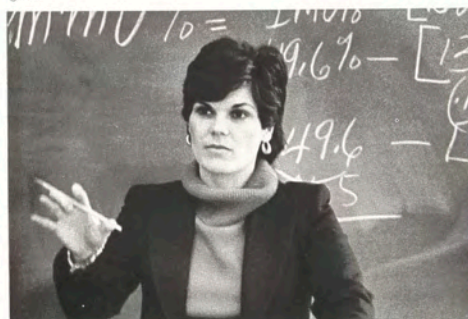


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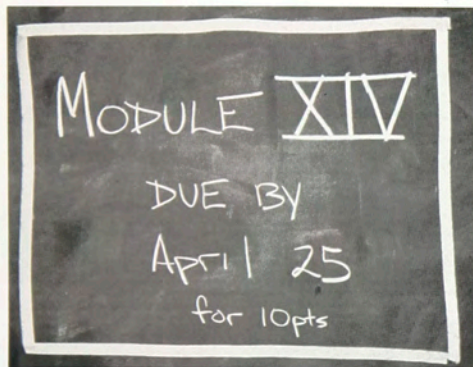
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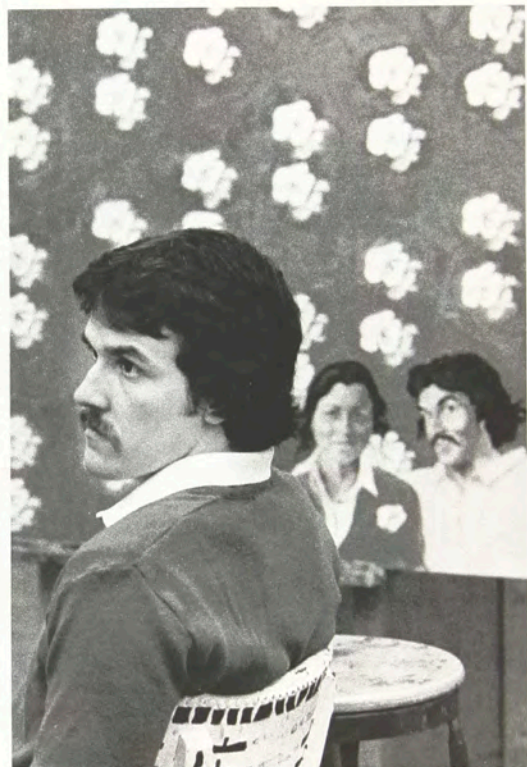


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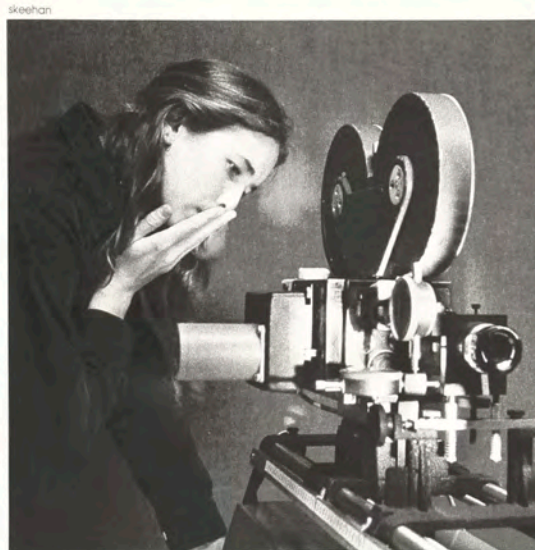


skeehan



kraska

COLLEGE OF FINE & APPLIED ART



The college of fine and applied arts is exceptional and unique. its main goal is to prepare future artists, designers and craftsmen for the world of the visual arts.

students coming to the cfaa enter into a professional art curriculum. the school of art and design offers majors in communication design, printmaking, environmental design, painting, medical illustration and art education. craft majors study in the school for american craftsmen in ceramics, ceramic sculpture, glass, metalcrafts and jewelry, weaving and textile design, or woodworking and furniture design.

theoretical principles and techniques of design are blended with the development of aesthetics to enhance the applied arts. clients, craft shows and exhibits offer further dimensions to the students' approach to the program.

graduates earn a living through their ability to solve problems aesthetically and creatively. the artist/craftsman of r.i.t. contributes to the function and appreciation of the technocratic society.

classes in fine and applied arts were originally offered by the mechanics institute in 1885. the school for the american craftsmen joined the institute in 1950.



ripps



ralley





gratto

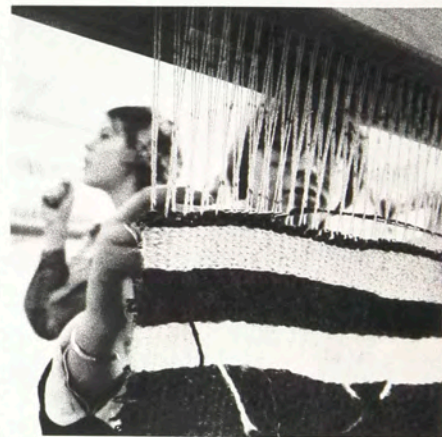
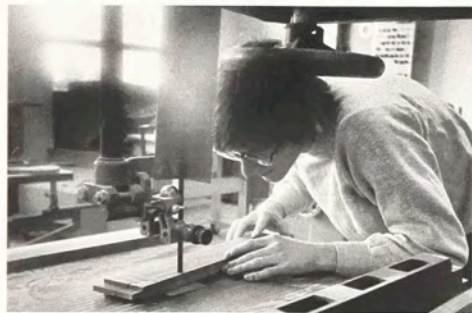


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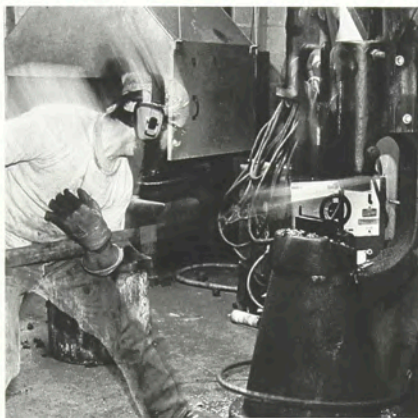
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INSTITUTE COLLEGE



Diverse, innovative and expanding, institute college is one of the youngest at r.i.t. institute college is composed of five basic academic areas: the center for community/junior college relations, school of engineering technology, department of instructional technology, school of computer science and technology, and department of packaging science. there are only a handful of packaging science programs in the country, and none with the breadth at r.i.t.

Institute college provides its students with the opportunity to study and use the resources of the other nine r.i.t. colleges. programs are constantly being renewed, refreshed, added, and occasionally dropped as the educational environment changes.

as with other r.i.t. colleges, institute college offers students the opportunity to become directly involved in their field through cooperative education plans and other experiential facets of education. close contact is kept with business and industry as well as other educational institutions through advisory committees, seminars and meetings.

institute college, created in 1973, encompasses the center for community/junior college relations, the school of engineering technology, the school of computer science and technology, the department of instructional technology and the department of packaging science.

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lou



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skeehan



skeehan



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COLLEGE OF GENERAL STUDIES



grotha

The college of general studies is responsible for liberal arts instruction which accounts for approximately 25% of a student's academic work. it is the institute's physical commitment that a full professional education includes more than technical knowledge.

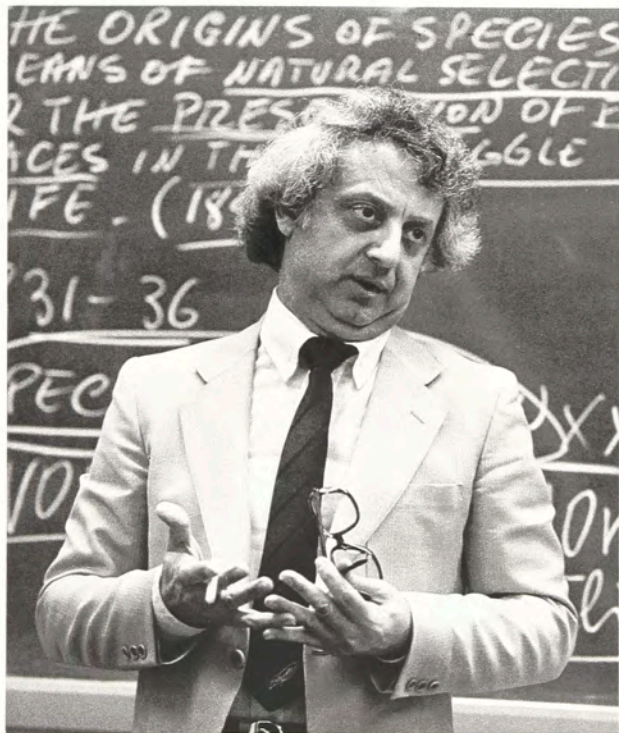
the college of general studies provides each student with a liberal education program to develop his or her potential as an intellectually aware and responsible human being. it is the foundation of the student's entire educational experience. the college recognizes that education is a life-long commitment. within the general purposes of r.i.t., the distinctive goals of the college of general studies are based upon the assumption that an educated person must comprehend and articulate facts, concepts and arguments; deal with ethical and other normative issues; value his/her creative imagination.

two baccalaureate degree programs are offered: criminal justice and social work. both programs are designed to offer students complete preparation for entry into their chosen field of endeavor.

the college of general studies originated as the general education division. it developed into the present college of general studies, adding the department of criminal justice in 1972, and the department of social work in 1973.



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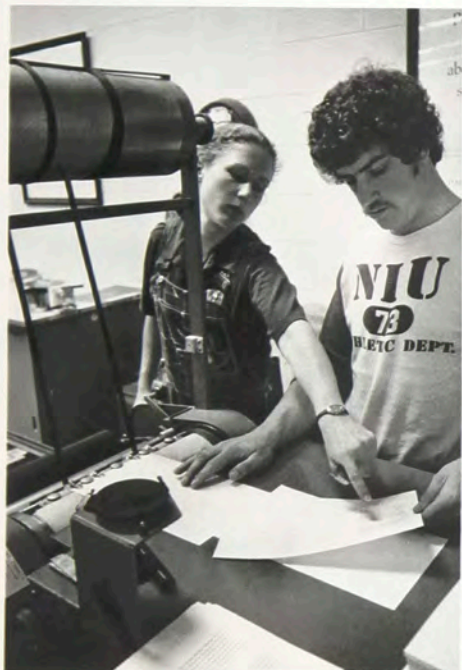






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COLLEGE OF GRAPHIC ARTS & PHOTO



skeehan

The college of graphic arts and photography includes the school of photographic arts and sciences and the school of printing.

the school of photographic arts and sciences prides itself on its diverse curriculum which satisfies the needs of the professional photographic industry. the school offers excellent programs in sciences, technologies and the applied and fine arts. the constant denominator through all of these programs is the uncompromising quest for excellence, excellence in photographic style, in photographic understanding, and in photographic professionalism.

a broad diversity of photographic courses and programs enables students to have experiential knowledge in many fields of photographic endeavors. the school prepares students to achieve a knowledgeable, technical understanding of photography with a respect for the creative arts.

the main goal in the school of printing is to prepare students for successful careers in the printing, publishing and allied industries. the school of printing advances an aesthetic appreciation combined with technical knowledge of theory and practice.

the college of graphic arts and photography was established in 1930 as the school of photography. in 1937 the school of printing was added to the curriculum, and in 1950 the graphic arts research center was established.

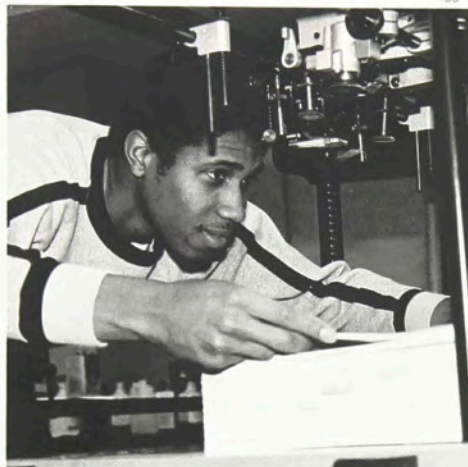


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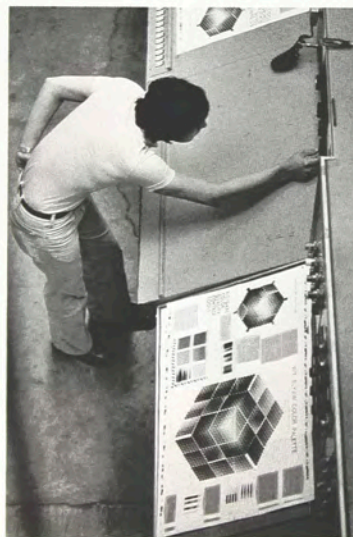
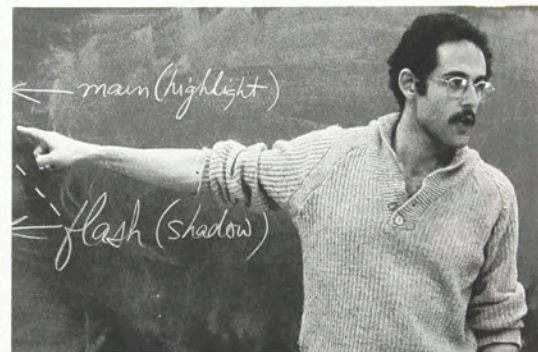


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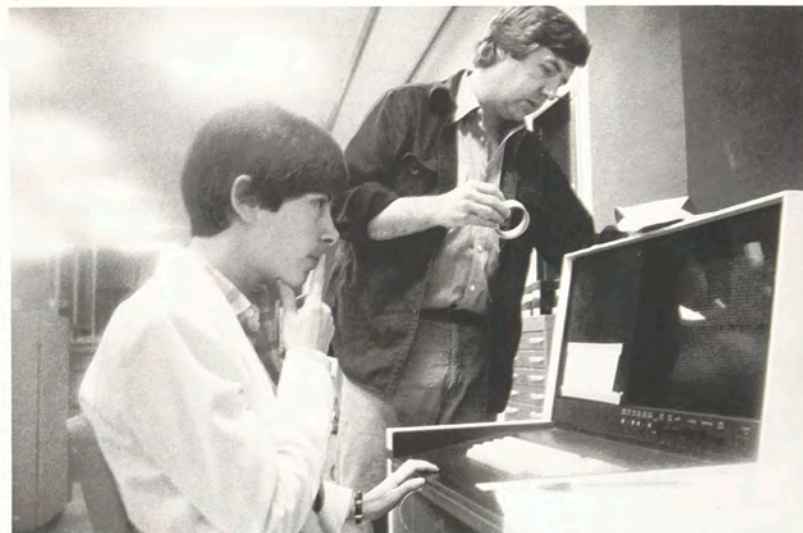


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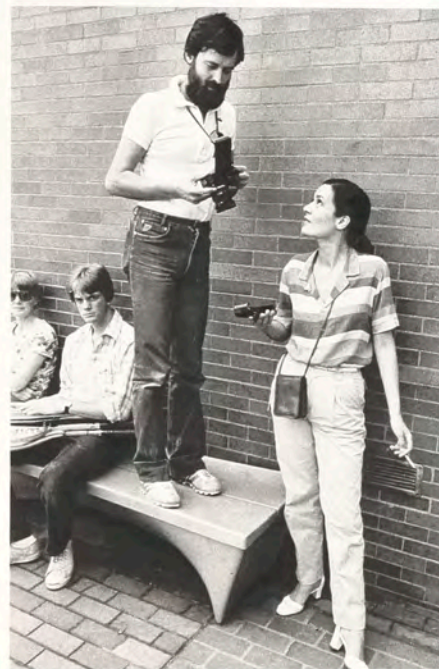
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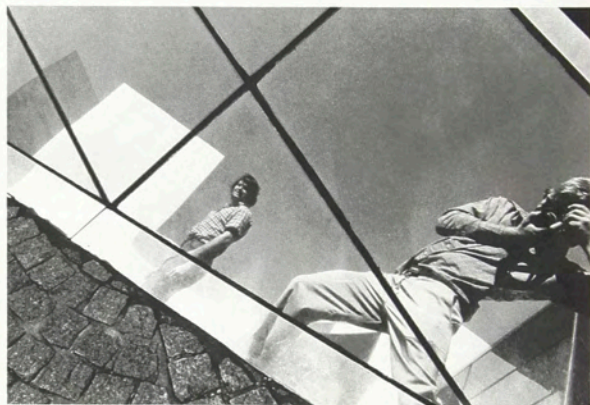
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COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING



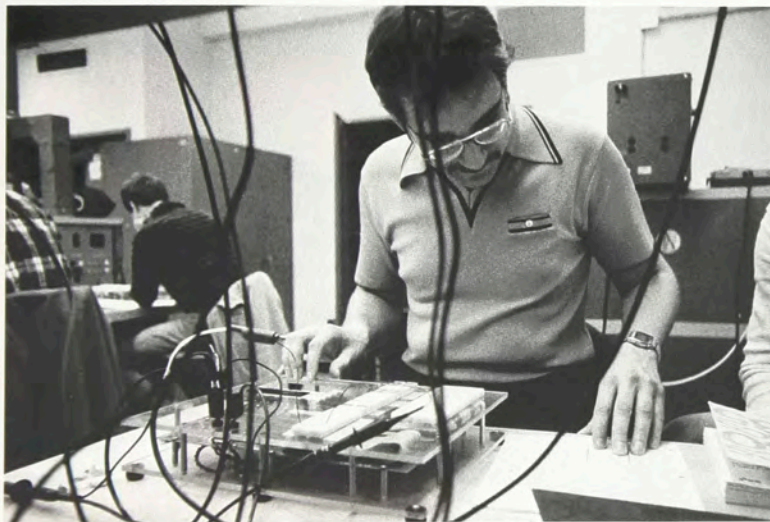
The college of engineering at the rochester institute of technology successfully blends a technical, professional training with a liberal education and on the job experience.

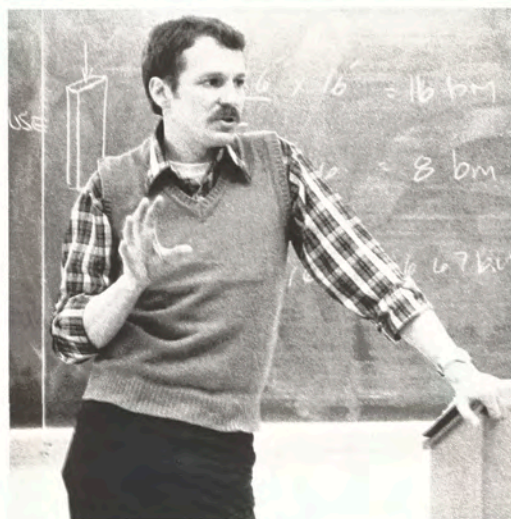
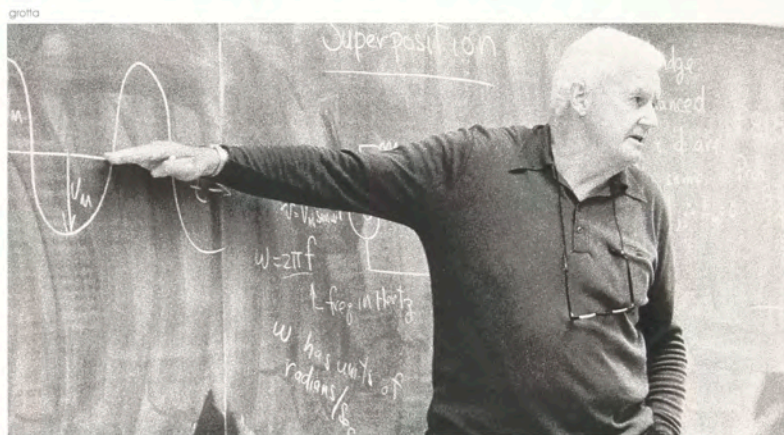
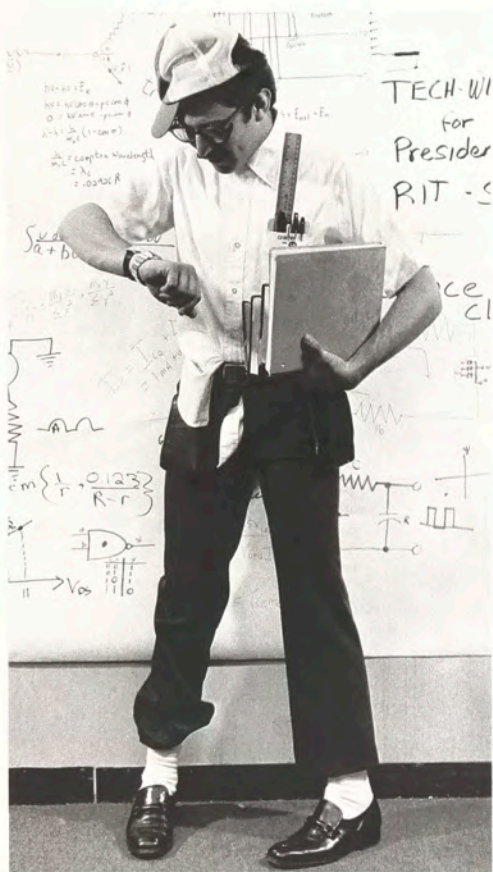
one of the outstanding features of r.i.t.'s engineering program is the cooperative education plan. this co-op plan is based on the firm belief that students learn best by doing. students alternate between academic study and related industrial employment. through this program, students develop the skills that make them more valuable on the job market.

students spend the first two years of study in the humanities, social sciences, physical sciences, math and introductory engineering sciences. they plan for the future with professional programs that combine basic disciplines with their individual career goals.

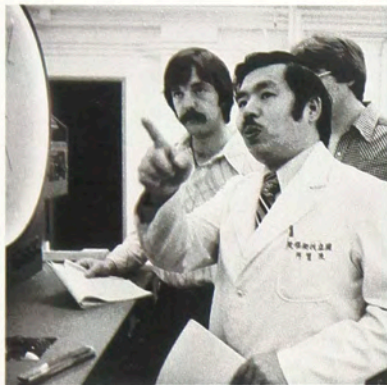
the engineering program extends over five years and leads to a bachelor of science degree in computer, electrical, industrial, environmental or mechanical engineering. faculty advisors are used extensively throughout the program to relate cooperative work experience with the student's academic courses.

the college of engineering originated as the departments of electrical, mechanical, and industrial chemistry. these then merged into the college of applied science, which in 1971 became the college of engineering.





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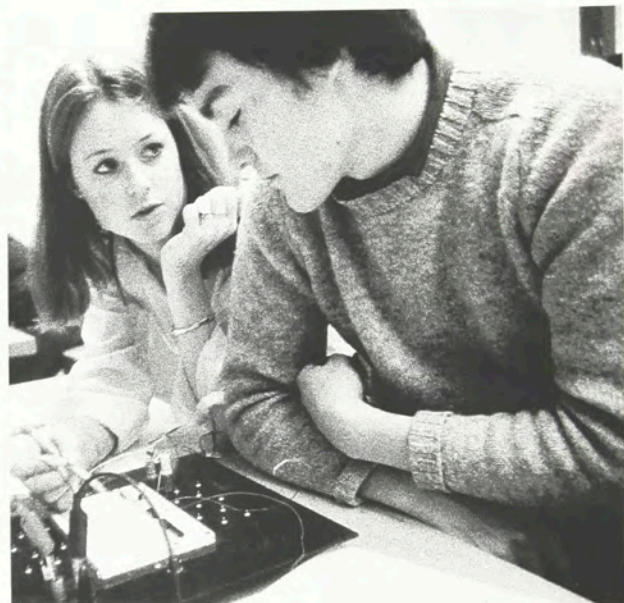
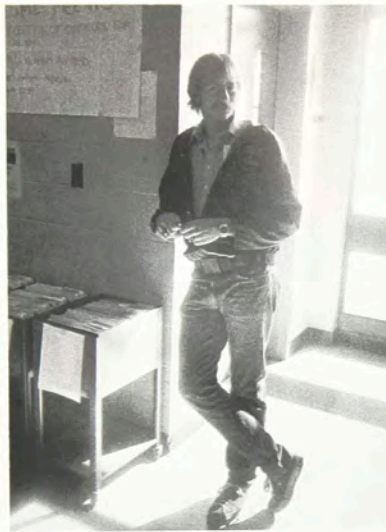
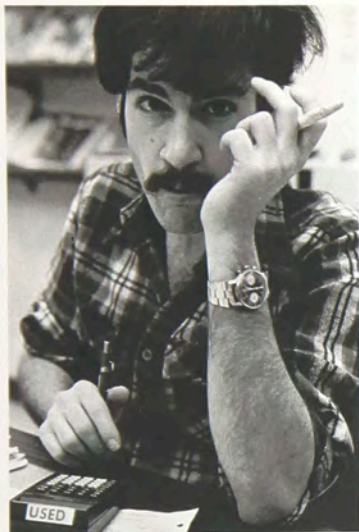


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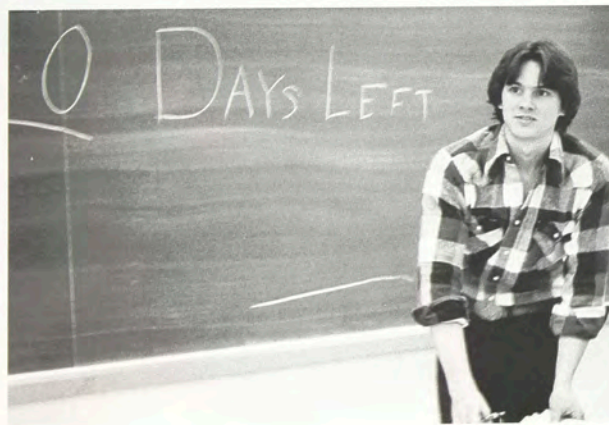


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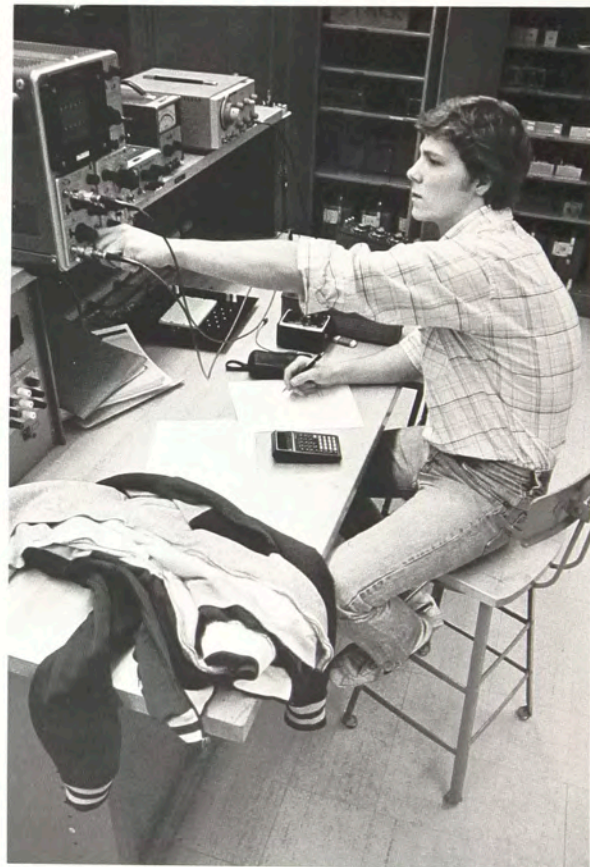




grofia



grofia





The college of science functions under the following philosophy: "teaching is the central activity of our institution. everything else is there to support that activity. students and their future are the number one concern for all of the faculty; they are the reason for our existence as an educational institution."

the undergraduate program in the college of science and mathematics is unique. it combines work-study programs, research experience, the very latest equipment, and a truly dedicated faculty.

the cooperative education plan enables students to meet the costs of a private education. it gives them an advantage in the job market.

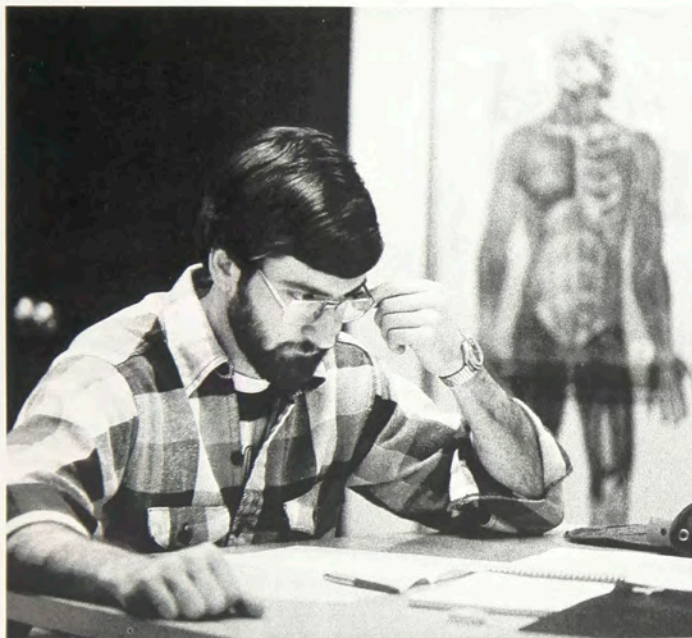
top-quality faculty, environment and equipment along with a flexible program add up to the quality education offered by the college of science at r.i.t.

the college of science was established in 1963 and includes departments of biology, chemistry, mathematics and physics. A newer addition to its curriculum is the school of health related professions.



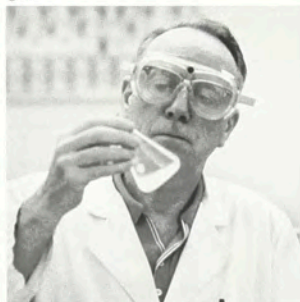
COLLEGE OF SCIENCE





groff

groff



groff



hines

groff



hines



groff



groff



groff



hines





The national technical institute for the deaf (n.t.i.d.) at r.i.t. is the only college-level institution in the world where large numbers of deaf students are assimilated into a hearing college environment. n.t.i.d.'s location in a hearing environment encourages deaf students to interact with hearing students, thus enhancing their social and personal communication skills. this, in turn, eases the transition into a hearing work environment.

n.t.i.d.'s primary goal is to offer deaf students the opportunity to pursue and achieve semi-professional and professional educational programs in business, science and allied health fields, engineering, and applied arts. the aim of this education is the successful employment in business, industry, education and government.

deaf students have unlimited educational opportunities via the 200 programs offered at r.i.t. one measure of success is n.t.i.d.'s 98% placement rate, based on the number of deaf r.i.t. graduates available for work through 1979. the graduates of r.i.t. and n.t.i.d. are reversing the pattern of unemployment and underemployment of the deaf in this country.

the national technical institute for the deaf was created in 1965 by an act of congress. this was then signed into law by president lyndon b. johnson, with the first students enrolling in the program in 1968.

auerbach



NATIONAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF



groff

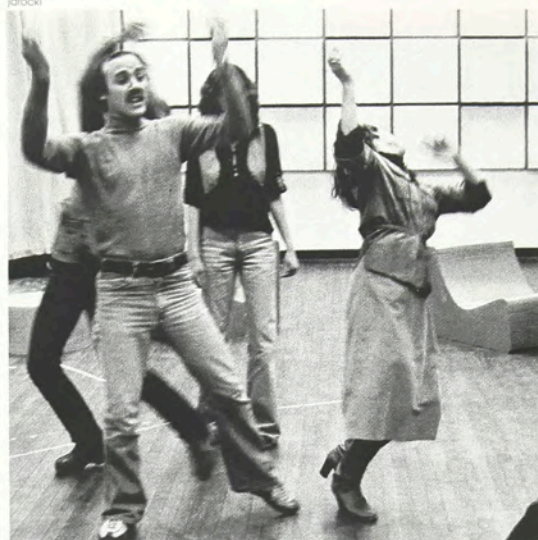


groff



reilly

jardocki



kraiska



reilly



clark



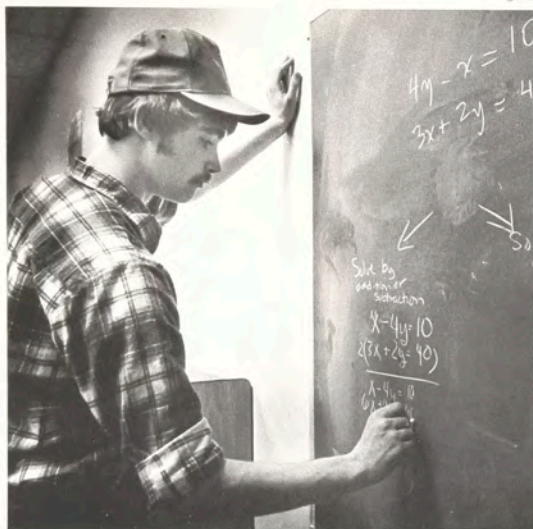
reilly



reilly



reilly



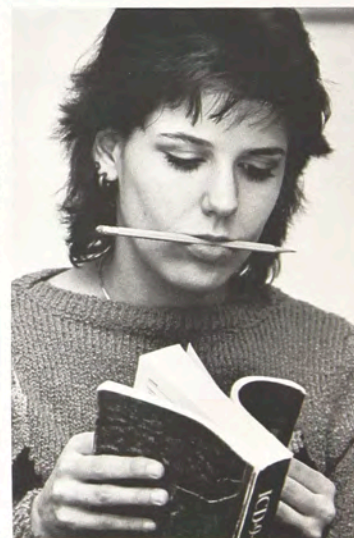
reilly



skeehan



groffo



reilly

Most students attend the college of continuing education for credential reasons. by working closely with the nine other colleges of the institute, industry and the community, cce develops convenient educational opportunities for the continuing learner.

the college offers the diploma of the institute in 13 fields, and a certificate in management. the most popular degree is that of bachelor of science. the general academic thrust of cce is to offer programming, both credit and non-credit, that compliments the various competencies of r.i.t.'s other colleges. a great majority of cce students are fully employed and are assisted in college expenses by their employers.

professional growth for the student is paramount at c.c.e. close ties are maintained with various employers to keep the curriculum current and stay abreast of current employment trends. the concept of personal growth is central to the intent of cce's faculty. the college provides ample opportunity for student/faculty exchange. in addition to credit courses, the college sponsors workshops, seminars and short courses to meet specific needs of certain groups that ultimately enriches the entire program.

cce began as an evening class at the old mechanics institute. it was a class in mechanical drawing initiated on the evening of november 23, 1885. this eventually evolved into evening school, then evening college and finally the present college of continuing education.

RDCS



COLLEGE OF CONTINUING EDUCATION



RDCS



grotto

ripps



grotto



kraska

grofja



ripps

groffo



ripps



groffo



ripps

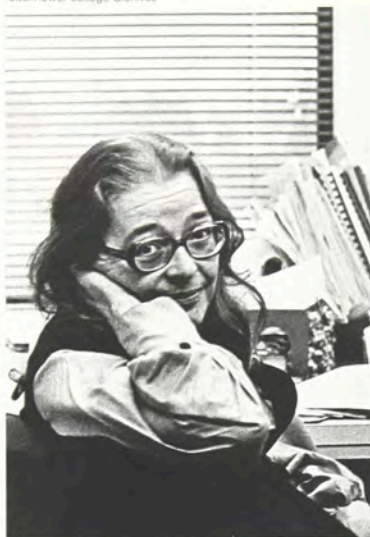


Eisenhower college, the newest addition to r.i.t., is a small, liberal arts college that provides added dimension to the institute. students from the entire r.i.t. community can take advantage of both learning environments and enjoy the best of each situation.

eisenhower is well known for its international studies program which includes the opportunity to study abroad. it provides students with a broadly based general education through its world studies curriculum and various other learning opportunities. through studies in their choice of a b.a. program in the humanities, social sciences, natural sciences and mathematics, the college prepares students for leadership in the career fields of their choice.

world studies will remain the general education core of the eisenhower curriculum. it is a distinctive program affording the institute an opportunity to broaden its educational focus. the eisenhower experience, academic and extracurricular, emphasizes the importance of individual initiative and effort.

eisenhower college was originally founded in 1965 as a memorial to president dwight d. eisenhower. it joined the r.i.t. community in the spring of 1979.



EISENHOWER COLLEGE





groff



snyder



snyder



snyder



snyder

snyder



eisenhower college archives

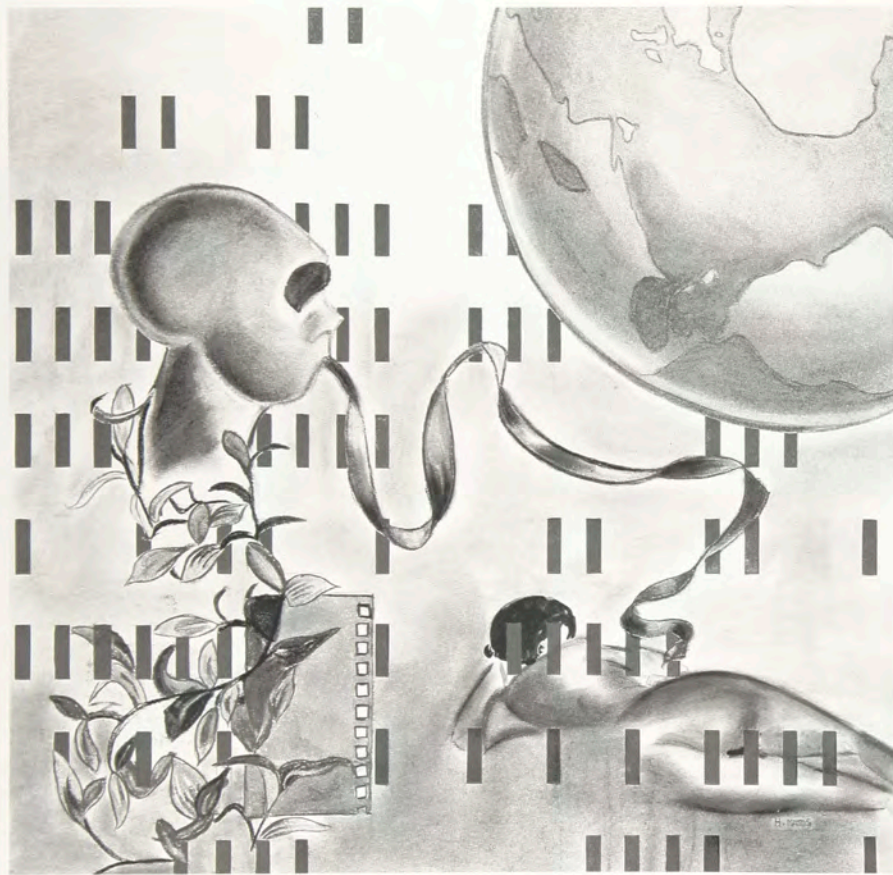


snyder



snyder





For the first time in its history, in may 1980, r.i.t. awarded a b.a. degree. that is because eisenhower college is now part of the institute, which no one could have imagined two years ago.

for the first time in more than three decades r.i.t. is offering machine shop instruction, not unlike what it offered in the 1890's.

what this says is that the institute is constantly doing new things, and that moving into an era in which there will be very many changes, the institute will be able to keep up with those changes and even lead the way.

there is probably no other institution better equipped for that. it has always been concerned with the practical consequences of what it teaches, this will be particularly important in the technology of the environment. we may expect the school to become an important center for environmental studies. it has the academic reputation, and unlike many colleges it has room to grow.

the other concern which the institute has always had has been with the context of life. already, in the college of general studies, there is a concentration of courses concerned with the relationship between science, technology, and society, exploring the consequences of what we do as scientists, as engineers, as professional men and women for the values of life. r.i.t. is in a position to take the initiative in these concerns and will certainly do so.

FOLIO

courtesy of the wallace memorial library archives



photography class
1950's

Creativity is often associated only with art, but it is not confined to that. the beginning of the nineteenth century was the beginning of the industrial revolution, a period of tremendously exciting creative technology. thoughtful men and women in this country were anxious to learn more about what was happening, what new things were invented, how they might change daily life. in the 1820's, however, there were few opportunities to learn. science and technology were regarded as non-educational. those who wanted to know about them had to go to europe or shift for themselves. a group of rochesterians, interested in science, therefore formed the chemical class. from that developed the franklin institute, and then the athenaeum, the precursor of r.i.t.

the broader meaning of the word 'creativity' includes the enthusiasm and initiative of the women who began the domestic science program in 1894, and the numerous unusual and unconventional courses which the institute was willing to offer as long as there were students who wanted to take them.

the idea of a mechanic's institute was not new, but it was new in rochester. it was another example of the creative thrust of the men who built large companies from inventive ways with lens, photography and dental chairs.

the institute was creative in the more usual sense of the word. as early as the 1880's the school was the center of a thriving rochester art colony. for many years its students were a familiar sight, sketching, painting or photographing old pieces of downtown. any young person who behaved in a strange way, such as lying down in the middle of the street, was assumed to be an institute student so long as he had a camera in his hand. the area around spring street was known once as rochester's left bank.

An instructor in mechanical technology recently described some of the problems he was having with his transfer students. many of them, he explained, expect to be told what to do. they don't realize they have to think for themselves. they don't understand that engineering is creative.

the strength of a place like r.i.t. is that, while it teaches many precise, technical subjects, it also teaches that they have to be applied in independent and unusual ways. the graduate who can do that, who can react to the changes he finds with new ideas, is the one who won't just succeed, but is likely to live a more satisfying and constructive life.

the visitor who wants to discover the creative strength of the present day institute can go to the picture gallery in the college of graphics arts and photography, or visit the paper lab, or can talk to instructors in computer science, or find out what is being done in ntid to help deaf people relate to a hearing world.

the visitor who wants to discover the creative strength of the present day institute can go to the picture gallery in the college of graphics arts and photography, or visit the paper lab, or can talk to instructors in Computer Science, or find out what is being done in NTID to help deaf people relate to a hearing world.

no visitor should leave the campus without having visited the bevier gallery where most times during the year there are exhibits of pottery, glass, wood, metals, weaving and fine arts, each showing how traditional forms have been reinterrupted, combined with one another in youthful, useful, playful, serious combinations not often seen elsewhere.

there is creativity too in the operation of the institute as a whole, in its unusually comprehensive and far sighted financial planning, in the many new academic programs which it develops year by year, in its concerns with the quality of student life.

stillings



photography class
1980

ALUMNI CONTRIBUTORS

charles a. amold jr.	113	fine and applied art - 1966
bruce davidson	114	photography - 1954
jerry n. uelsmann	115	photography - 1957
ralph hattersley	116	photography - 1948
jonathan brooks	117	fine and applied art - 1967
william keyser	118	fine and applied art - 1961
charles loloma	119	fine and applied art - 1949
pete turner	120	photography - 1956
david c. dickinson	121	fine and applied art - 1972

FOLIO PRODUCTION STAFF

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john stephens	folio editor
nelson vigneaull	layout and design
dan clark	photography
julio a. dematos	closing illustration
dane gordon	text

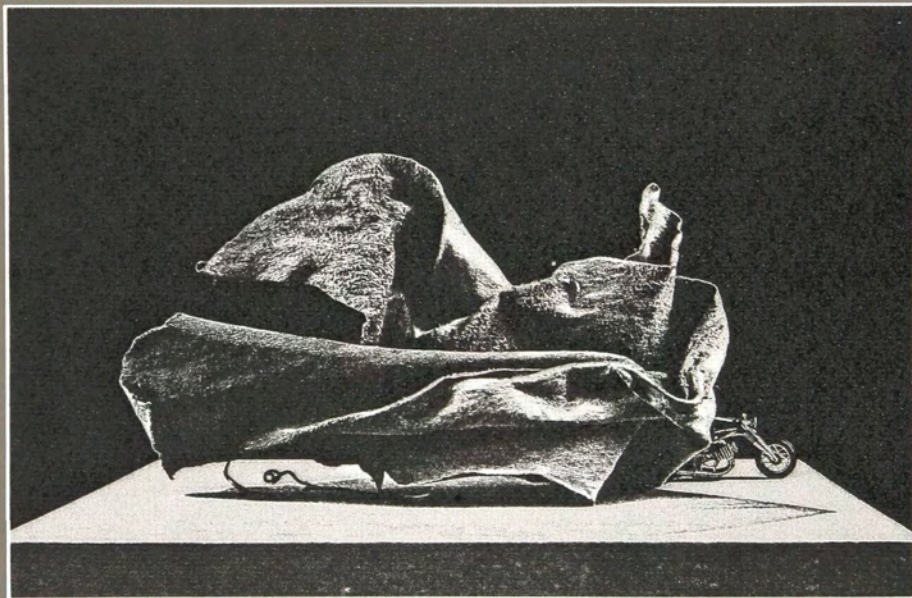
copyright 1980 — student directorate rochester institute of technology.

STUDENT CONTRIBUTORS

diane altieri	158	metals - 4
jeanne amold	129	communication design - 1
diane aronson	156	metals - 3
jeff behnke	161	wood - 4
julie benjamin	127	mfa painting - 2
	128	
ken berard	122	fine art photography - 4
debra berger	131	mfa communication design - 2
frederick berger	147	instructional technology

alan blaustein	129	illustration photography - 3
	135	
carolyn brogan	141	fine art photography - 4
	149	
paula bronstein	144	illustration photography - 4
	145	
phyllis bryce	134	painting - 3
mark buckelew	174	printing - 4
	178	
donna burch	169	professional photography - 4
raymond burnette iii /	168	professional photography - 4
tommy j. ewasko		professional photography - 4
jim clark	159	mfa wood - 2
ruth cleverdon	160	metals - 4
donna colebeck	157	mfa metals - 2
andrew crowther	178	professional photography - 4
julio a. de matos	138	mfa photography - 1
tim donihue	160	wood - 3
vera elyjiw	179	professional photography - 4
sandy enterline	156	metals - 1
tommy j. ewasko	168	professional photography - 4
	169	
barbara fox	128	mfa painting - 1
edith freedman	136	mfa communication design - 2
ron garofalo	163	mfa ceramics - 1
martin gasser	122	mfa photography - 2
	123	
don gatehouse	153	illustration photography - 4
jay goldklang	142	biomedical photography - 4
christopher gould	177	illustration photography - 3
richard gray	176	mfa photography - 1
	177	
chip greenberg	147	illustration photography - 4
thomas grotta	151	illustration photography - 4
	154	
michael guiliano	143	illustration photography - 4
perry hambright	150	fine art photography - 4
peter handler	157	mfa metals - 2
chris hart	139	filmmaking - 4
	152	
ward hartenstein	162	mfa ceramics - 1
brian healy	176	professional photography - 2
thomas hubert	163	mfa ceramics - 2
michael kress	132	professional photography - 4
karen lauben	164	communication design - 3
j. michael lesko	144	mfa photography - 1
	175	
norman levitz	159	wood - 4
mark lichtenstein	164	mfa communication design - 1
michael liedner	160	mfa wood - 1

david liefer	146	professional photography - 3
r. w. litchfield	133	illustration photography - 3
	175	
m. m. lum	124	mfa painting - 1
	125	
wendy maruyama	160	mfa wood - 2
john meiczinger	134	communication design - 4
	150	
	167	
sidonie merkel	155	textiles - 4
william mickle	158	mfa metals - 1
marlin minks	133	mfa photography - 2
kristen mosbaek	130	communication design - 4
	142	
patricia murphy	171	printmaking - 4
christopher nakis	137	photography foundation
thomas nelson	161	wood - 2
sola olugbile	163	mfa ceramics - 1
tim o'meara	171	illustration photography - 3
ed ostberg	135	photojournalism - 4
linda perillo	151	illustration photography - 3
mario petruena	162	mfa ceramics - 1
kathy plunket	140	illustration photography - 4
katherine raubichaud	162	medical illustration - 3
david rickard	126	mfa photography - 2
jeff roberston	145	illustration photography - 2
jack rooney	156	metals - 1
kevin c. rose	148	illustration photography - 2
henry sack	140	professional photography - 2
sylvana scelsi	126	painting - 3
gregory schreck	139	illustration photography - 4
	148	
toni schuster	165	communication design - 3
laura seeley	166	communication design - 4
mark-paul serafin	166	communication design - 4
	167	
sandy sharp	163	ceramics - 4
beth shirey	167	communication design - 3
stefan siegal	157	metals - 2
r. paul skeephan	173	illustration photography - 3
stephen small	186	mfa photography - 2
john stephens	125	illustration photography - 4
	170	
john still	141	professional photography - 4
	173	
c. darrell thompson	136	photography foundation
marc turkel	149	illustration photography - 4
nelson vigneaull	180	mfa photography - 1
matt west	156	ceramics - 3
joel white	172	illustration photography - 4
michael whiteman	159	wood - 2

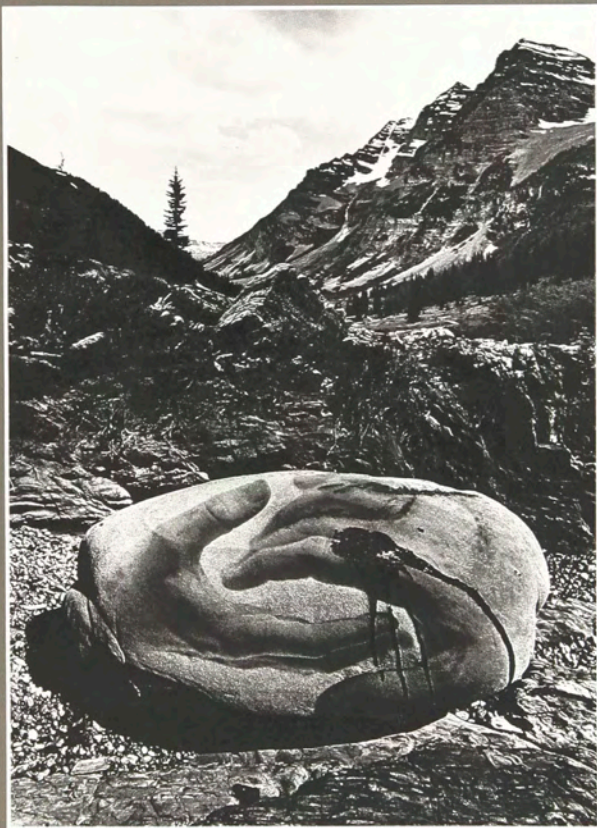


charles a. arnold jr.



under the boardwalk — "brooklyn gang" 1959
from the book: bruce davidson photographs

bruce davidson



jerry n. uelsmann



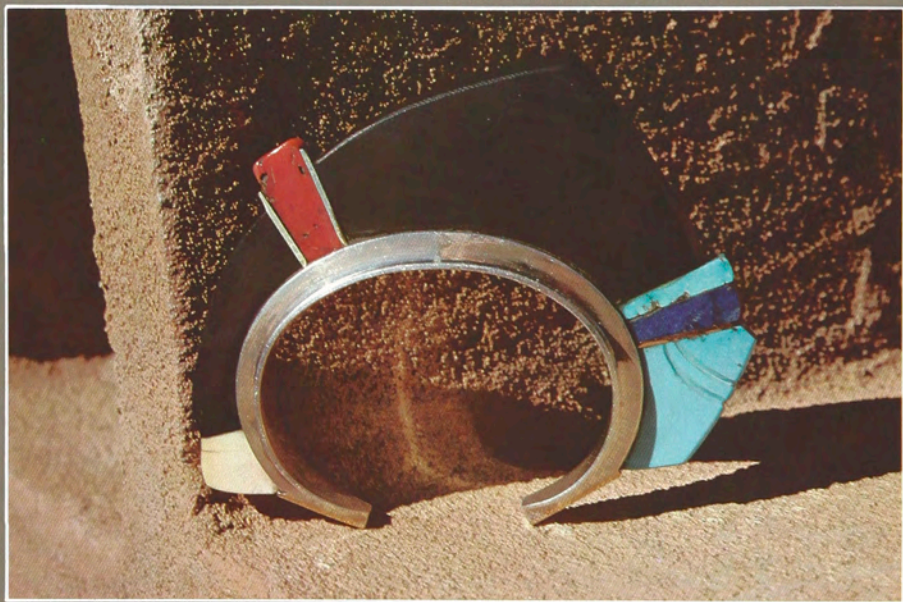
Jonathan Brooks

spiral pillars
photo by oscar baily

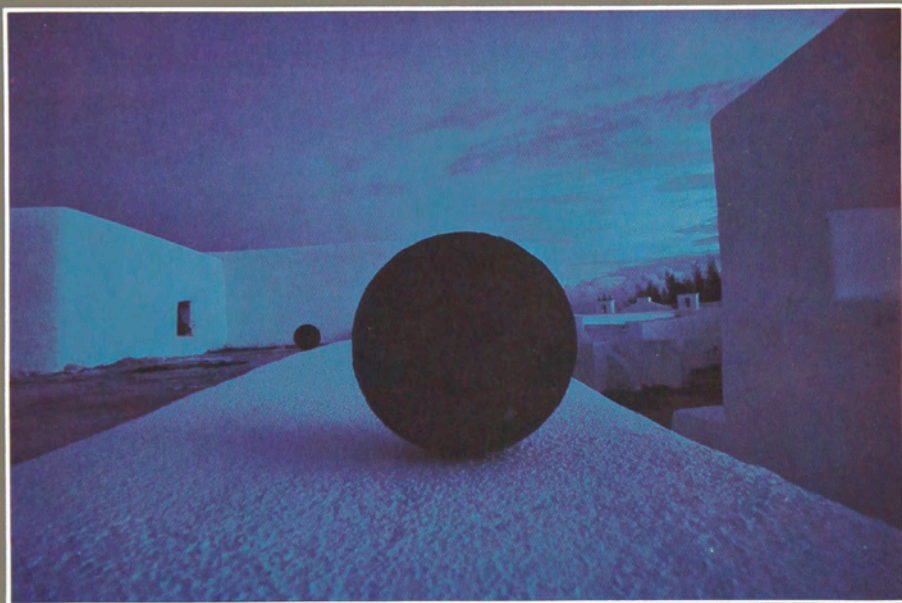


altar — risen christ lutheran church
photo by robert kushner

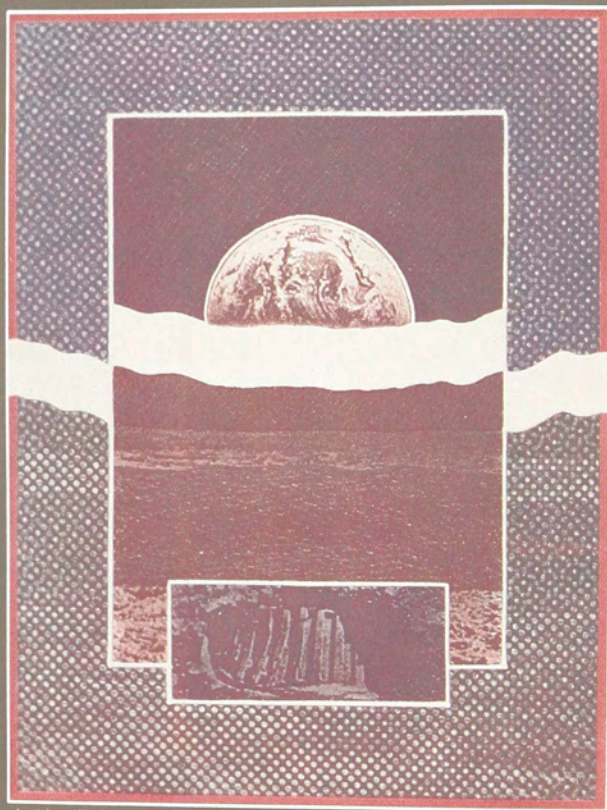
william keyser



charles loloma



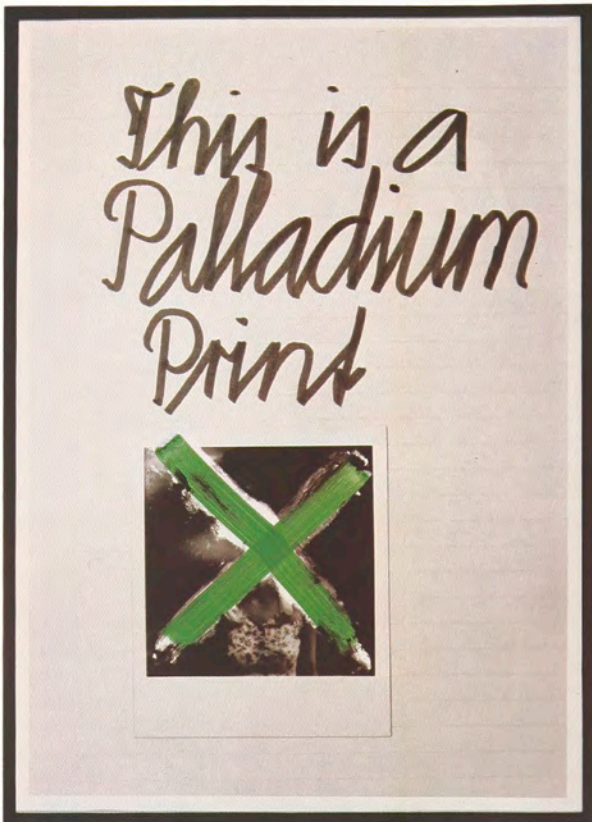
pete turner



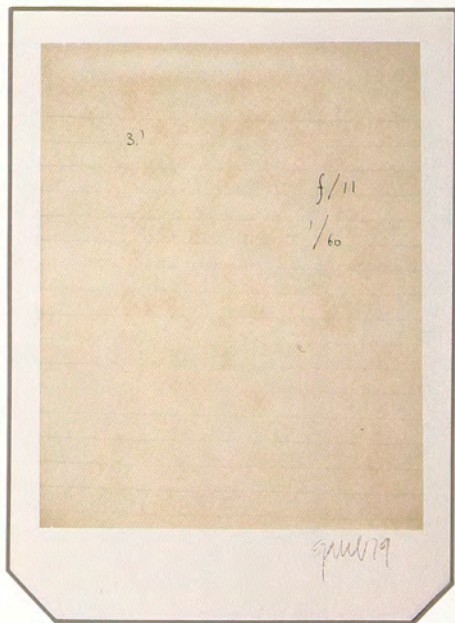
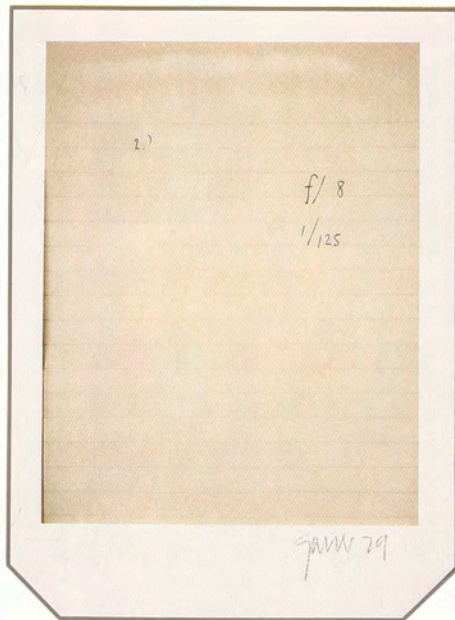
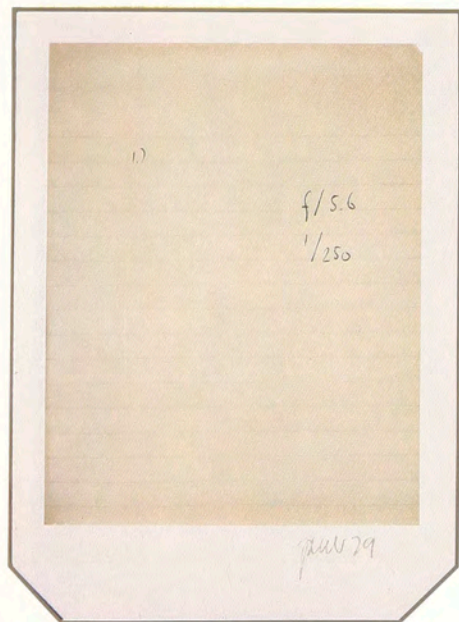
david c. dickinson



ken berard



martin gasser

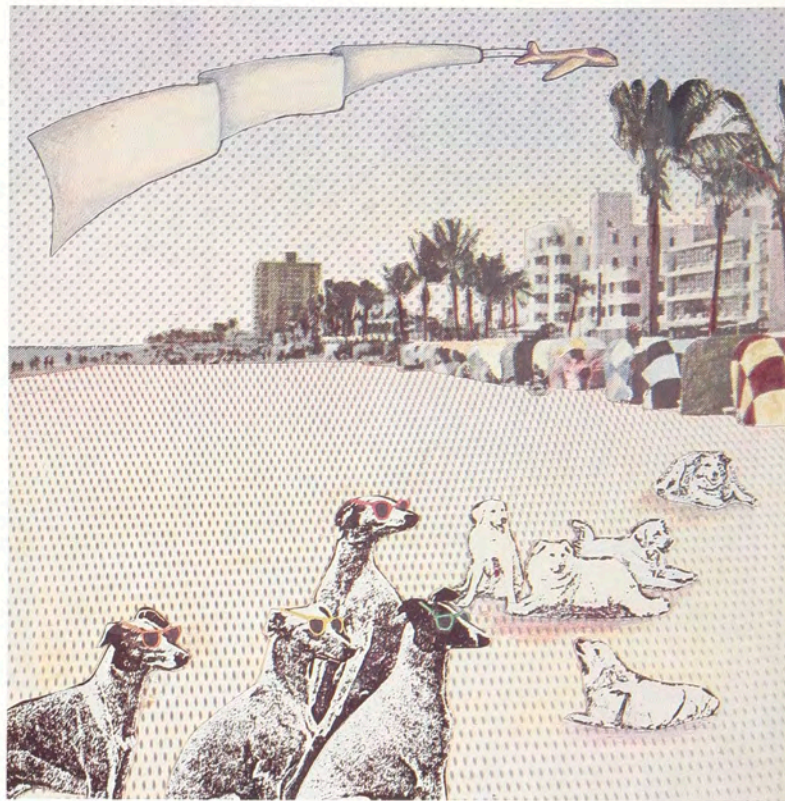




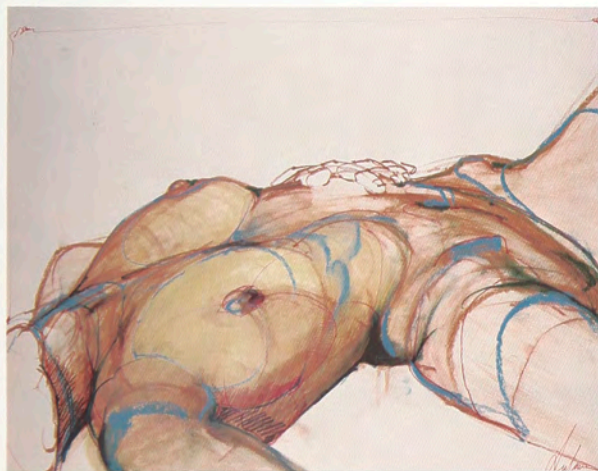
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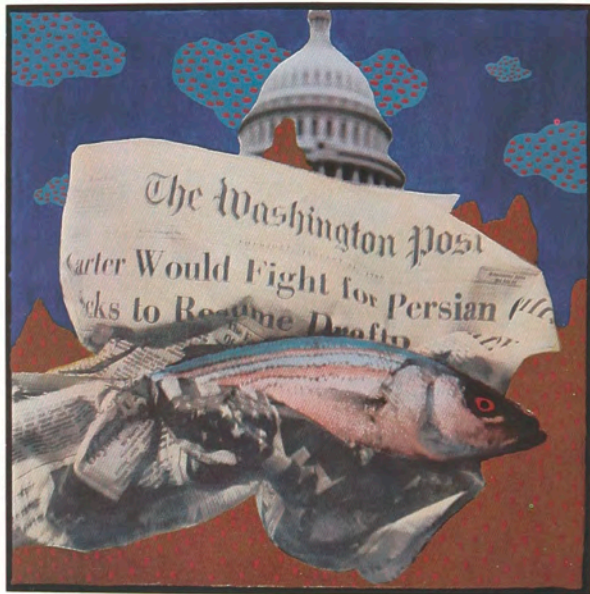
m.m. lurie



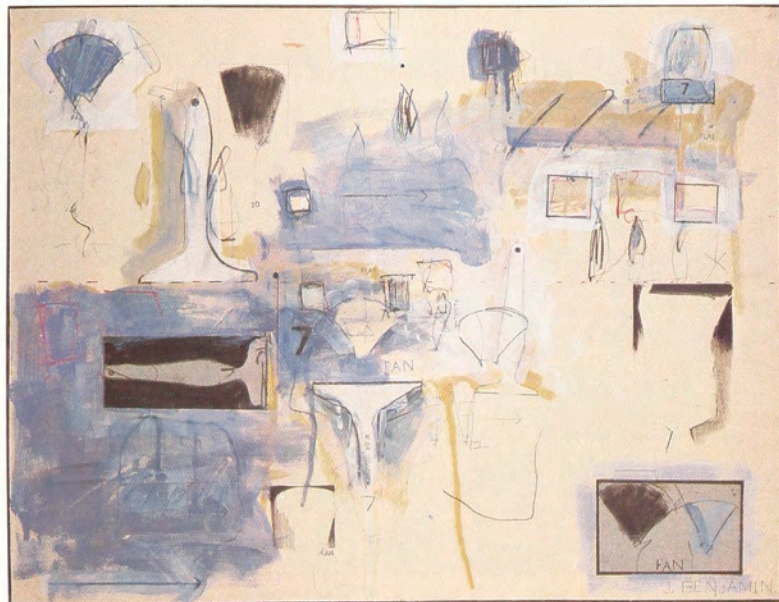
john stephens



sylvana scelsi



d. rickard

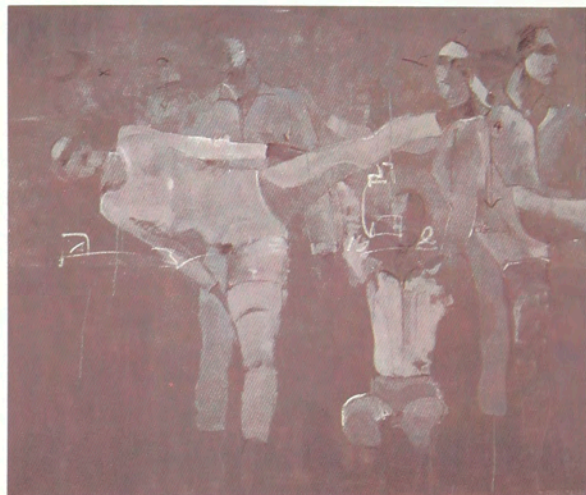


julie benjamin





barbara fox



julie benjamin



jeanne arnold



alan blaustein

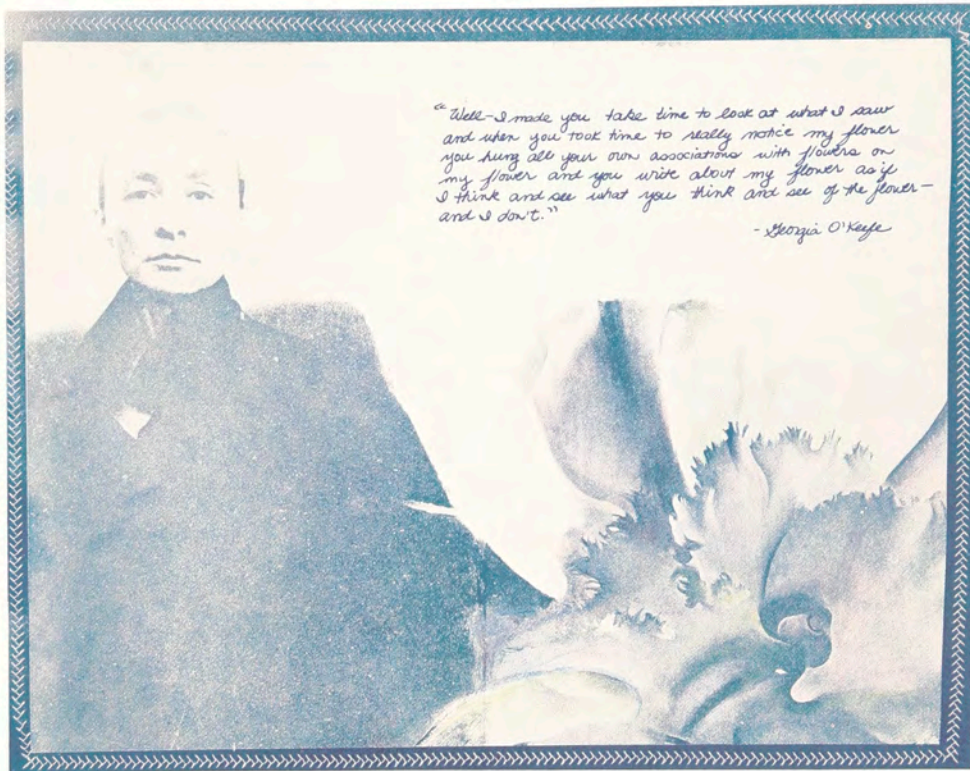




kristen mosbaek



kristen mosbaek



"Well-I made you take time to look at what I saw
and when you took time to really notice my flower
you hung all your own associations with flowers on
my flower and you write about my flower as if
I think and see what you think and see of the flower-
and I don't."

-Georgia O'Keeffe

debra berger



michael kress



rich litchfield

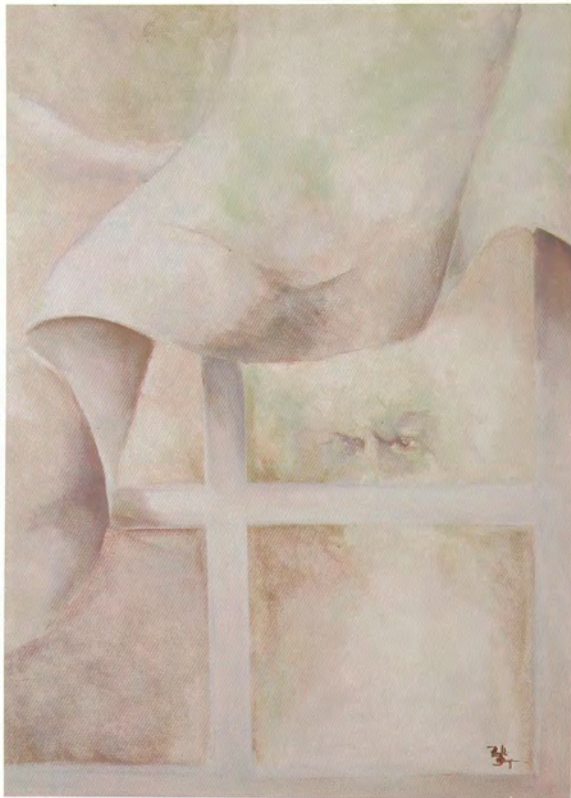


marlin minks





john melczinger



phyllis bryce



alan blaustein



ed ostberg





c. darrell thompson



edith freedman

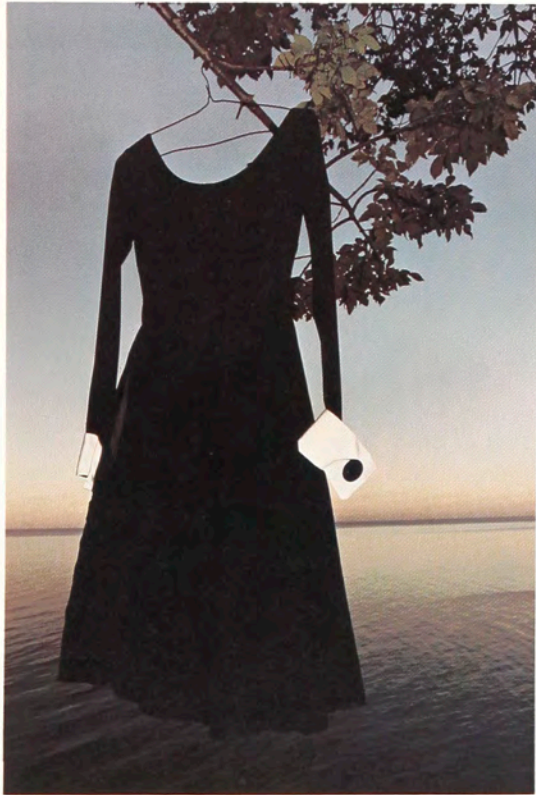


christopher nakis





julio a. de matos

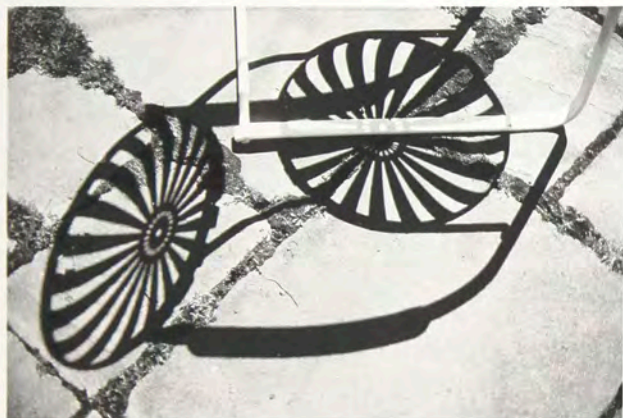


gregory schreck



chris hart





henry sack



kathy plunket



john still

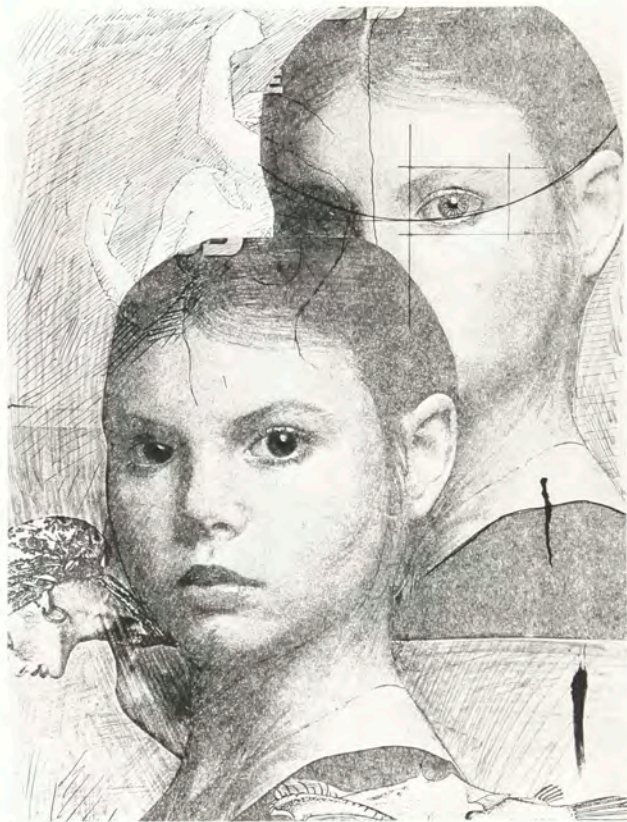


carolyn brogan





kristen mosbaek



jay goldklang



michael guilano





j. michael lesko



paula bronstein



jeff roberson



paula bronstein



david liefer



chip greenberg



frederick berger





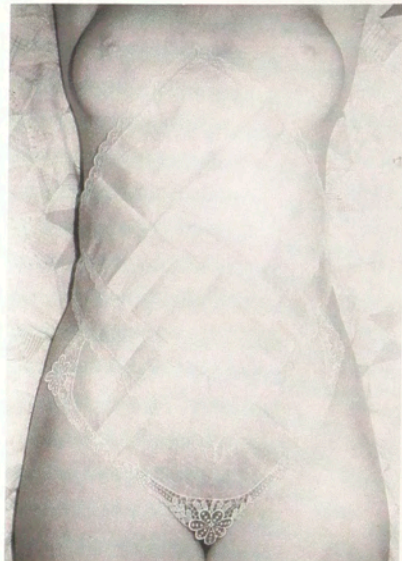
gregory schreck



kevin c. rose



carolyn brogan



marc turkel





perry hambright



john meiczinger

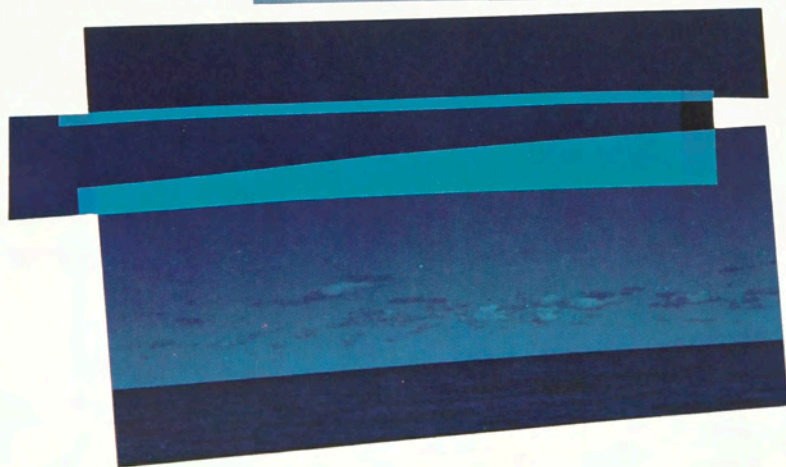
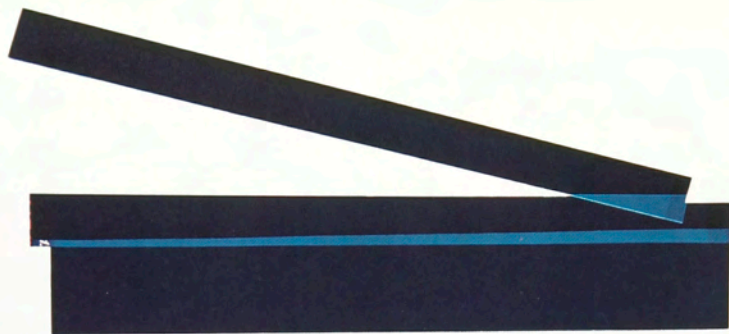


linda perillo



thomas grotta







don gatehouse





thomas grotta



sidonie merkel



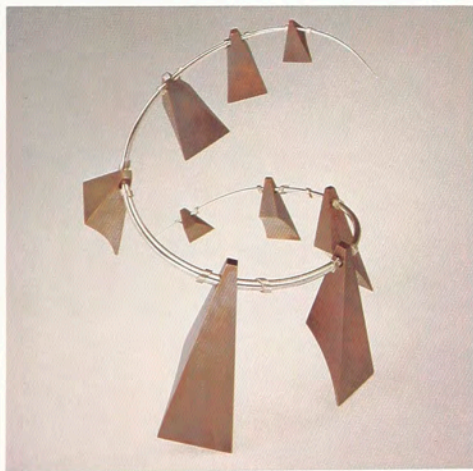
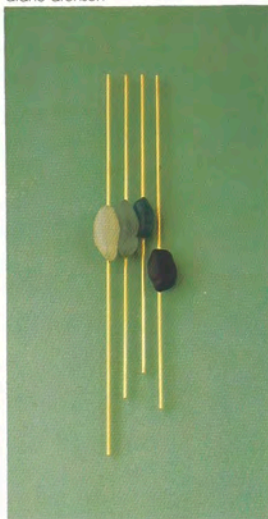
sidonie merkel



sandy enterline



diane aronson



jack rooney

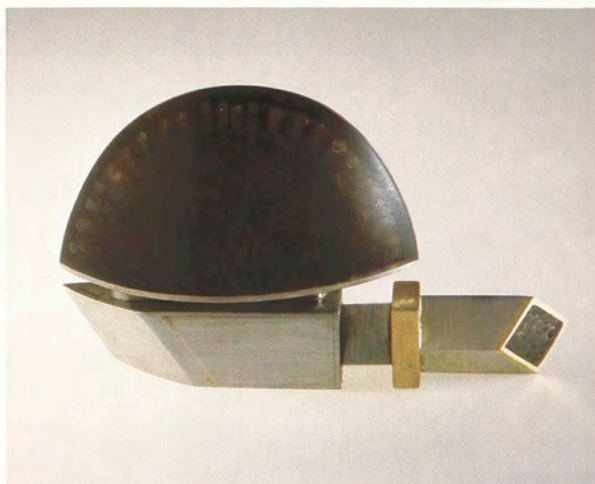


matt west



stefan siegal

donna colebeck



peter handler



william mickle



diane altieri

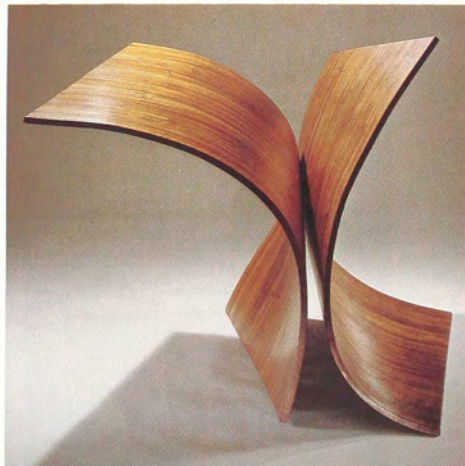


william mickle



norman levitz

jim clark



michael whiteman



michael liedner



ruth cleverdon



tim donihue



wendy maruyama

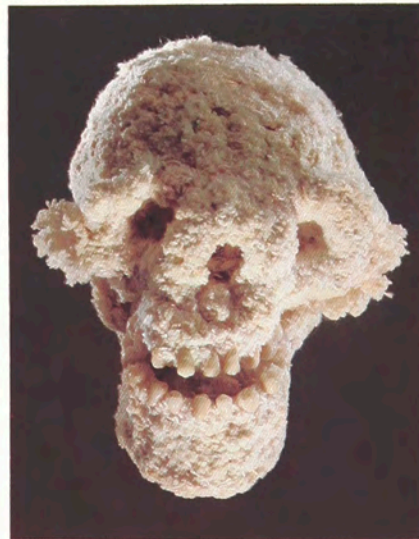


jeff behnke



thomas nelson





ward hartenstein

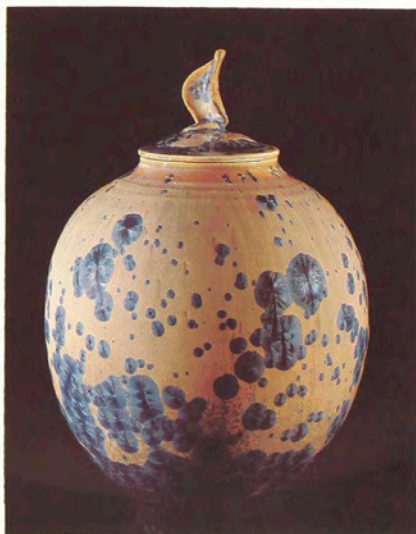
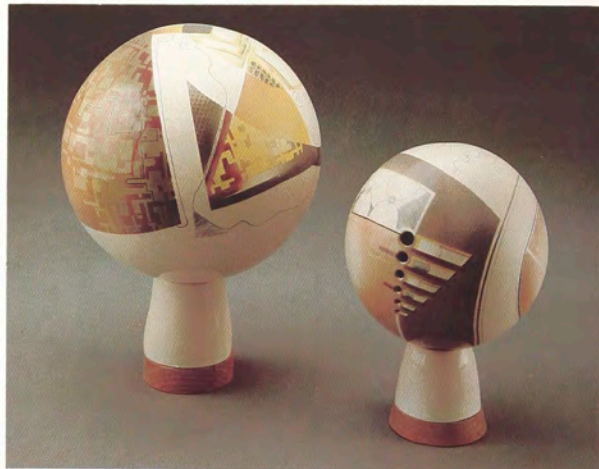


mario petruena

sola olugbile



thomas hubert



sandy sharp

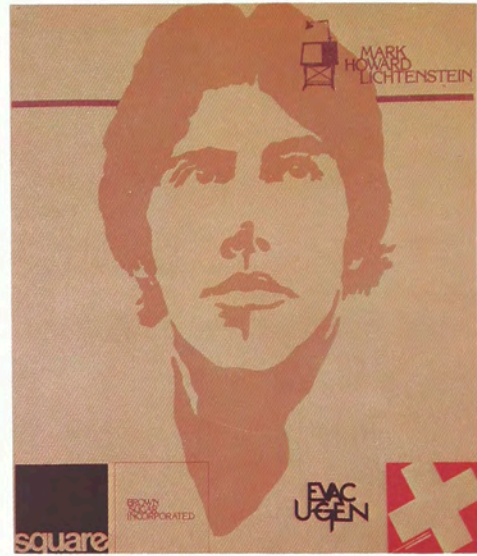


ron garofalo

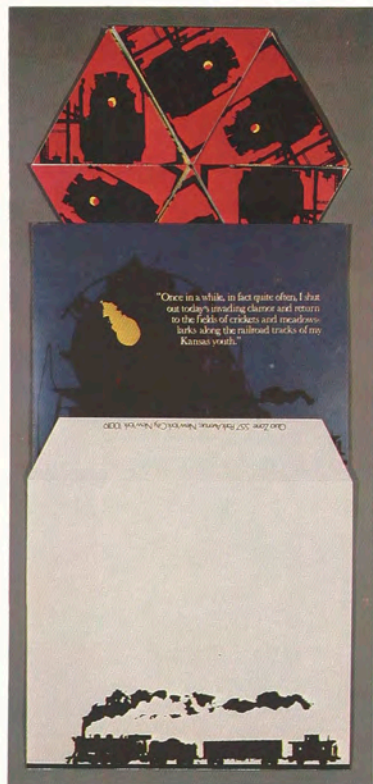




karen lauben



mark lichtenstein



mark lichtenstein

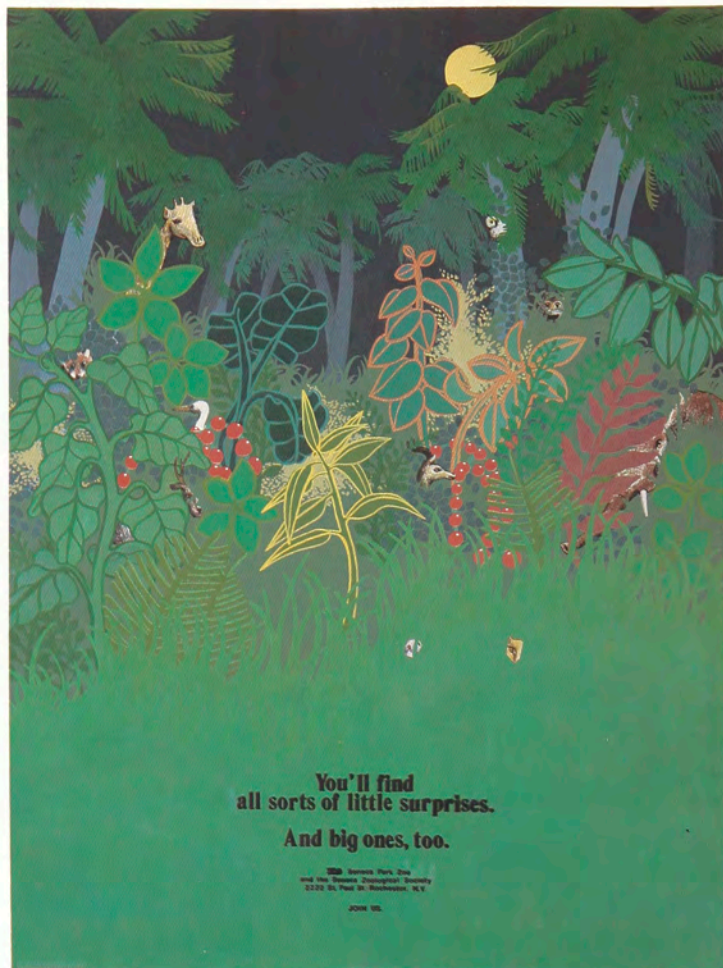


toni schuster





mark-paul serafin

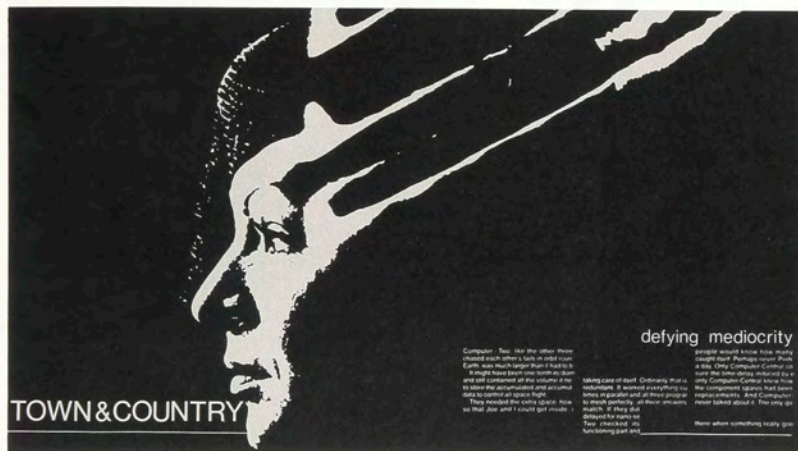


**You'll find
all sorts of little surprises.
And big ones, too.**

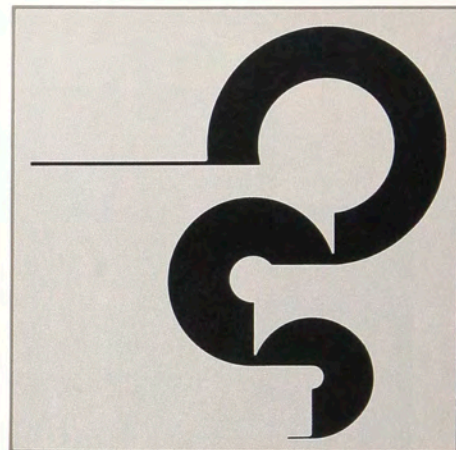
© 1998 Savanna Park Zoo
and the Savanna Zoological Society
2120 St. Paul St., Rochester, N.Y.

JOHN 105

laurie seeley



mark-paul serafin



john meiczinger



Beth Shirey





tommy j. ewasko/raymond burnette iii

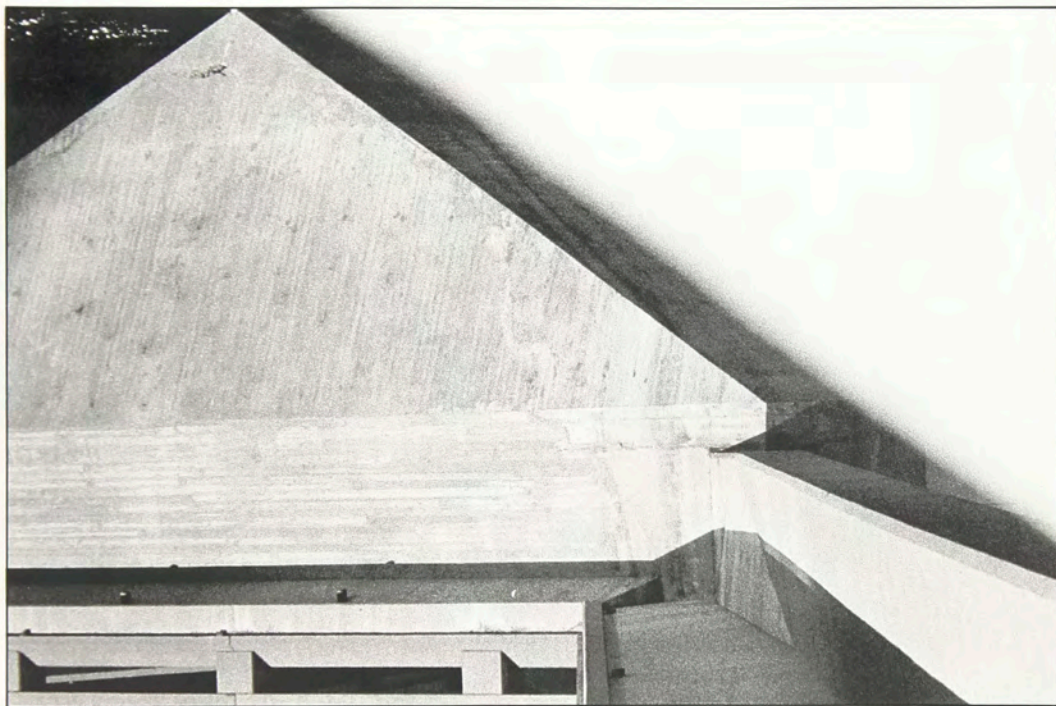


donna burch

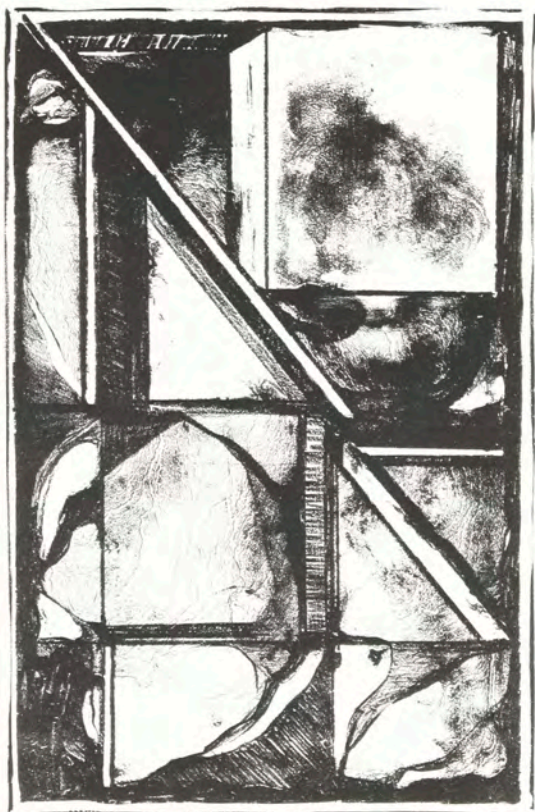


tommy j. ewasko





john stephens



patricia murphy



tim o'meara





joel white



joel white



r. paul skeehan



john still





mark buckelew



r.w. litchfield



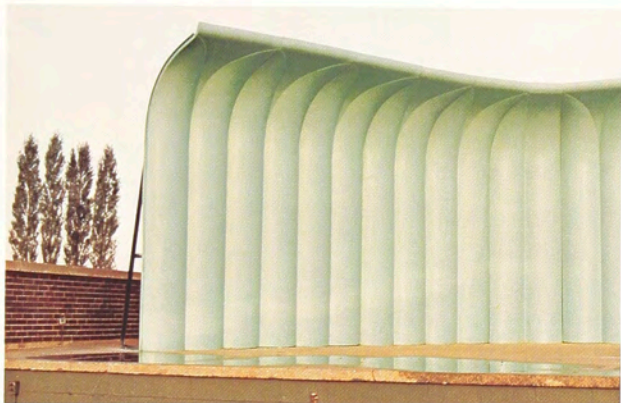
j. michael lesko



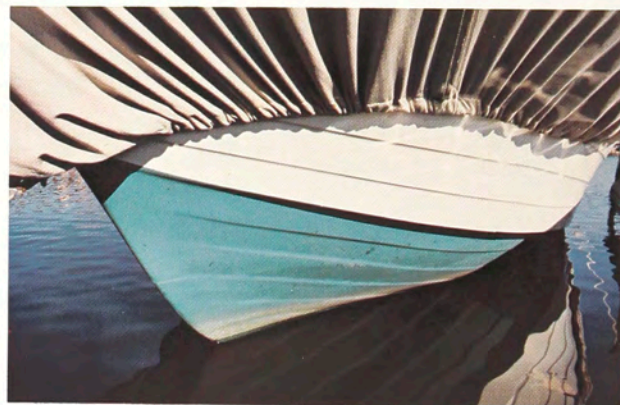
brian healy



richard gray

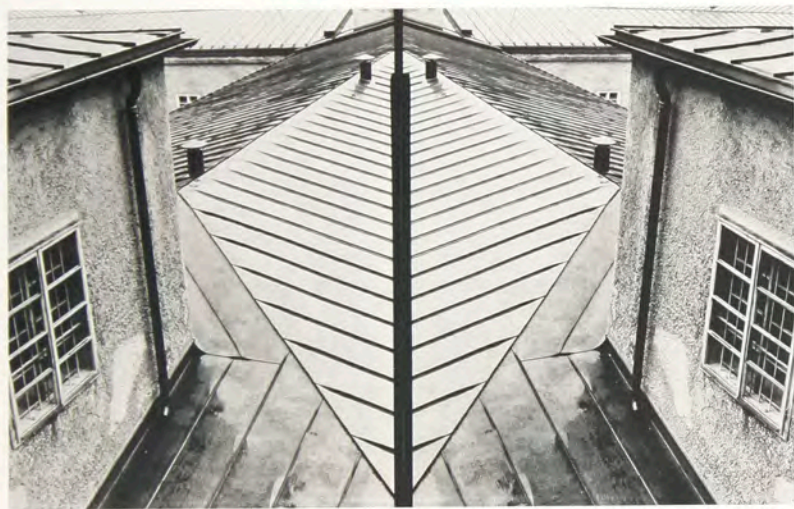


christopher gould



richard gray





andrew crowther



M

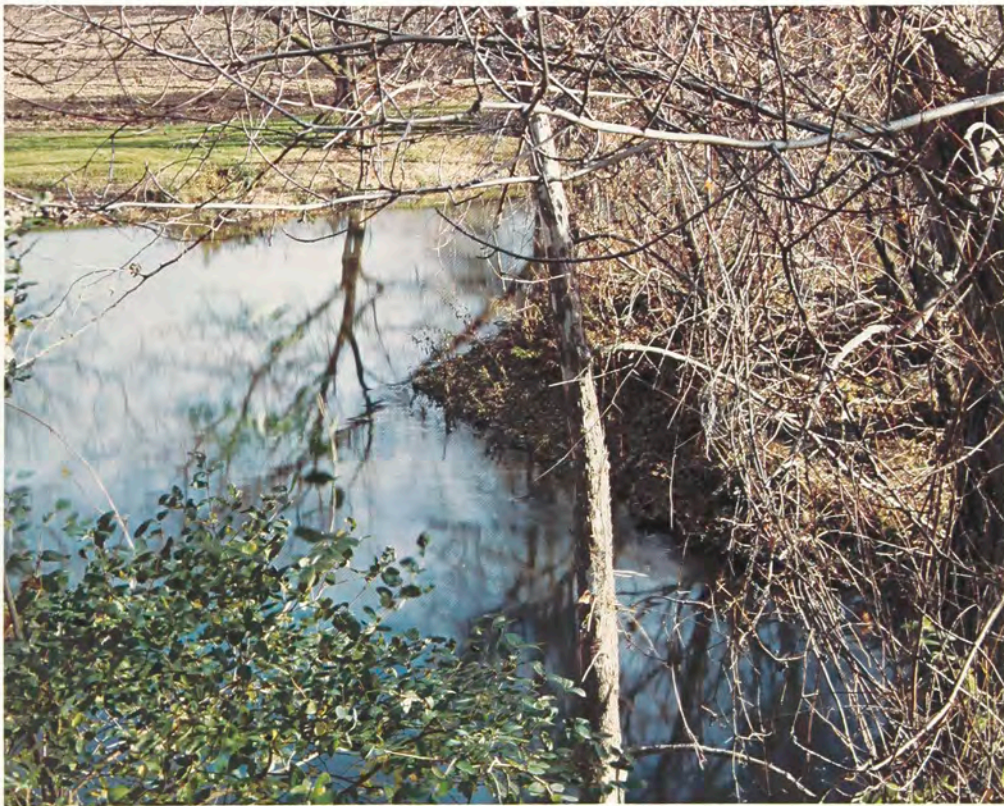
B

mark buckelew



vera elyjiw





nelson vigneaull



stephen small



die matos

The private college which looks to the future in 1980 can see a great many problems. the golden age of higher education of the 1960's has gone forever, and in its place is the prospect of declining enrollments and increasing inflation, which will make parents and students far less willing than they were before to commit tens of thousands of dollars to an education, unless it is manifestly worth it.

a school like rit must therefore examine very carefully what it stands for, and what it wants to achieve. unless it knows the one it won't attain the other. but knowing is not enough. there has to be a creative synthesis between the basic commitments of an institution and its objectives.

r.i.t. has a good inheritance. it has always been concerned with its students, with their careers and with their lives. now is the time to make that count in the future in creative ways. some of these ways are obvious. new, or more refined sources of power are needed. technology is going to have to help us make the remains of our natural resources go further. it must find ways to use the wind, the sun, water, waste and unconventional substances. as an institute of technology it has a particular responsibility to think creatively about these matters.

but r.i.t. has a broader responsibility. however technological the world becomes it remains a place where human beings live, and worry, and rejoice and have needs on a personal level. the technological world is not made more sane, more bearable, more enjoyable by technology alone, but also by a deeper understanding of the nature and purposes of life, the spiritual, the intellectual, the philosophic, the emotional, the aesthetic qualities of human existence are part of the responsibility of r.i.t. to attempt to help its student understand, and see how they are not only related to technology but are what gives meaning to it and everything else.

1901 • phi sigma phi (phi sigma kappa-d)
 1912 • student government (student assoc. student directorate)
 1914 • student (technical)
 1920 • interfraternity council (alpha sigma alpha) (delta sigma phi)
 1922 • women's dorm assoc. (residence hall assoc.) women's athletic assoc.
 1924 • m. i. radio club (amateur radio assoc. amateur radio club)
 1928 • tennis club catholic campus parish
 1931 • sigma pi
 1933 • epaulet magazine's first issue
 1935 • hillel (jewish student organization)
 1936 • modern jazz society (m. jazz ensemble)
 1938 • international student coalition
 1940 • inter varsity student council
 1941 • alpha xi delta sigma beta rho (alpha xi delta sigma phi)
 1942 • photographic society society of photographic scientists & engineers
 1944 • international affairs club (international clubhouse)
 1946 • kappa phi omega station
 1948 • alpha chi sigma (alpha chi sigma)
 1950 • inter organizational housing assoc. christian science organization
 1952 • symposium evening student assoc.
 1954 • american institute of industrial engineers phi kappa phi
 1956 • tau beta pi
 1958 • phi student congress sos student orientation & special programs
 1960 • student safety unit triboia club
 1962 • home student organization packaging club
 1964 • society of automotive engineers
 1966 • phi sigma chi phi sigma sigma sigma girls soccer club
 1968 • sailing club society of women engineers
 1970 • m. i. radio club professional food club
 1972 • free student forum newspaper at the brick turns newspaper
 1974 • phi sigma phi (phi sigma kappa-d)
 1976 • student government (student assoc. student directorate)
 1978 • interfraternity council (alpha sigma alpha) (delta sigma phi)
 1980 • women's dorm assoc. (residence hall assoc.) women's athletic assoc.
 1982 • m. i. radio club (amateur radio assoc. amateur radio club)
 1984 • tennis club catholic campus parish
 1986 • sigma pi
 1988 • epaulet magazine's first issue
 1990 • hillel (jewish student organization)
 1992 • modern jazz society (m. jazz ensemble)
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 2000 • photographic society society of photographic scientists & engineers
 2002 • international affairs club (international clubhouse)
 2004 • kappa phi omega station
 2006 • alpha chi sigma (alpha chi sigma)
 2008 • inter organizational housing assoc. christian science organization
 2010 • symposium evening student assoc.
 2012 • american institute of industrial engineers phi kappa phi
 2014 • tau beta pi
 2016 • phi student congress sos student orientation & special programs
 2018 • student safety unit triboia club
 2020 • home student organization packaging club
 2022 • society of automotive engineers
 2024 • phi sigma chi phi sigma sigma sigma girls soccer club
 2026 • sailing club society of women engineers
 2028 • m. i. radio club professional food club
 2030 • free student forum newspaper at the brick turns newspaper

ACTIVITIES



first wrestling team
1928

The institute students in earlier days looked more formal when they posed for pictures in the yearbook ramikin, the women in long dresses, the men in stiff collars, but appearance is deceptive. the student body was vigorous and resourceful. the first yearbook, of 1912, is an example. it was a popular success, but sales did not cover expenses. to pay off angry creditors and collect funds for the next issue, the students hurriedly organized a halloween carnival which became a social event and a big money maker for years.

from very early there was track, baseball and basketball. the earliest report of a sporting event involving the mechanics institute appeared in november 1902. it described a football game which the reported described "as a funny sort of game." neither team played first class football. later the institute became well known for its wrestling teams.

students were sometimes enlisted to get new students, and were given a tuition rebate for every new student they attracted.

ye olde tea room on spring street was a popular resort during prohibition until it was raided.

during the 50s and 60s, spring weekend was a major event which turned downtown rochester into a carnival of monsters and mythological creatures. in the following years, students devoted a lot of their time to anti-war rallies. the situation at rit after the kent state, jackson state, cambodian incidents was as disturbed as it has ever been in the institute's history. later, the students poured their energies into the free university.

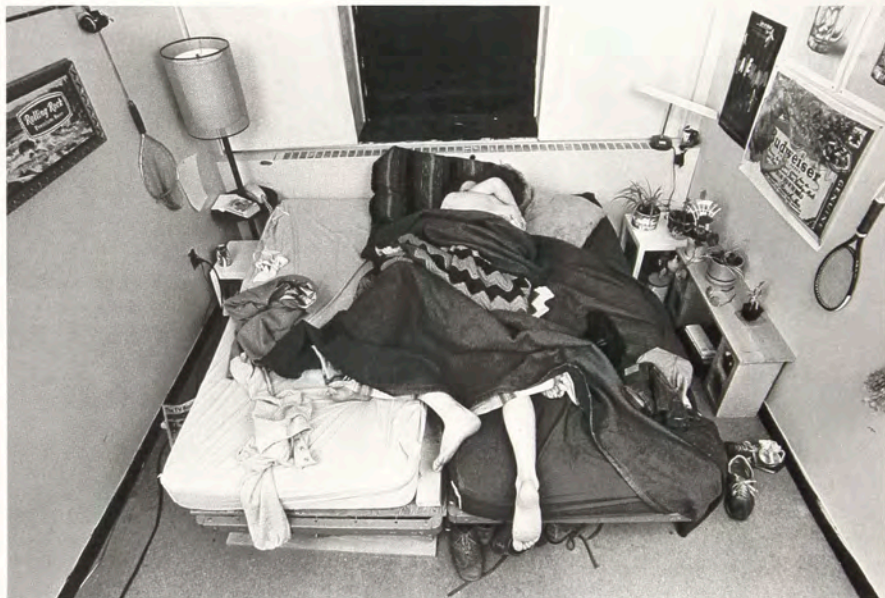
Nowadays, perhaps, the main activity is work, or worrying about it. professional requirements make heavy demands on students' time. this was noted by the most recent middle states report, 1978, which implied that not enough time was allowed for students to do other things.

nevertheless, as this year's techmila shows, there are a great number of student activities with academic work seemingly only a small cloud on the horizon.

student orientation is a large scale endeavor requiring months of preparation by students to help new students in the fall. the nttd theatre puts on several productions a year. swimming, track, baseball, basketball, wrestling, tennis, lacrosse and other sports, but not football, are a major part of many students' lives. the rit jazz ensemble gives all too rare performances, and there is a choral group. a student literary magazine, symposium, with three issues, looks like surviving longer than its predecessors. sororities and fraternities are active and enjoyable, but not the dominant presence they once had been.

with the new campus no longer new, many students have discovered that it is more than its buildings and the quarter of a mile to the dorms. There are nature trails in the woods where the hiker can find wild flowers during the spring. the open fields are good places for cross country skiing in winter and jogging in summer.

one of the most exciting activities is commencement, when the campus is festooned with flags and balloons, and bands play in various parts, and parents and friends and new graduates move in and out of the six convocations. its a fine ending to the school year.



geiger

HALLOWEEN



geiger



geiger

geiger



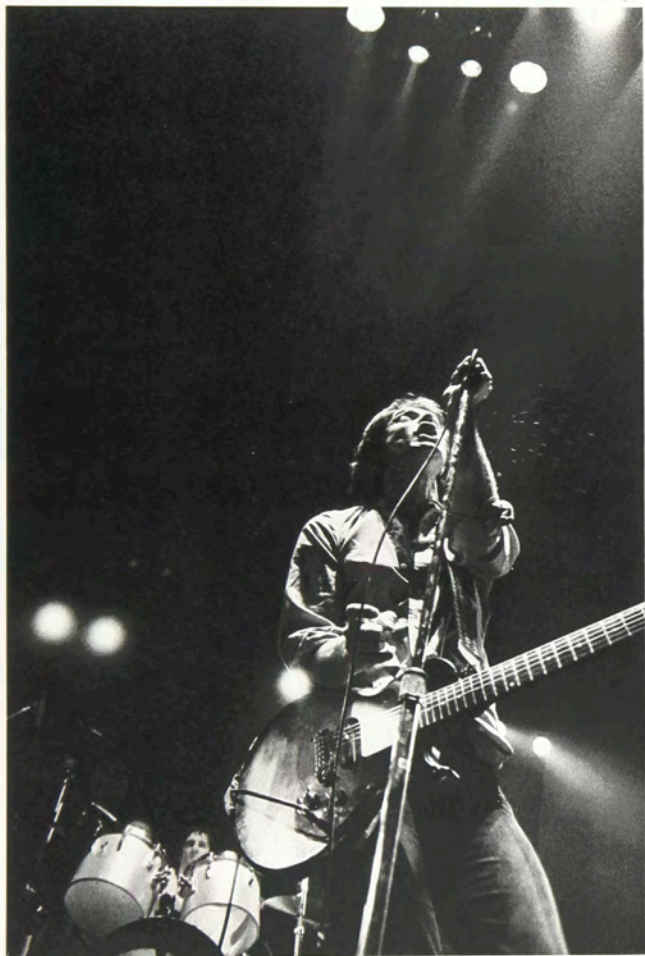


reilly



reilly





the kinks & steve forbert

MUSIC
MUSIC
MUSIC



ryan

merle saunders & judith lander



groff



pfleider



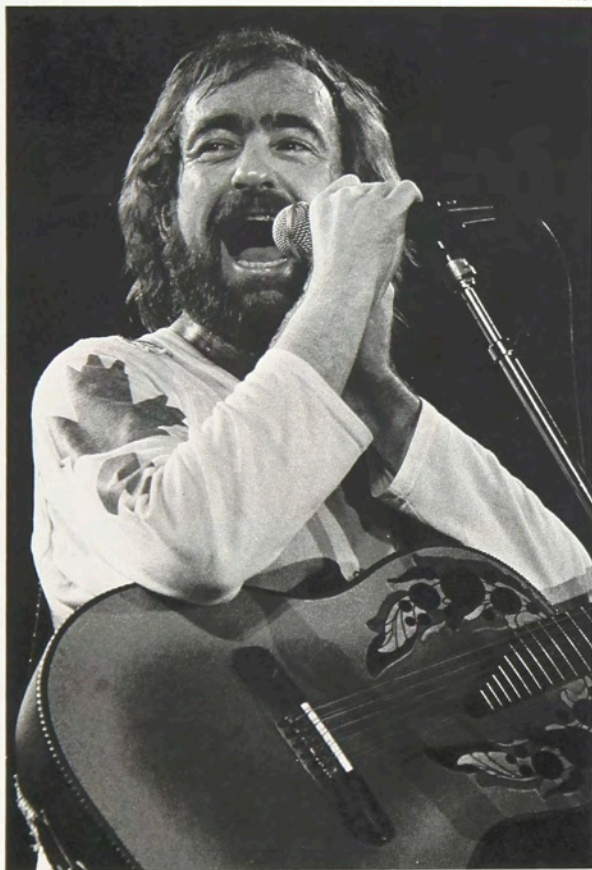
rit jazz ensemble

pfleider



pfleider





ripps



dave mason & commander cody



willie



stephens

the good rats



stephens



stephens



stephens





trent arterberry

willot

ONE NIGHT STANDS



berard



second city
comedy touring group

ripps



bronstein



"grease"

bronstein



rectanis



rectanis

loco-motion vaudeville circus

rectanis



reilly

"one flew over the cuckoo's nest"



reilly



hauser
nancy hauser dance company



hauser



AN EVENING WITH THE HARTFORD BALLET



kraska



schwarz



schwarz



johnson



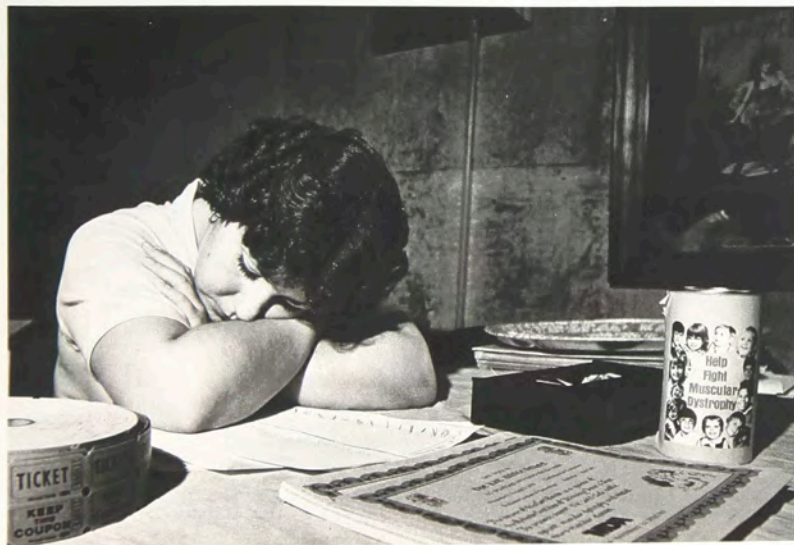
schwarz

johnson





DANCE MARATHON FOR MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY



geiger



geiger

ripps



geiger



colingo



Joe garagiola called it one of the major sports events of the 1970's. it was the story of a coast-to-coast run by a 12 man team, from rit. it captured the imagination of a nation and set a new world record.

the run began on november 22, 1979 in santa monica, california. the team, led by coach peter todd, crossed 13 states and the district of columbia for a total of 2,846.5 miles. each runner ran a two mile leg and then ate, rested, slept or drove for 2½ hours. this 24 hour routine continued for 14 days until the team reached annapolis, maryland on december 6.

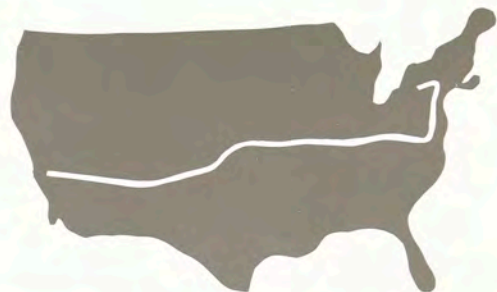
coach todd called the transcontinental odyssey a long-time dream. the team trained for the event by running 20 miles a day during season. psychologically up to the challenge, aching muscles and the intermittent eating-sleeping cycles began to take their toll about five days into the run. it took about a week for the team to become comfortable with the routine.

pain and fatigue were all forgotten when the team arrived at the capitol in washington, d.c. the actual record was broken when the runners, wet from pouring rain, dipped the baton in the waters of the chesapeake to the cheers of the naval academy.

on december 10, thousands lined the streets of rochester to welcome the victorious team. after a brief downtown ceremony, the team headed for the rit campus to the most rousing welcome in campus history. four thousand students, faculty and parents cheered their return. they waved orange pennants and showered applause on the victorious runners.

medals, hot showers, and an appearance on the today show followed their triumphant return. perhaps the inscription on the slightly battered baton carried on the epic run tells the story best: "rit — 150th anniversary, transcontinental relay — november 22, 1979 to december 10, 1979."

THE FABULOUS FEAT FEET



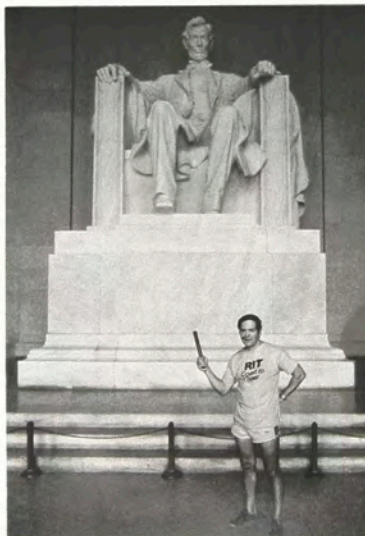
miller



3600 Miles



reilly



reilly



reilly

stephens



wilg



schwartz



5 groffo

6 rally

RIT McClure Scholars



7 cogie



8 weisler

- 1 kenny loggins concert
- 2 martial arts display
- 3 juggling exhibition
- 4 international buffet
- 5 international buffet

- 6 mcclure baby scholarships
- 7 sunshine and company
- 8 alumni art exhibit
- 9 mcclure baby scholarships.



9 edens

Marking a major milestone in educational history, rit officially began its 150th anniversary celebration with a convocation and the inauguration of president m. richard rose. the celebration weekend of october 18-20, 1979 was the most memorable in the history of the institute. events began with ntid's building designation ceremony. keynote speakers were lady bird johnson and new york governor hugh l. carey.

momentum gathered with the appearance of bob hope at the frank ritter memorial ice arena. the celebration weekend also featured jim mckay of abc-tv, singer kenny loggins and rit's own talented song and sign group "sunshine and company".

among the festivities were continuing events such as martial arts displays, jugglers and art and photo exhibits. colorful decorations filled the union and ice arena. tantalizing aromas and elaborately dressed entertainers greeted 500 guests at an international buffet on october 20th. this event underscored rit's commitment to its international students' community.

a particularly unique celebration event was the mcclure baby scholarship fund. 150 babies born on june 12, 1979 were chosen to receive \$1,500. scholarships to be awarded upon acceptance to rit in 1997.

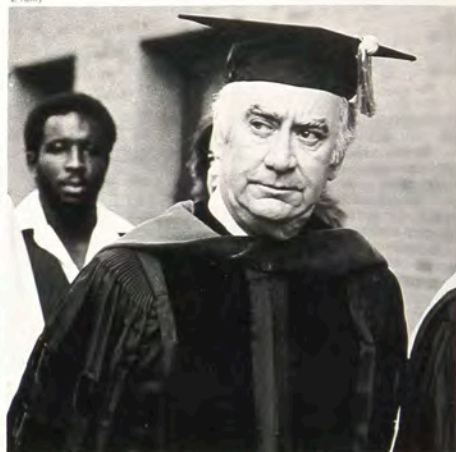
november marked the conclusion of a successful six-year, \$42 million anniversary campaign. board members, alumni, donors, faculty and staff attended the gala evening.

but the story that received the most attention during the anniversary year was that of 12 runners and their coach who broke the world record for the fastest time in a cross-country run. leaving los angeles on thanksgiving day, the runners ended their transcontinental run at annapolis, maryland in 14 days, 4 hours and 8 minutes. they received a rousing welcome from the rochester community and rit upon their victorious return.



1 miller

2 reilly



3 groff



4 reilly

JOCKS

The year 1979-1980 will go down as one of the most successful in the history of intercollegiate athletics at r.i.t.

It was an exciting year, highlighted by the basketball team's fourth victory in the Lincoln first tournament, the men's hockey team advanced to the ECAC playoffs and it was the best season ever for the lacrosse team.

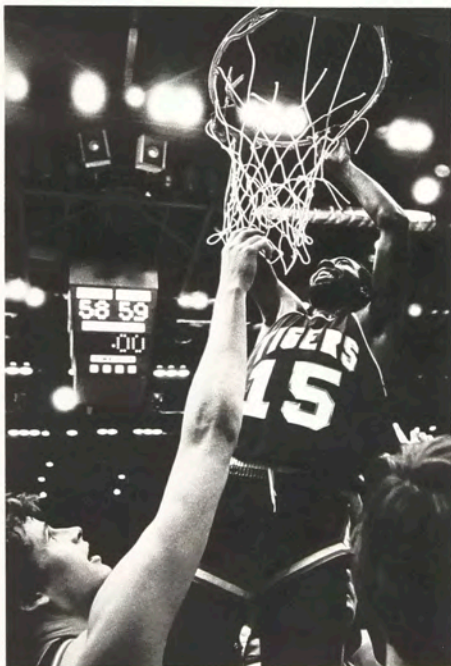
There were significant personnel and program changes. Bill Carey resigned as athletic director and Lou Spiotto, former football coach, was named acting director of athletics. Bill Nelson, basketball assistant for 11 seasons, was elevated to the varsity cage position. In a major step toward upgrading the quality of athletics at the Institute, R.I.T. moved its men's hockey program to Division II of the Eastern College Athletic Conference.

With increased emphasis on intramural activities and club sports, former hockey coach Daryl Sullivan takes over as coordinator. He replaces A. Stephen Walls who suffered a fatal heart attack in late January. Not every athlete is on a team. Physical fitness and involvement through the various intramural programs and physical education classes is an integral part of the athletic program at R.I.T.

Many outstanding athletes leave a proud legacy. Other hard-working athletes, plus a devoted coaching staff dedicated toward promoting the Institute through competition, remain. But sports at R.I.T. is more than any one winning team. The track team with its world record-breaking accomplishment in November perhaps best exemplifies the spirit of sports at R.I.T. — participation, endurance, enjoyment and eventual success.



berard

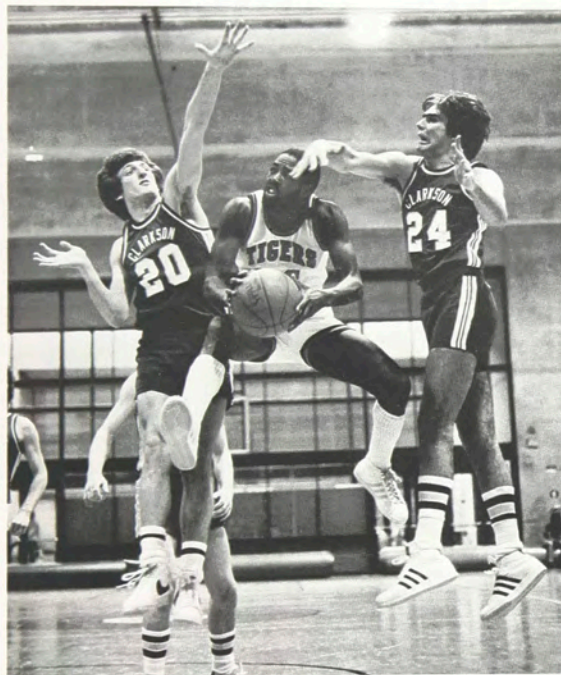


geiger



schwarz





willet



geiger



mariano



kraska



schwarz



schwarz



schwarz



schwarz



ryan

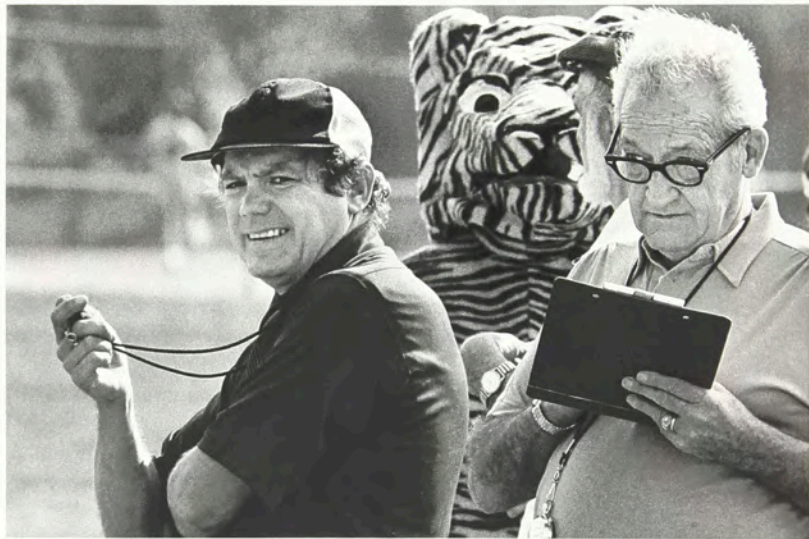




clark



grotta



clark

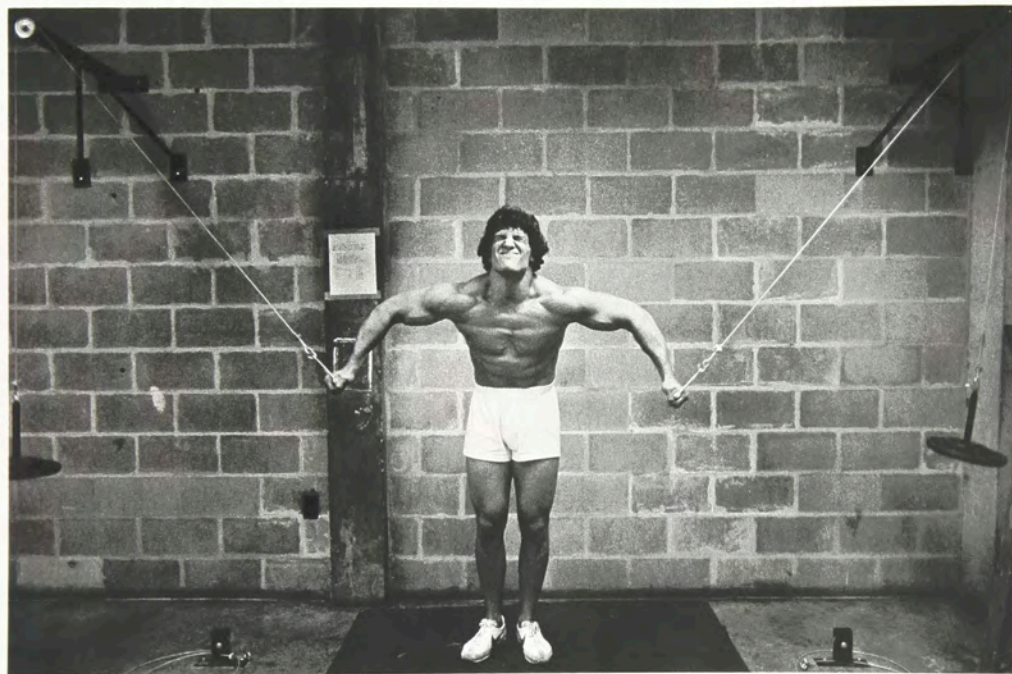


schwarz



krasko





schwarz



ryan

schwarz



schwarz



schwarz





schwarz

schwarz



schwarz

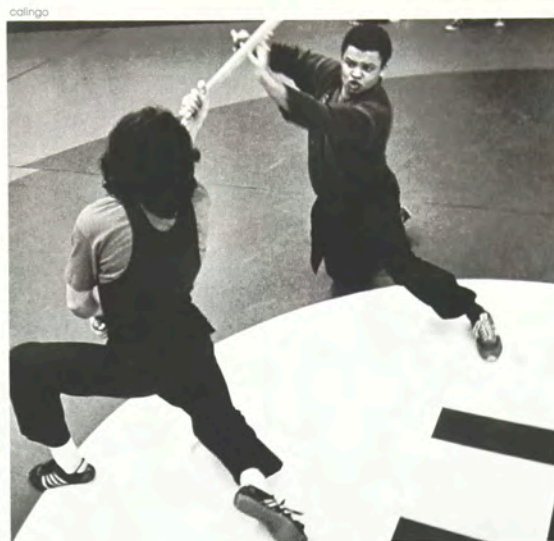


gänger





groff



kraska



schwarz



KROSKO





Kennedy



kennedy



duchesne



kennedy

duchaine



schwarz



ryan



geiger





pfeifer

groff



duchesne



duchesne



clark





gratia



mariano



ryan



mariano



geiger





groffa

groffa



groffa



groffa

The reserve officers' training corps detachment at rit was established in 1969. it has commissioned officers every year since 1971. rotc courses have been opened to women since 1973, and includes students from every academic area in the institute.

today rotc is both academic course and social program. annual social events include the dining-in and the spring military ball. cadets participate in the soc move-in, parachute and air assault demonstrations for brick day, and various types of demonstrations during freshman orientation week. training for the program includes classroom instruction, lab practicums and weekend training exercises.

graduates of rit are working in officer positions including command of a military police unit in hawaii, writing computer programs in north carolina, and commanding a tank unit in germany.

airborne and air assault (helicopter) training are available to cadets in the scholarship program and the upper division of rotc. action portions of the rotc program include rappelling helicopter rappelling, open to those who are air assault qualified, and various ranger activities.

the department has cross-country ski equipment, and conducts rafting exercises in the fall. a winter survival training course is presently being prepared.

the rotc program includes an annual trip to fort drum, new york. usually held in april, this exercise is taken as a final preparation for the advanced camp. the advanced camp at fort bragg, north carolina, compares thousands of cadets annually, from all schools on the eastern seaboard of the united states.



groff

ROTC



groff



kraska





berard



ripps

OUT OF CLASS



clark



fischer



dusheine



synder



rpps



gotta



feicher



berard



geiger



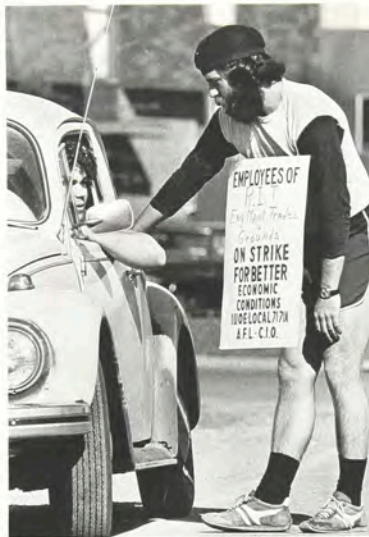
ripps



skeehan

FIRST UNION STRIKE

griger



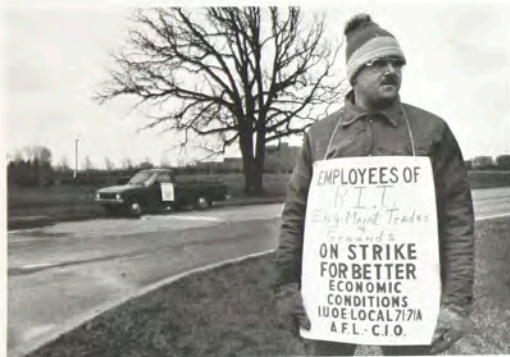
On april 14, 1980, members of local 71 of the international union of operating engineers went on strike at r.i.t. this event caused the immediate shut down of most of the heating, hot water and ventilation systems on campus. the union, formed by a vote in december of 1979, includes operating engineers, tradesmen and grounds maintenance. prior to the strike, they had been negotiating with the administration for over four months. major points of contention were wages and the establishment of a satisfactory employee evaluation system.

with the immediate effect of no hot water in dormitories and dining halls, many people were uncomfortable. the regional transit service buses cancelled on-campus pick ups and honored the strikers' picket lines. the institute recruited outside contractors to restore the heating and hot water services.

tom fiorucci, business agent for local 71, believed that rit's treatment of the workers showed a lack of consideration. in his opinion, the administration had made no serious attempt to settle the problem before the strike. further, according to mr. fiorucci, a major obstacle to settlement was rit's lack of experience in dealing with unions. local 71 is the first union to organize at r.i.t. and the april strike was the institute's first experience in dealing with unhappy union members. it was the union's contention that many jobs allocated to outside contractors could well be handled by union members. this would result in savings for the institute.

initially, student reaction to the strike was very negative. however, as the issues became clarified, students displayed sympathy to the strikers' cause. robert schott, president of the residence halls association, reported that he received a mixed feedback from students regarding the strike situation. most people simply wanted their hot water back.

232



skeehan



schwarz

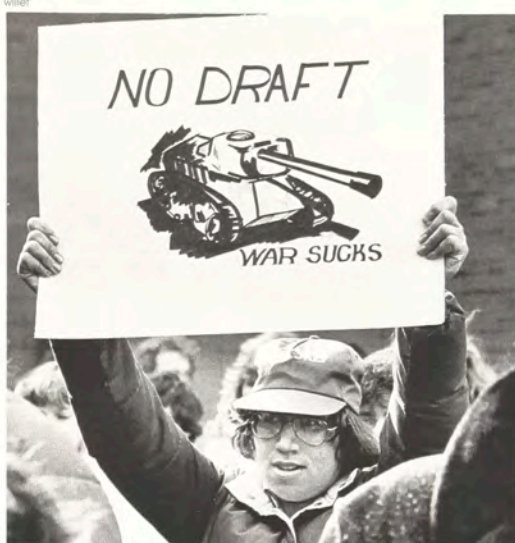
To many observers, it looked like a replay of the '60's. This time, though, there was no war. the protests were aimed at the registration for the draft.

on a sunny afternoon in rochester (a phenomenon in itself), more than two hundred people gathered in front of the college union for an anti-draft rally. sponsored by the r.i.t. branch of the rochester coalition against the draft, the rally evoked a varied attendance. political campus factions from every direction were represented. most espoused a variety of philosophical reasons for their opposition to the draft.

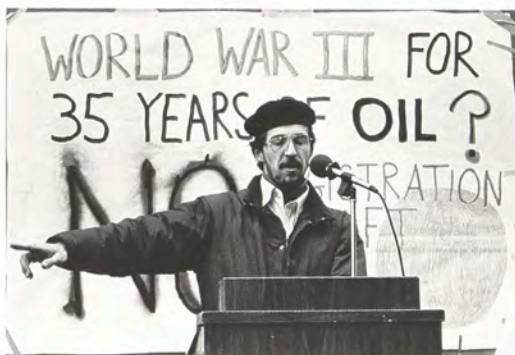
among the speakers were lew brown, leader of the r.i.t. branch of road, chris hinds, student directorate representative-at-large, and representatives of the worker's world party, young against war and fascism, and the genesee valley peach comalition. james westbrook, a fourth year civil technology major, spoke out in favor of the draft registration. he was only one of many pro-draft supporters present at the rally.

emotions ran high as the day progressed, and both pro and con arguments became extremely vehement and illogical. claims, counter-claims, accusations and retorts continued to grow.

not a single issue was resolved. nobody changed anyone's mind. perhaps it was not the sixties ... but then, under the circumstances, it was the best this small group of r.i.t. students could do ... under the circumstances.



ANTI-DRAFT RALLY



willif



schwarz



THE MEDIA



ryan



ryan



reilly

Student publications are varied and offer participants an experience unmatched in any classroom. they inform and entertain and they reflect the student population.

the reporter magazine is a weekly newsmagazine. it is staffed entirely by students. editorial, business and production facilities are located in the basement of the college-alumni union. the staff handles the production from writing the stories to preparing the camera-ready copy for printing. printed on campus through special arrangement with the graphic arts research center, the reporter is not funded through any student government fees. this frees the magazine from any political pressure.

the symposium is a student literary magazine. it is funded by the college activities board and is published twice each year. distributed free to the rit community, it contains prose, poetry, art and photography produced by rit students, faculty and staff.

as the brick turns is funded by the student directorate. it is an outlet for student opinion regarding school policies, administration problems, and various campus events.

the free student forum and the observing eye are two new publications to the rit campus. the former, published by the student action committee seeks to present progressive views and information, while the latter reserves the right of final decision regarding censorship of its bi-weekly publication.



SYMPOSIUM



WAR SUCKS

clark

PORTER

October 12, 1979

A Wild Weekend
At Watkins Glen

FREE STUDENT FORUM
RIT STUDENT ACTION COMMITTEE 2

at Draft Registration Now!

FOR

the
observing
eye

Passover Holiday

All The News That's
Worth Observing
Volume 4 No. 7
April 10, 1980

as the turns

Good Luck RIT Graduates
Looking Back

REPORT
Greeks:
Struggling
With
Their Future

September 28, 1979

WITR 89.7 FM

witr is an am/fm radio station run by rit students. the am operation serves as a training ground for disc jockeys and broadcasts only on the campus. the fm broadcasting is licensed by the fcc as a non-commercial, educational station.

witr has operated for 18 years with two major goals: 1) to provide a programming service to the rit community 2) to provide a training ground for all participating students. approximately 65 students compose the staff at the station. student members have the opportunity through the news and public information departments to work closely with many offices at rit.

Student Television Systems

in 1973, several students produced a weekly news and variety television show. thus the student television systems was born. sts has developed into a weekly programming schedule of over 30 hours including student productions, professionally produced programs and a new agreement with other college stations through out new york state to circulate student films. sts is now a viable student medium and major student organization.

this year has seen sts play an important part in the formation of the new york student television network. in the past, sts alumni have gone to virtually all of the local media.

continued active participation in the rit community as a student medium is a major goal of the program. the development of involvement and active participation is a natural by-product of the sts association.



ripps

ripps





grotto



willat



grotto



pleifer

BRICK DAY



grotta



grotta



grotta



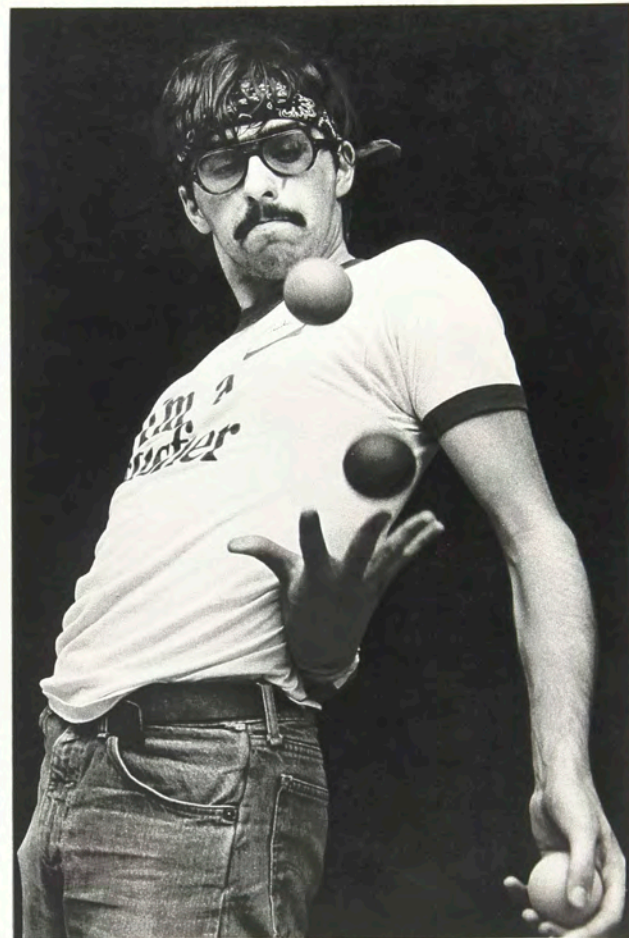
ANNUAL SPRING JUGGLE-IN



groffo



groffo



schwarz

Each spring all rit jugglers meet to share ideas, attend workshops, and be entertained by guest jugglers. the spring juggle-in, modeled after the international jugglers association convention is held annually.

at the spring juggle-in, workshops in diabolo, devil sticks, hat manipulation and unicycling are offered. this gives rit students an opportunity to see the more unusual juggling props and other related juggling circus arts.

every spring bill dietrich and the buffalo juggling club come to share their techniques. other special attractions are also featured for the event.

the primary goal of juggle-in day is for rit students to forget about their troubles for a few hours. throughout the day, students come to the gym, forget about their cares and also learn a bit more about the art of juggling.

it was four years ago when the juggling program was first proposed to bruce proper, director of physical education at r.i.t. through his efforts, the program got underway. we began with approximately 40 students and a great deal of enthusiasm. today there are over 225 students in each quarter. the level of maturity and achievement has increased tremendously with each passing year.

why do rit students like to juggle? reasons are legion. "it's fun, relaxing, entertaining, challenging, and also competitive". it aids in concentration, builds confidence, develops eye-hand coordination, creativity and motor reflexes. Whatever the individual reason, juggling seems to relax the tensions and anxieties experienced in college life.

whether the student accomplishes a great deal, or a very little, by attempting the seemingly impossible, they will become better human beings.

groff



pfeiler



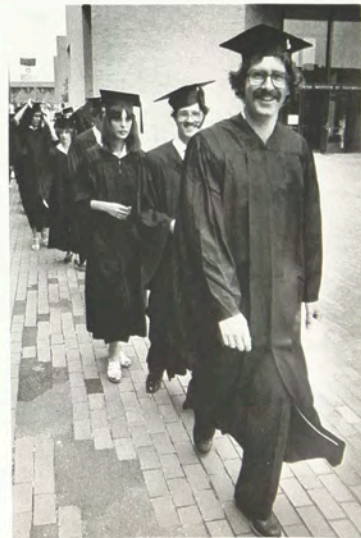
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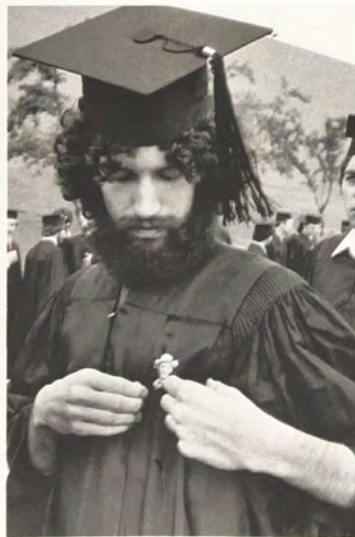
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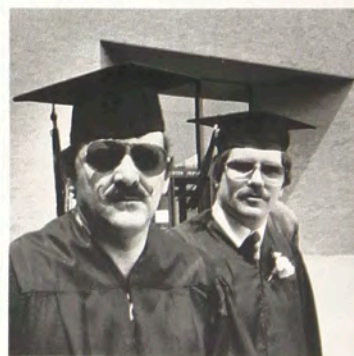
THE LAST ACT



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schuster

Student activities are dependent upon the nature of the student body. r.i.t. does not have a student body; there are several: day-school/evening, resident/commuter, hearing/deaf, transfer/resident, students in the different colleges, whose interests are often very different. the growing number of graduate students adds another division. attendance at campus-wide student events often reflects this separateness. students go only to what interests them and their group.

nevertheless, r.i.t. is one school, and looking to the future there is the hope that while it will become more diverse, all its activities will reflect in some way a common school spirit.

a great deal of thought has been given to the quality of student life. an enlarged and rebuilt student union is planned. students and faculty are currently being asked to suggest ways in which the institute can be richer in its cultural activities. technical, professional work is not the whole of life. students at r.i.t. should have the chance of taking part in many things, not only their studies. eisenhower college had a requirement that its students should learn four lifetime sports such as tennis, swimming, sailing, and golf. the institute still has a lot to do in this area.

there may, however, be unusual options by the year 2000. the outing club will organize weekend trips to the moon. two week field trips to the kalahari desert for students in environmental studies, and on-site visits to oil wells for students in petroleum technology will be possible by the rochester inter-continental ballistic transport corporation, with a launching pad behind the student union!

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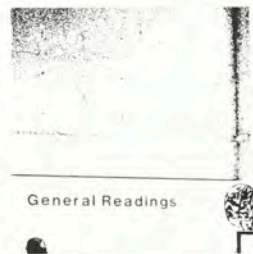
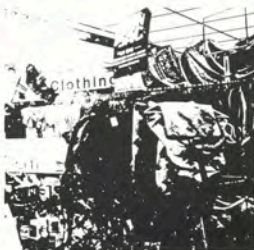
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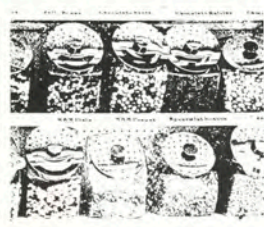
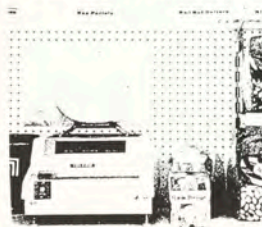
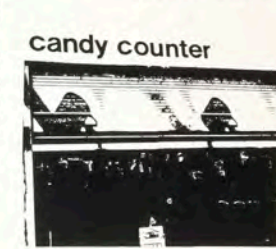
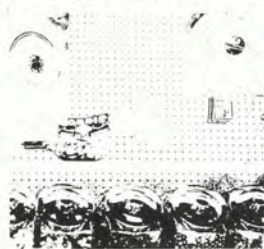


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1957 • bowling league
• modern jazz society
• society of motion picture & television engineers
• rho tau fraternity
• tau kappa alpha fraternity (debating)
1958 • chess club
• amateur radio assoc.
• skiing club
• rifle club (archery)
• service society
• winter sports
• american sports
• can society of tool engineers (student chapter) (later ameri-
• can society of tool & manufacturing eng
• cos campus student association of management
• freshman data (orientation)
• eta kappa fraternity (athletic)
• hockey and skiing club
• institute of radio engineers (dedicated
• national society of allied designers (student chapter)
• phi kappa society
• international officers club
• student society of designers (student chapter)
• united states assoc.
• alpha xi delphi society
• tau epsilon phi herald (magazine)
1959 • sigma beta rho fraternity
• moonlight air (pub song)
• delta gamma phi fraternity
• sweethearts (pub song)
• athletes of the year award
• youth power building acquired (becomes city center)
• varsity soccer team
• volleyball tournament
• golf team on campus contest
1962 • mississippi lake (lake fraternity) baby ride contest
• kappa pi omega fraternity (later phi kappa tau)
• joes hockey team
• parents weekend
• debutante queen crowned
• american institute of electrical engineers (later institute of electri-
• performing arts council
• college film board
• gamma ray
• debutante queen crowned
1963 • freshman engineering
• performing arts council
• college film board
• gamma ray
• debutante queen crowned
1964 • freshman engineering
• performing arts council
• college film board
• gamma ray
• debutante queen crowned
1965 • freshman engineering
• performing arts council
• college film board
• gamma ray
• debutante queen crowned

- academic order
- use of photo instrumentation engineers
- aviation club
- homecoming queen crowned
- student activities board
- computer club
- lacrosse club
- professional
- sports at interfraternity council
- friends of core civil rights organization
- ntt established
- christian science organization
- symposium magazine
- college moved to new campus
- phi gamma honor board
- alpha chi rho club
- epsilon mu honor society
- phi gamma fraternity (business)
- residence halls becomes president of the institute
- science hall becomes (later center)
- football revived
- fraternal society
- omicron fraternity (civil engineers)
- black awareness coordinating committee
- earth day
- ntt drama club
- spring encampment (people's coalition for peace)
- college of engineering week
- social work program began
- ntt student congress
- annual union began
- cultural week
- sds orientation
- dining club
- "beginnings" — first graduation on henrietta campus
- institute club (later commuter association)
- died awareness week
- student students organization
- dedication of top memorial garden
- bicentennial of television systems
- quality of student life report
- spring planning festival
- football dropped
- women's program for student leaders
- 150 years celebrated
- first ntt jugger
- institute forum
- student association (lecture series)
- alien tower college established
- cross country run becomes break
- m. richard rose becomes president of the institute
- free student forum (student newspaper)
- first union workers strike

