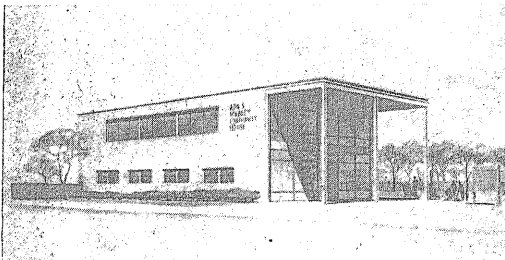


Plan Community house

Construction of a new \$50,000 building for the Ada S. McKinley Community house, 3201 South Wabash avenue, is scheduled for early summer, it was announced today by C. Francis Stradford, prominent attorney and president of the board. The proposed two-story structure will be located on the northeast corner of 34th street and Michigan avenue. It will be 72 feet by 33 feet, of modern design, on a lot 98 feet by 175 feet.



MODERN DESIGN is shown in this artist's sketch of the proposed Ada S. McKinley Community House.

The building, designed by Alderman & Martin, architects, will be of buff brick, steel and glass. Provisions will be made for addition of an adjoining auditorium-gymnasium to the side and a large play area in the rear.

Offices of the staff, a reception hall, serving pantry, storage rooms and a large assembly room will occupy the ground floor.

On the second floor will be a lounge, three activities rooms, an arts and crafts room, and another large assembly room. Both assembly rooms will have accordion-type folding partitions by which each of the rooms can be divided into three classrooms.

The McKinley house, formerly known as the Southside Settlement house, has served residents of the area for the past thirty-two years. Within the past five months attendance registration has more than tripled, and it now serves over 2,000 children and adults monthly in its programs of recreation, education and culture.

Under Mrs. McKinley, who has been teacher, office worker and director since 1924, hundreds of children in need of supervision have benefited from the wholesome program of education and recreation.

Her work has been instrumental in combating juvenile delinquency in an area which needs work of this type probably more than any other in the city.

To an overcrowded area of tension and blight she brought the Negro's first infant welfare station, the first American Legion organization, the first interracial program.

A year ago the board of directors was reorganized to include seven representatives from Illinois Tech, which, with the Wieboldt foundation, has made a substantial contribution toward construction of the new building. Dean John F. White is secretary of the board, and William R. Hammond was appointed executive director in October, 1949.

Recently activities of the Good Neighbor society were merged with the McKinley house.

ACS, AICHE to award prizes at Honors meet

A Chemistry Honors assembly will be presented next Tuesday at 1 p. m. in 131MC. Alpha Chi Sigma and the American Institute of Chemical Engineers will present awards ranging from handbooks to medals to outstanding students in the chemistry, chemical engineering and metallurgical engineering departments.

Prizes are to be presented by the faculty advisors of the organizations sponsoring the awards: Dr. R. C. Kintner will present the Alpha Chi Sigma awards, and Dr. R. E. Peck will present the AICHE award.

The guest speaker for the event will be Dr. Gustav Egloff of the Universal Oil Products company. He will speak on "Research in the Modern World." Dr. Egloff is research director at Universal Oil Products and is one of the world's outstanding authorities on petroleum.

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Wrestling tonight?

Slipsticks are handy, decorative gadgets

By Dave Hirsch

Don't take your slide rule too lightly, lad. It's true that to the uninitiated it may be a confusing thing, characterized by a myriad of numbers and oddly arranged gradations, but to the engineer it is truly an auxiliary brain. The usefulness of the slipstick may make some forget about its origin but it enhances the appreciation that engineers feel towards the men who played a part in its evolution.

A brilliant mathematician from Merchiston, Scotland, laid the groundwork which eventually gave rise to the slide rule. John Napier published his "Canon of Logarithms" in 1614. He was touched by the tedious tasks confronting his fellow mathematicians.

Presenting his system of logarithms to the world, Napier remarked: "Seeing there is nothing that is so troublesome to mathematical practice, nor doth more molest and hinder calculators, than the multiplications, divisions, square and cubical extractions of great numbers, which besides the tedious expense of time are for the most part subject to many slippery errors, I began therefore to consider in my mind by what certain and ready art I might remove these hindrances."

In 1620 a chap named Gunter put logarithmic divisions on a stick and by means of compasses made calculations on the stick. William Oughtred invented the first instrument that might be called a slide rule ten years later. He took two Gunter logarithmic scales, held them together by hand and arranged them to slide along each other, reading the scales directly.

Isaac Newton solved the cubic equation in 1675 by using three parallel logarithmic scales. He also suggested the use of the indicator. These handy square and cube scales were added in 1722 by Warner. In 1755 Everard inverted the logarithmic scale and adapted the slide rule for gauging.

The log-log scale was invented by a Frenchman named Roget in 1815. His countryman, Amadee Mannheim, a lieutenant in the artillery, devised the present form of slide rule bearing his name. The

cylindrical slide rule was invented in 1881 by Edwin Thacher. The duplex slide rule sold by Keuffel and Esser was devised by William Cox in 1891.

All engineering students are familiar with logarithms. To multiply two numbers together it is necessary only to take the log of each number, add them together and find the anti-log represented by the resulting total logarithm.

If a scale is marked on paper so that the distance from the beginning of the scale to any number on the scale is equal or proportional to the log of the number, one could, by adding the distance of one number from the beginning of the scale to the distance of another number from the beginning of the scale (which would, in fact, be adding together the logs of the two numbers), read their product directly on the scale.

In a similar manner, division would solve the subtraction of logarithms. As a matter of fact, all calculations that can be performed through the medium of logarithms are made mechanically with the slide rule.

The commonest form of slide rule is the ten-inch type that most students carry. Cylindrical slide rules are available, but their greater accuracy is offset by their bulkiness and correspondingly higher cost. The most novel and least useful slide rule on the market is one of the circular type built into the rim of a wrist watch.

Slide rules having scales six inches in length, and shorter, are available and are usually accurate to only two places. Many students now own a new all-metal-bodied slide rule which offers easily-read scales, improved arrangement and extra scales heretofore not found on ten-inch rules. For example, it is possible to read reciprocals with the decimal point placed.

With reasonable care the slide rule will give its user many years of service. One CE who graduated from Armour Institute in 1906 still uses the slide rule that he owned while attending classes—a fine testimonial for the durability of both slide rules and Armour Institute alumni.

Engineering practices are analysed and evaluated

To those who believe an engineering degree admits them to the circle of the elite, this may come as a shock. Evidently there are people who do not regard it as such. The following is an excerpt from a short and spicy treatise on "The Engineer—His cause and Cure".

"An engineer is a person who passes as an exacting expert on the basis of being able to turn out with prolific fortitude infinite strings of incomprehensible formulae, calculated with micromatic precision from vague assumptions which are based on debatable figures taken from inconclusive experiments carried out with instruments of problematical accuracy by persons of doubtful reliability and questionable mentality for the avowed purpose of annoying and confounding a hopelessly chimerical group of practical and mechanically minded and experienced personnel who are referred to as the 'shop,' that group of people who the engineer feels 'cannot even speak his language.' Common sense is a gift of God—the engineer has only technical training."

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