Are you among the Alumni who have not visited the campus within the last six months? If you are, then you must be counted along with the tourists who stand and gape, for you, too, will stand amazed in front of Throop Hall, astounded at finding yourself in the midst of a green quadrangle surrounded by a stately group of buildings.

Ten years ago the active building program commenced with the construction of Dabney Hall of the Humanities. This beautiful building which, with its lounge and olive garden, is still one of the most attractive on the campus, provided sorely needed additional classroom space at the time of its erection. At that time classes were even being held in Culbertson. In 1928 the Seismological Research Laboratory was built on the bedrock of the San Rafael Hills, and the geologists had one outlet from West Bridge.

Nineteen twenty-nine saw the construction of Guggenheim and the first part of Kerckhoff. This building, at the west end of the campus, was connected by a board walk to the more civilized regions around Throop.

In 1930 the Athenaeum was completed, and the small Plant Physiology Laboratory on the corner of Michigan and San Pasqual streets was built.

The four Student Houses were next on the program, and they were ready for occupancy when school started in the Fall of 1931. In the same year the Astrophysical Instrument Shop, in which the 200-inch mirror was to be ground, was divested of its scaffolding and revealed to the world in all its windowless solidity.

Another astrophysics building, the main laboratory next to Culbertson was built in 1932. That year also saw the erection of Kellogg with its million-volt X-ray tube.

The late lamented depression then seemed to catch up with the Institute, and, with the exception of the Optics Shop which was built in 1933, there was no further major construction until 1936. In that year the soil conservation laboratory suddenly appeared on San Pasqual Street just east of the driveway next to the Old Dorm.

During the last two years the most active construction since the building of the Athenaeum and the Student Houses has taken place. The four large buildings which were started within a few months of each other have effectively completed the west end of the campus. Crenlin has more than doubled the facilities for the chemists; the new section of Kerckhoff has given the biologists about twice as much room and a beautiful library. Arms and Mudd have at last provided adequate space for the geologists and paleontologists.

Following completion of the new buildings, extensive landscaping of the west end of the campus has been undertaken. The aerial photograph on the front cover shows the $7,500,000 Institute of today.