Full Account of Alumni Winter Reunion

Textile Institute Student Discusses Fall of Ottomans

"Literacy, as well as the inactiv- ity of irresponsible employers to hire, was being over- looked. Those men in power, who were the subjects of English diplomacy, were the symbols of the great Armenian tragedy in Turkey."

John E. Zeki Asar, B. Sc. of the College of Technology, Manchester, England, graduate of the Robert College of Istanbul, is at present a student of the master of science courses at the Lowell Textile Institute, at the annual Christmas exercises last Friday.

In his address on "The Political and Social Changes in Turkey since the War," Mr. Asar described the political situation in his native Turkey after the war, the young Turks movement, the war with Greece in 1922, and the establishment of the new republic in 1923. He also discussed the widespread innovations that were made in Turkey.

"In some respects religion played a detrimental part in the life of the Turkish people. Since those who had been in authority under the Ottomans had been profiting financially from the religious fervor of these people, their revolution, coming into power, divorced the church from the state by disbanding the church, and giving freedom of worship. In addition, all Mohammedan prayers were translated into Turkish and all religious observances were abolished."

"Furthermore, an educational program was launched which profited far less from the disbanding of the church, and the new government. The fee, the veil, and the 'baggage of superstition' which, until that time had been the generally accepted custom.

"Considered to be one of the Young Turks movement's major accomplishments was the emancipation of women. Prior to the revolt it was the duty of all women to assume a position of subjection to the men who ruled the house. She was to follow him around, to do all she was told."

(Continued on page 3)

The Cotton Picker
ITS INVENTORS AND THEIR PLAN

(Reprinted from "The Eagle Magazine")

ARTICLE

Two little men were picking cotton in the blazing sun. With backs curved and knees sore, they began to dream of a machine to do the work. Then and there, they resolved to invent one when they grew up, so that no one would have to pick cotton.

The young inventors were left to drift for themselves. Shortly they planned for the future,神器着 they plan around that cotton picker they were going to invent. John, theelder, while off on his trip, went to work in the Kansas wheat fields, where he studied tenants and conditions. In time he became so much interested in mechanizing—through hard work and mechanical drafting—that he got a job in automobile engineering and as assistant designer and superintendent of construction of a furnisher nail factory.

Meanwhile, Mabel, the younger boy had worked his way through high school and the University of Texas, where he studied mechanical and elec- trical engineering. After a four-year period as a research and traveling salesman, he went to the General Electric Company, learning all he could while working.

The boys were now trained for their great enterprise. John had his up- on the principle of the mecanized spindle, so he went to work to make it. The two gave up their jobs and settled down to work on the picker they had dreamed of for so long a time.

Today, eight years later, the Ros- her brothers have their picker. But if their invention is to be a blessing and not a curse to the millions who sweat in the cotton fields, their work has just begun. As a Memphis newspaper said editorial- ly, the Rosher brothers, "indicate that the other inventive inventor of the past, reek for the success of their invention in Kansas instead of profit-making terms." Their first concept is for the protection of the laborers who will be displaced by the machine that does the work of 100 men.

To this end they have a plan. It is not perfect yet. Working out it, John Rosher said, "has been a harder job than inventing the picker. The brothers have been and will be ready for sugges- tions from others. They have consulted with leading conservatives and humanists. They have talked with pre- cious businesses. Out of these discus- sions and their own ideas, the brothers have designed their machine."

Their big idea is to learn—nol— the挑选 to pickers who will live up to the conditions. These requirements are put into a center which the farm home may not fail, aware all his employers a minimum wages and maximum hours, and the various state and national farmers' associations. These provisions will be made to apply not only to men who are members of the National Farm Workers' Union, but also to women on a plantation where a Rosher picker is used.

These provisions are revolutionary, but the brothers contend that each one of these adjustments, if adopted by the world, would increase the number of workers in the textile mills. Too many workers in the cotton fields, they say, are children who ought to be in school or women who should be in shelving.

(Continued on page 3)

Textile Shirts
Dyed On-Hand Schedule

"It is a great pleasure for me to be here tonight as your guest. As long as you know, I have been a much more intimately connected with the Institute since its foundation. Of recent years it has been my privilege to become even bet- ter acquainted with the interesting per- sonalities, Mr. Eames, in connection with the work of the Textile Institute, who have received the benefit, in the last spirit of beauty co- operation with the Foundation and other students. It is a happy day this is the event for which he has always worked and to his de- sign, I hope, in the way in which he has made the most of his opportunities.

The Providence college, which last year attracted a capacity crowd to Reeves, will be announced on January 14, Mr. Cashing, of the American Monthly.

Textile opens its season Friday night on its own court, in South- wick ball, against Panama college, with a preliminary feature between the Textile freshman 1926 and the H. Cushing, Textile faculty man- ager of athletics. The date pre- viously announced as February 5, has been pushed ahead to Febru- ary 5 in order that there will be no conflict in dates with the management of the Rez."

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"My own interest in textile educa- tion began when I became a student in the Textile School in Bradford, England. It was one of the most important experiences of my life. I was living there when I am on my re- turn to the United States a year, I wrote an article about the Textile School which was published in the 1913 Bulle- tin of the National Association of Wood Manufacturers."

"We had a stock-taking in 1938 and in 1939. We are now one of the two State Trustees of your Institute and I served on its Board for many years. These personal matters are mentioned here because I have a great interest in textile education started 15 years ago and each year I am more convinced than ever before of its importance and necessity and that our industries are to develop to the fullest possible extent. As you know, we have three textile schools in our own State—Lowell Fall River and New Bedford."

"The Lowell Textile Institute of the first established in Massachusetts, is to take charge of a fund of about $12,500,000 which was the result of certain transactions in German dyes after the War. This fund will be distributed in the act, the purpose of the corpora- tion shall be to administer and control the property for scientific and eco- nomic research for the benefit and development of the textile industries, its allied branches, and in- dustry in the production of raw materials."

"President Hoover appointed me a member of the Board and two years ago President Roosevelt reappointed me for three years, and from the beginning I have

(Continued on page 2)
ON PAROLE

Ninety per cent of all prisoners convoluted in the United States, at some time, are released from prison by our parole system. It takes at least a year to bring a prisoner to trial, and sometimes one or two years more to get a parole. From that point on, statistics show that only about one third of those convicted finish out their sentences. Some have taken French leave. Most of the others have been paroled or pardoned.

Only a few weeks ago Patrician James Cowley and Ray Garrison of New York City risked their lives in a running gun battle with two bandits. One was severely wounded before the gunners were caught.

It was revealed in a New York paper the next day that one of the two criminals was a paroled convict released several months ago after serving out two years of his sentence for shooting a policeman in a holdup. The other, 22 years old, had been arrested three times, including one conviction.

Four days later police picked up "Tough Tony" Garlams, along with other members of his gang.

"Sure I killed the man," stated Tony under the lights in the police lineup—"I shot two in a joint on Sutter Avenue. I bumped one and tossed him in the car before he could get loose."

"Tough Tony" had been sentenced to a prison that would have kept him there until 1920. Instead, an inquiring parole board thoughtlessly turned him loose, to prey on society.

In every city of the United States prisoners are risking their lives to bring into custody criminals who, were it not for the carelessness and indifference of parole boards, would be behind bars. That this condition is not the fault of the system itself, is shown by the fact that American prisons are clogging twenty-five per cent more prisoners than there is room for. England, where the parole system is also used, reports that her prison population is decreasing. Over there a life cannot be paroled, nor can any conviction receive a parole who has been convicted more than once.

In our own country, a well organized, intelligent group of social parole officers could do much toward relieving the overcrowded prisons, while thinking of the interests of the man just leaving prison. With just a little interest they might help remodel a man who has made a mistake, and paid his debt to society. They might help break up the vicious cycle of home, court, prison, and back again. They might break up the vicious poverty and the prison for the many men who deserve another chance.

LOWELL TEXTILE INSTITUTE

For the small farmer who is too poor to buy a freight car or even a small piece of land, the Cotton Picker is the only answer. If he must have their controlling share of the stock in the Cotton Picker Company. This foundation was established by the community centers to carry out bovine sections of the South do. where the poor farmer or farm worker is concerned, for a picker and the rice to operate it—without charge. The machine, incidentally, will be available to all at no cost. We hope to sell it to the farmer at less than $1,000 per piece. The Foundation also will sponsor the development of co-operative enterprises which will be able to serve not only the pickers themselves, but all others who might find it necessary to help, including the necessary pickers.

In addition, we hope to bring the small farmers to understand that the current aim of every education—now in—industrial section is.

John and Mack Ross do not, of course, expect the minority stockholders to be able to use all these facilities. Instead, they hope these profits will be very small, but the losses. They will do it—probably to make sure that the profits from our machine will go as far as possible to the benefit of society rather than the individual.

The gifts to the Foundation from individuals are not the only profits. The Foundation as planning to give them. They have agreed never to sell a dollar more than ten cents per share. If $15 is the maximum in their place, neither John nor Mack will take less than $1.60. Thus, we have not that system of this kind of business, you can’t have it when you want it.
ADDRESS BY
Charles H. Eames
President of Lowell Textile Institute

In the years 1800-1850, after the base line which indicated the location of the schools was in place, the schools of the Lowell Textile Institute had been firmly set in place by the textile manufacturers of the city, the demand for the under- formation of the schools was to be found in the small map of the city of Lowell. The second and the third are early stages when the new industry was in its infancy.

Surely, as a result of the cooperation of efforts of the first board of trustees and the faculty of the institute, the small school was established. Both groups had certain aims that were to be worked on, but perhaps the one most that we shall see in the coming years, for so far we are told that no one else could follow, was June 20, 1800, the date that was styled by the alumni as the Father of the School. A day of hope, optimism, between the active courage of that day.

This was a time of great opportunity for Lowell, Alexander G. Cumnock, as chairman of the board, guided the work of the school and the institution upon a broad and solid foundation. In the period of the last forty years we have attained some of these goals, and those that are working to bring us the future are working towards others that are ahead.

The directors of this evening's program have assigned to the task of describing to you the path that has been followed from bringing your Alma Mater to its present position of usefulness and service.

We can not go every step of the way for there is not time to describe the many activities, programs which have made up the progressive advancement. We can only observe the high points, places where the trustees, alumni and faculty have worked during which the road has been laid.

The first of the professors who helped to build the institution from its commencement in 1807 is Honorable Dewey G. Archambault, who first taught at the Institute in 1817.

Franklin W. Hobbs, our guest speaker, is one of two living members of the faculty of the Institute, and was the guide and leader in the development of the Lowell Textile Institute, and has been the head of the chemistry and dyeing department.

While simple and suitable equipment and the offer to a school that this may properly function, its growth, its curriculum, has been measured by other means. From the University of Lowell. For the last three years, of the four-year prescribed courses in the curriculum, the instruction has advanced to the extent that the institution has grown to a two and two degree course of four years in duration. In the older degree courses of four years in duration, the instruction has changed in several so that in reality a course of four years has been increased to five years.

Since 1934 the degree granting privilege has been extended to permit conferring the graduate degrees of Master of Science in Textile Engineering, of the University of Massachusetts. This has been an extension of the branch of textile production the classes have been given. The programs include the major subjects of chemistry, physics, mathematics, economics, business administration, sciences, subjects of building, and distribution.

In the fields of commodity distribution, corporation's and the industries, the graduates have found many positions of usefulness and importance, and the advanced positions have necessitated the development of the graduates in the fields of marketing, advertising, styling, accounting, economics, business law, and business study.

"This expansion in the courses of instruction has come about through the influence of the alumnae supported by the trustees and developments in the textile world of all of" (Continued on page 3)

ADDRESS BY
John F. Calin
Board of Trustees of the Lowell Textile Institute

"When I received your kind request that I represent the Lowell Textile Institute, I instinctively drew back, as I knew that I was not the man to represent the Institute; that I could not be the person to carry on this mission. On second thought, I took courage for, after all, the Lowell Textile Institute must be represented, and I should be that he knows and believes, in his subject.

"We may not all possess vision that perceives the new ideas, we may not all grasp the new laws of energy as it may be, but certainly we are all going in the right direction, and a majority of us lack the insight that points out the new way, but we can all strive for it.

If matters are not yet the position we hold, we definitely cannot be an end, or a train, quenched, nor are we upon the road of progress, and we all must keep that we might be privileged to claim chimeras in such an organisation.

This Alumni has many beautiful ideas that have been brought to us, some of which in 1900, laid the foundation of this organization and of whom it would be hard to say that built better than they knew

"To such men as Henry J. Thomas, J. E. Brown, a great value to the Lowell Textile Institute, I say in my behalf, you have rendered valuable services, and I express the hope that you will continue in this work and prove yourself as capable and prominent, and shall it not be conducive to society and to the human race?

"It might reasonably be expected of me, as Chairman of the Lowell Textile Institute, that like the first mile of the race, to the progress of the Lowell Textile Institute, what it is, what it has been, what it is, and what it has been done, should be expected of it in the future.

The Lowell Textile Institute has had a history of great competition, but has succeeded. Each of the two schools is to be proud of, and have its moments, and in the education of man, and in the education of civilization, the Lowell Textile Institute stands alone.

"In the field of education, the Lowell Textile Institute has had the honor to serve as its Challengers.

Under the auspices of The Textile Foundation there is now a program in which many activities, very thorough and comprehensive studies of the problem of the textile industry are being conducted.

"In the text of the Institute may be expected of it in the future

The Textile Foundation has its graduates held, and are building positions of great importance. The student body are young men from the world over. The Lowell Textile Institute, one of the oldest in the United States, numbered in 1900, the present day as a day of celebration, and Almightily God spare you to us.

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"Being actively engaged, in a practical sense, for over 25 years in industry, it is quite natural that I should be particular in any discussion of industry.

"In the fields of commodity distribution, corporation's and the industries, the graduates have found many positions of usefulness and importance, and the advanced positions have necessitated the development of the graduates in the fields of marketing, advertising, styling, accounting, economics, business law, and business study.

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ADDRESS BY
HONORABLE
Dewey G. Archambault
Mayor of the City of Lowell and Trustee of Lowell Textile Institute

"Despite our difficulties and our vicissitudes, we have reached the age of modern textile manufacturing. We have been set free from the restrictions of the past, and we are now able to make the most of our opportunities. We are in the position of opening the door to the future, and we are determined to seize the opportunity.

"Let us resolve: If they could do it, we can do it. Surely, we are not behind in the race, and ourпроменяются, and we are not behind in the race, and we are determined to seize the opportunity.

"We possess advantages of which we are not aware, and in order to perpetuate the glorious past, we let them, we like, must be aware of our position.

"If matters are not yet the position we hold, we definitely cannot be an end, or a train, quenched, nor are we upon the road of progress, and we all must keep that we might be privileged to claim chimeras in such an organisation.

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THE TEXT

Pres. Eames Address

(Continued from page 3)

who have throughout the life
of the institute worked together
constantly and cooperatively
to raise the standing and work
of the institute to the highest
degree. His helpful influence on
the alumni has been manifest
from the first. By legislative acts in
1905 and 1906 provisions were
made for the election of six repre-
sentative alumni as term members
to the board of trustees. This
was some twelve years before
the school was transferred by the
private corporation to the state
ownership and control. One
of the first acts of the trustees
attributed to this alumni repre-
sentation was the elimination of
the certificates, which in the early
years of the school were awarded
to students completing partial
courses. This was the first step
to strengthen the standing of the
diploma given for prescribed
courses.

"The successful completion
of the graduates with those
from colleges and technical schools
inspired the belief that prompted
the student aid to the national
alumni, supported by the
alumni as a whole to extend cer-
tain courses to four years and
place them on a degree-granting
basis. The result was the legis-
lative act of 1914, supplemented by
a later act that permitted the
school to grant the degree of
Bachelor of Textile Chemistry
and Bachelor of Textile Engineer-
ing.

"It was an alumni trustee who
proposed that the title of the
executive head of the school be
changed from Principal to Presi-
dent.

"Alumni of the years previous
to 1925 will recall the persistent
discussions concerning a suitable
name for the Lowell Textile
School that would properly des-
dicate and define its character
and standing. The board of
trustees were practically united
in the result of a letter ballot of
the alumni that resulted in the
legislative act of 1925 which gave
the present name of Lowell Text-
ile Institute.

"Frequently have graduates
expressed the desire to carry on
advanced work in their own de-
partment or study in other de-
partments. Besides our own grad-
uates, graduates from colleges
and technical colleges have come
to us for training in preparation
for entrance to the textile indus-
try. The answer to this need
was the establishment of the grad-
course in Chemistry and
Textile Engineering which lead
to the Master of Science degree.

"Through the methods of
teaching the technique of textile
processing it has been the object
to train the students in the ways
of logical reasoning concerning
the basic laws of science which
underlie the methods of textile
manufacturing. It has not been
necessary to impart only
present-day procedures but to
stimulate the desire for study
development, and creation of
the processes which may be spec-
gated through the knowledge of
some basic laws. It has been the
aim to train leaders not followers.

"Teaching and the training of
others is only one part of the
function of an institution like ours.
If the staff devoted itself only to
imparting facts and information
with no source from which to ac-
quire additional knowledge and
experience it would soon become
stale and outdated. The first
board of trustees and all succeed-
ing boards have encouraged re-
search work and active contact
with the industry through the sol-
sation of problems that arise in
present-day processes of manu-
facturing. The answer to this need
was the establishment of the gradu-
course in Chemistry and
Textile Engineering which lead
to the Master of Science degree.

"In both branches of activity the
staff has rendered valuable assistance
that has re-
ected the reputation and
standing of both staff and the
institution itself. No educational
institutions like ours can grow
and perform useful work for the
industry, state, and country
without an enthusiastic encouragement
of a broad program of research work
in all fields of art and science
which in any way contribute to
the advancement of the textile
industry. Without original think-
ing and the desire for deeper
knowledge teaching can- not accumulate original thinking in the
student.

"Another important department
of the Institute is that of the
Lowell Evening Textile School.
This too has been growing with
student members and courses
offered. To many of these here
this evening 700 to 800 was
considered a large registration in
the evening classes of the institute.
The board recognised that they
will be interested and pleased
to know that this year the num-
ber reached over 900. There
are approximately thirty different
courses ranging from one year to
six and requiring a staff of over
five-five instructors. The pres-
ident chairman of the board of
trustees, Mr. John A. Calais, is
a graduate of three of these
courses and appreciates the im-
portance and value of this school.

"I know that I express
the grateful appreciation of the in-
truting staff for the loyal sup-
port of the alumni and trustees
in helping us to build an institu-
tion in which we take great pride.
For many on the staff it has been
their life's work and we trust that
the same agencies which have
operated so helpfully in the past
will continue to cooperate in fur-
ther advancement.

"As we think back over the
forty years that this institution
has served the interests of the
textile industry of this state and
nation, of the human interests
and efforts that have aided in dev-
loping the personnel represented
by this association we may well
think with Theodore Roosevelt
"The law of worthy life is
fundamentally the law of strife.
It is only through labor and
painful effort, by grim energy and
resolute courage, that we move
on to better things."

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Off on a new cruise

Carrying more pleasure to more people
...giving smokers what they want
...Chesterfields are off on a new cruise.

From Wake Island 5000 miles out in
the Pacific Ocean, Pan American Airways
flashed this radio.

"RUSH TEN THOUSAND CHESTERFIELDS
TODAY'S CHINA CLIPPER."

At three o'clock that afternoon the
Chesterfields were on their way. Four
days later back came the message:

"CHESTERFIELDS JUST ARRIVED
FAST WORK.
"PANAIR WAKE!"

When smokers find out the good
things Chesterfields give them...

nothing else will do