



Celebrating 150 Years

I N A U G U R A L G A L A

Thursday, September 29, 2005

THE PALM HOUSE, BROOKLYN BOTANIC GARDEN



Gala Committee

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1850 - 1865

- 1851** First Mardi Gras in U.S.
- 1855** Walt Whitman publishes *Leaves of Grass* in Brooklyn
- 1856** First discovery of Neanderthal remains near Cologne
 - Invention of the first synthetic dye
 - The Bessemer Converter (blast furnace) revolutionizes the steel industry
 - Opening of the new Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow
 - Introduction of the Beckstein piano and foundation of the Wurlitzer Organ Company
- 1857** Pasteur demonstrates that fermentation is caused by a living organism
- 1858** First publication of *Gray's Anatomy*
 - First transatlantic cable laid between Britain and USA
 - Big Ben commences chiming the time in the Westminster clocktower
- 1859** Publication of *On the Origin of Species by the Means of Natural Selection, or the Preservation of Favoured Species in the Struggle for Life*
 - Construction of the Suez Canal begins
 - Publication of *A Tale of Two Cities*
 - Jules Leotard, of the Cirque Napoleon, pioneers the circus trapeze
- 1860** Abraham Lincoln elected president
 - Production of the Winchester-Henry lever action rifle begins

- First running of the Melbourne Cup, first British Open Golf Championship, first World Heavyweight Boxing Championship
- 1861** Italy unites as a single kingdom
 - Richard Gatling's new gun is demonstrated. It goes into production the next year
- 1862** The first casino opens in Monte Carlo
 - Publication of Victor Hugo's *Les Miserables*
- 1863** The Emancipation Proclamation takes effect on January 1st, freeing over 4 million people from slavery
 - Lincoln delivers the Gettysburg Address
 - The first line on London's Underground opens
- 1864** President Lincoln is re-elected
 - The International Red Cross is founded
- 1865** The Civil War ends when the Confederate Army collapses
 - Abraham Lincoln is assassinated five days after Lee's surrender
 - Gregor Mendel explains natural laws of heredity
 - The Thirteenth Amendment forbids slavery
 - Formation of the Salvation Army
 - Invention of the mercury vacuum pump
 - For the first time, laws of heredity (genetics) are defined by Austrian botanist Gregor Mendel



Rev. John H. Raymond
The Institute's First President



Poly's Original Building
1855



Abraham Lincoln
16th U.S. President



U.S. Presidents

Franklin Pierce	1853–1857
James Buchanan	1857–1861
Abraham Lincoln	1861–1865



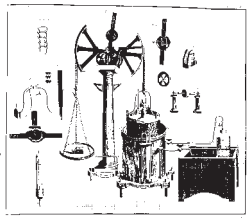
A \$100 Poly original stock certificate, 1855, signed by **Isaac Frothingham**, first chairman of the Board.



Civil War hero **Joshua Sill**, 1861, a mathematics & civil engineering professor at Poly, before being called to serve in the Union Army. He later became the youngest brigadier general at age 30.

The **Can Can** made its first public appearance in America in the 1860s. A word originally meaning "scandal" or "edge" in French, it was usually performed on the edge of a stage in a group line.

Poly Tuition: \$100 per year



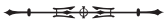
The Industrial Revolution
Etching of Machinery



George W. Melville '61
Chief Engineer aboard
the *Jeanette* during the
Civil War



Seth Low '66
First mayor of New York



U.S. Presidents

Andrew Johnson 1865–1869
Ulysses S. Grant 1869–1877

1866 – 1875

- 1866** Alfred Nobel invents dynamite
 - First installment of *War and Peace* completed (the book takes another three years)
 - First bottling of Jack Daniel's Tennessee Whiskey
- 1867** Creation of the Austro-Hungarian dual monarchy
 - Invention of the typewriter
- 1868** Meiji restoration in Japan overturns the Tokugawa Shogunate and ends feudalism in Japan
 - First discovery of CroMagnon skeletons at Perigeaux
 - Grape Phylloxera destroys European vineyards, which are replanted with roots from New England vines
- 1869** Completion of the Suez Canal
 - Invention of the rickshaw
 - First commercial production of margarine
 - HJ Heinz and Co. commences business
- 1870** Italian troops capture Rome, left "unattended" by the French, and Italy is unified
 - Mendelev publishes the periodic table of elements
 - DNA is discovered, but no one has any idea what it does
 - Archaeological excavations begin at ancient Troy
 - Standard Oil (aka S.O., aka Esso, aka Exxon) is incorporated
- 1871** German unification
 - P.T. Barnum's Circus opens at Brooklyn, New York
- The Chicago fire rages for three days, destroying 13 square kilometers of the city
- 1872** First passenger train robbery by the Jesse James gang
 - Telegraph lines between Adelaide and Darwin commence operation
 - Yellowstone National Park is created, the first national park in the United States
- 1873** Spanish Republic proclaimed
 - Canada's Northwest Mounted Police are formed
 - San Francisco's first cable car goes into operation
 - James Maxwell publishes *Theories on Electricity and Magnetism*
- 1874** Introduction of the Remington typewriter
 - The typhoid bacillus is isolated
 - First exhibition of Impressionist art in Paris
- 1875** Britain purchases control of the Suez Canal from Egypt
 - Not content with dynamite, Alfred Nobel invents blasting gelatin
 - 40,000 (out of 150,000) Fijians die of measles in one year
 - Invention of the electric dental drill
 - First performance of Bizet's *Carmen*
 - Capt. Matthew Webb is the first person to swim the English Channel



A Poly Certificate of Merit, 1866, awarded to Winfield S. Haviland, signed by **Dr. David H. Cochran** and **Prof. Edward C. Seymour**.



In 1871, Phineas Taylor Barnum established the "Greatest Show on Earth" in Brooklyn, New York. A traveling circus and museum which featured the "side show." Barnum made history by bringing the side show to prominence in New York.

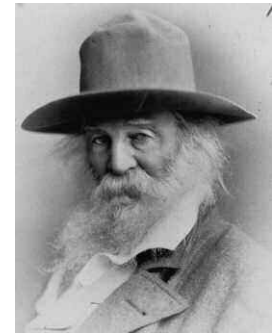


In 1881, he merged with James Bailey, forming Barnum & Bailey's Circus, eventually becoming Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey Circus.

1876 ~ 1885

- 1876** Alexander Bell pioneers the telephone
 - Queen Victoria takes the title “Empress of India”
 - Invention of the Stillson Wrench
 - General Custer defeated at the Battle of Little Big Horn
- 1877** Thomas Edison invents and displays the “drum” record player
 - First publication of Anna Sewell’s *Black Beauty*
 - First British Open Tennis Championship at Wimbledon
- 1878** First publication of Hardy’s *Return of the Native*
 - Discovery of the Tiffany Diamond in the Kimberley Mine: it weighs 287.42 carats
- 1879** Bolivia and Chile go to war over nitrate deposits
 - Edison demonstrates the first incandescent lightbulb
 - The first Woolworths store opens
 - Mary Baker Eddy charts the Church of Christ Scientist
- 1880** Cecil Rhodes and Alfred Beit found the De Beers Mining Corporation
 - After 634 years of work, Cologne Cathedral is completed. At 515 feet high, its twin spires make it the tallest building in the world
- 1881** President Garfield is assassinated by Charles Guiteau, whom Garfield had turned down for a job
 - Tsar Aleksandr II is assassinated by Sophia Perovskaya, head of a band of nihilists
 - Richard D'Oyly Carte opens London’s Savoy Theatre: home of Gilbert and Sullivan. It is also Britain’s first public building lit entirely by electricity
- 1882** Germany, Italy and the Austro-Hungarian Empire sign the Triple Alliance
 - Italy commences colonization of Ethiopia

- The Hague convention agrees on a three-mile limit for territorial waters
- 1883** The Brooklyn Bridge is opened to traffic: 12 people get trampled to death in the excitement
 - Britain assumes effective control over Egypt
 - Invention of the Maxim gun, the first fully automatic machine gun
 - First publication of *Treasure Island* by Robert Louis Stevenson
 - On August 27, Mt. Krakatoa erupts, creating a tidal wave, with a loss of life of at least 35,000
- 1884** Ottmar Mergenthaler patents the linotype machine, which revolutionizes newspaper publishing
 - Dr. William Halsted pioneers the use of local anaesthesia (with cocaine)
 - Charles Parsons demonstrates a practical compound steam turbine
 - In Britain, Rickman Godlee performs the first successful operation to remove a brain tumor
 - *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* is published
 - The world’s first roller coaster opens at Coney Island, New York
- 1885** Karl-Friedrich Benz demonstrates the first successful petrol-driven motorcar
 - First use of an anti-rabies vaccine by Louis Pasteur
 - William Stanley develops a working transformer, able to step-down large voltages
 - The Westinghouse Company is founded. Together with William Stanley, George Westinghouse pioneers the use of alternating current distribution systems



Walt Whitman, 1880

Published *Leaves of Grass* in 1855 while living in Brooklyn. He served as editor of *The Eagle*, in a building that would eventually become Polytechnic’s Nichols Building.



David H. Cochran was the Institute’s second president.



U.S. Presidents

Rutherford B. Hayes	1877–1881
James Garfield	1881
Chester Arthur	1881–1885

Poly Tuition:
\$160 per year



Members of the Institute’s Athletic Club (c. 1885)



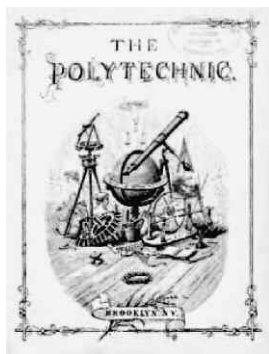
The Brooklyn Bridge opened in 1883—a spectacular engineering accomplishment.

Coffee:



1 lb: 35 cents

"There will come a time here in Brooklyn and all over America, when nothing will be of more interest than authentic reminiscences of the past." ~ Walt Whitman



The Polytechnic (c. 1888)



Original Brooklyn Academy of Music (c.1887)

U.S. Presidents

Grover Cleveland 1885–1889
Benjamin Harrison 1889–1893
Grover Cleveland 1893–1897

Poly Tuition:
\$200 per year

1886 ~ 1895

- 1886** Charles Hall pioneers commercial aluminium production
 - Dedication of the Statue of Liberty
 - The Avon Products Company and Sears, Roebuck and Co. are founded
 - Coca-Cola goes on sale on May 8th at Jacob's Pharmacy in Atlanta, Georgia
- 1887** Thomas Edison invents the first motor-driven phonograph
 - Floods along the Hwang-Ho River in China lead to destruction of crops and famine: More than 900,000 people die
- 1888** Completion of the Washington Monument, the world's tallest masonry structure (555 ft., or 170m)
 - Nikola Tesla develops a practical electric motor based on the principal of alternating-current induction
 - John Dunlop patents the pneumatic bicycle tyre
 - Foundation of the Institut Pasteur in Paris
 - First issues of *National Geographic Magazine*
- 1889** First Constitution of Japan
 - Completion of the Eiffel Tower for the Paris Exposition
- 1890** Battle of Wounded Knee: some 350 largely unarmed Sioux massacred by over 500 troopers from the U.S. 7th Cavalry
 - First commercial dry cell batteries produced by the Eveready Company
- Australopithecus erectus (Java Man) remains discovered by Eugene Dubois near Kedung Brebus, Java
- First tetanus antitoxin
- 1891** James Naismith invents basketball
- 1892** John Rockefeller's Standard Oil Trust is ruled illegal by the U.S. Supreme Court
 - Arthur Conan Doyle releases the collected *Adventures of Sherlock Holmes*
- 1893** New Zealand adopts universal female suffrage, becoming the first country in the world to do so
 - Formation of the British Labour Party
 - In Chicago, the first open heart surgery is performed by Daniel Hale Williams
 - Chicago also sees the world's first Ferris wheel
- 1894** London Bridge is completed
 - Nellie Melba is honored by the creation of Pêche Melba: a cooked peach half with ice cream, topped with pureed raspberries and almond slivers
- 1895** William Roentgen discovers X-rays
 - Rudolf Diesel invents the "sparkless" diesel compression engine
 - First theatre display of moving pictures: on March 22, members of La Societe d'Encouragement à l'Industrie Nationale in Paris watch a movie of workers at the Lumiere factory, in Lyon, going to lunch
 - First performance of *Swan Lake*



Class of 1887



The Institute's football team, 1891

1896 - 1905

- 1896** Antoine Becquerel discovers uranium is radioactive
- Samual Langle successfully flies a steam powered, unmanned aircraft nearly 1000 meters
 - World's first permanent radio station set up on the Isle of Wight by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co.
 - Revival of the Olympic Games by Baron Pierre de Fredy
- 1897** Joseph Thomson determines atoms are composed of subatomic particles
- Dr. Ronald Ross discovers the parasite which causes malaria is carried by the Anopheles mosquito
 - The United States annexes Hawaii
 - Karl Braun invents the cathode ray tube
- 1898** The Spanish-American War is sparked by the explosion of USS *Maine* in Havana harbor on February 15th
- Cuba achieves independence
 - The British conquer Sudan
 - Radium is isolated by Marie and Pierre Curie
 - Bayer and Co. introduces heroin as a cough suppressant
 - The Opel, Renault and Goodyear Companies are founded
 - Joshua Slocum completes the first solo circumnavigation of the world
 - Invention of Pepsi Cola
- 1899** FIAT is founded
- Felix Hoffman and Hermann Dreser develop aspirin
 - Scott Joplin's *Maple Leaf Rag* is the first ragtime to appear on sheet music, and sells over 500,000 copies before his death in 1917
 - Coca-Cola is bottled for the first time
- 1900** Max Planck explains the quantum theory
- Gregor Mendel's observations on genetics and

associated "laws" are publicized for the first time, by Dutch botanist Hugo de Vries

- The Trans-Siberian Railway opens
 - Ferdinand von Zeppelin launches his first fully rigid airship
 - Harry Houdini's career begins with a publicity stunt escape from London's Scotland Yard
 - In New Haven, Connecticut, Louis Lassen invents the hamburger
- 1900** George Eastman makes first affordable, portable camera
- 1901** President McKinley is shot dead by Leon Czolgosz
- Teddy Roosevelt becomes president
 - Electric typewriter is invented
- 1902** The U.S. Navy installs the first radio telephone aboard ships
- 1903** Henry Ford founds Ford Motor Co.
- Orville and Wilbur Wright take the first test flight in their plane at Kitty Hawk, NC
 - The first World Series is held, Boston vs. Pittsburgh
- 1904** The first comic book is invented
- The answering machine is invented
 - Teddy Roosevelt is elected president
- 1905** The first Yellow Pages is invented
- The jukebox is invented with 24 songs



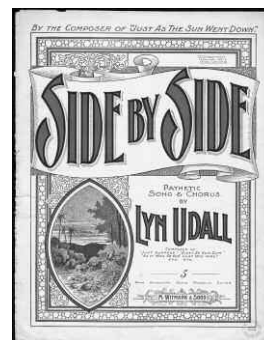
The Institute's Electricity Lab, turn of the century.



Frederick Washington Atkinson

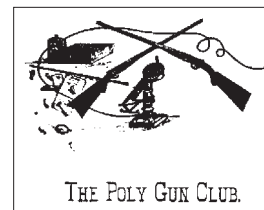
The Institute's third president, succeeded Snow in 1904

Henry Sanger Snow
Interim president,
1899-1903



Popular Music

Side by Side sheet music
(1900)



Poster promoting The
Institute's Gun Club



The Institute at the turn of
the century

U.S. Presidents

William McKinley 1897-1901
Theodore Roosevelt 1901-1909

Poly Tuition: \$200 per year

"A great city is that which has the greatest men and women." ~ Walt Whitman



A Popular Magazine
The Ladies' Home
Journal, 1908
Cost: 15 cents



Vernon & Irene Castle,
1912
Popular ballroom dancers

U.S. Presidents

William H. Taft	1909–1913
Woodrow Wilson	1913–1921
Warren G. Harding	1921–1923
Calvin Coolidge	1923–1929

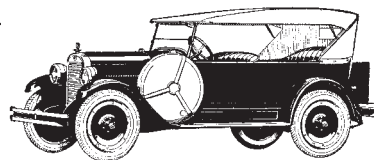
1906 ~ 1915

- 1906** An animated cartoon is created
- 1907** The Lamiere brothers create still color photography
 - Pablo Picasso unveils his cubism art, *Les Femmes d'Alger*
- 1908** Henry Ford makes his first Model T for \$850
- 1909** A radio S.O.S. saves 1,700 lives after ships collide
 - First subject on radio is woman's suffrage
 - William Taft is elected president
- 1910** Boy Scouts of America and Campfire Girls were incorporated
 - Hot Point introduced the electric range
 - French scientist Georges Claude applied an electrical charge to a tube filled with neon gas and created the neon light
- 1911** First use of aircraft in a war (the Turkish-Italian War). Irving Berlin's *Alexander's Ragtime Band* changes American music
 - Sherman Antitrust Act is used to dissolve American Tobacco, Standard Oil monopolies
 - The "Georgia Peach," Ty Cobb, hit .320 for the Detroit Tigers
- 1912** The Titanic sinks on her maiden voyage
 - Woodrow Wilson is elected president
 - New Mexico became the 47th state to join the Union (Jan 6, 1912) settled 1610
 - Arizona became the 48th (Feb 14, 1912) settled 1776.
 - Vitamins were offered by scientists Frederick Hopkins and Casimir Funk
- 1913** Swedish immigrant Gideon Sundback invents the zipper
 - Picasso, Matisse and Cezanne were artists labeled "the lunatic fringe" by Theodore Roosevelt
- 1914** World War I begins
 - Panama Canal officially opened
 - Mary Phelps Jacob, a New York City debutante, patented the brassiere
 - The "Fox Trot" inspired by ragtime music, hits ballroom floors
- 1915** "Great White Hope" Jess Willard takes the heavy-weight title by a knockout

Poly Tuition:
\$200 per year



Tango: The first piece of music written and published in Argentina describing itself as a tango appeared in 1857. The tango gained its popularity in the early 1900s and then made periodic comebacks in the 1920s. In 1912, the tango took Paris by storm and by 1913 was popular all over the world. An iconic dance, it is recognized as a dance of passion.



**COST OF
A NEW
CAR: \$466**

The Institute's 1916 Junior Prom.



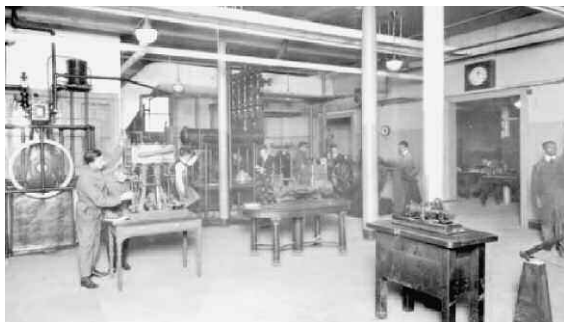
1916 - 1925

- 1916** U.S. buys Virgin Islands from Denmark for \$25 million
- Nationwide over 7,000 deaths were reported due to polio (infantile paralysis)
- The *Saturday Evening Post* runs Norman Rockwell's first cover illustration
- Mr. Peanut, a schoolboy's winning contest entry, became the symbol for Planter's Nut & Chocolate Company
- 1917** U.S. entered WWI and sends the first troops to France
- 1918** WWI ends
- World wide influenza epidemic strikes in 1920, killing over 20 million people
- 1919** 18th Amendment adopted (Prohibition)
- 1920** First commercial radio broadcast airs
- Harlem Renaissance begins
- League of Nations established
- Women granted the right to vote in U.S.
- 1921** Irish free state proclaimed
- Lie detector invented
- 1922** King Tut's tomb found
- Mussolini marches on Rome
- The *Reader's Digest* published
- 1923** Charleston dance becomes popular
- Hitler jailed after failed coup
- Talking movies invented
- Teapot Dome scandal
- *Time Magazine* founded
- 1924** First Olympic Winter Games
- J. Edgar Hoover appointed FBI director
- V.I. Lenin dies
- 1925** Hitler publishes *Mein Kampf*



The Charleston, introduced by the Midnight Follies is believed to have originated from African Americans who were living on a small island near Charleston, South Carolina. It became established during the Ragtime-Jazz period. It was the rage during this decade and helped to define the "Roaring Twenties." Women were called "flappers" because of the way they would flap their arms and walk like birds.

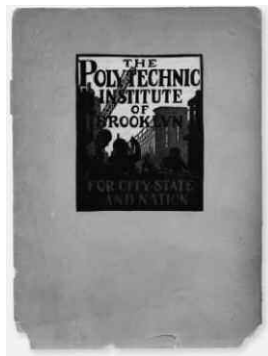
STATE-OF-THE-ART



The Institute's Steam Lab (c.1920).



The Institute's Materials Testing Lab, 1920.



The 1920 publication *The Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn: For City, State and Nation* outlined the Institute's facilities and growth plan.



The Institute's Spicer Library 1918

The BAM stage, Howard Gilman Opera House

"Produce great men, the rest follows." ~ Walt Whitman



Cost of Gasoline, 1936:
11 cents, Bronx

Poly Tuition:
\$360 per year
(1932)



The fox trot became popular around 1914. With its simple rhythm and step pattern, it was a hit with young men on leave from the war. It had grown in popularity and became established as a standard by the 1930s.

1926 ~ 1945

- 1926** A.A. Milne publishes *Winnie-the-Pooh*
 - Robert Goddard fires his first liquid-fuel Rocket
 - Gertrude Ederle is first woman to swim the English Channel
- 1927** Babe Ruth makes home-run record
 - The first talking movie, *The Jazz Singer*
 - Lindbergh flies solo across the Atlantic
- 1928** Bubble gum invented
 - First Mickey Mouse cartoon
 - Penicillin discovered
- 1929** Byrd and Bennett fly over South Pole
 - Car radio invented
 - New York stock market crashes
- 1930** Pluto discovered
 - Sliced bread available
- 1931** Al Capone imprisoned for income tax evasion
 - Auguste Piccard reaches stratosphere
 - Empire State building completed
- 1932** Air conditioning invented
 - Amelia Earhart first woman to fly solo across the Atlantic
 - Scientists split the atom
- 1933** Adolf Hitler becomes chancellor of Germany
 - Prohibition ends in the U.S.
 - Wiley Post flies around the world in 8 1/2 Days
- 1934** Bonnie and Clyde killed by police
 - Parker Brothers sells the game "Monopoly"
- 1935** Alcoholics Anonymous founded
 - John Maynard Keynes suggests new economic theory
 - Social Security enacted in U.S.
- 1936** Hoover Dam completed
 - King Edward VIII abdicates
- 1937** Amelia Earhart vanishes
 - Golden Gate bridge opened
 - The Hindenberg disaster
- 1938** Broadcast of "The War of the Worlds" causes panic
 - Hitler annexes Austria
- 1939** First commercial flight over the Atlantic
 - Helicopter invented
 - World War II begins
 - Stone Age cave paintings found in France
- 1941** Japanese attack Pearl Harbor
 - Jeep invented
 - Mount Rushmore completed
- 1942** Battle of Midway
 - Japanese-Americans held in camps
 - T-shirt introduced
- 1943** French resistance leader Jean Moulin killed
 - Italy joins the Allies
 - Warsaw ghetto uprising
- 1944** D-Day
 - First German V1 and V2 rockets fired
- 1945** First computer built
 - United Nations founded
 - U.S. drops atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki
 - FDR dies
 - Germany surrenders, ending WWII in Europe
 - Japan surrenders, ending WWII

U.S. Presidents

Herbert Clark Hoover 1929–1933
Franklin D. Roosevelt 1933–1945
Harry S. Truman 1945–1953
Dwight D. Eisenhower 1953–1961

Poly Tuition:

\$400 per year
(1943)

Students take flying lessons with
Professor R. Paul Harrington, 1939



1946 - 1955

- 1946** Bikinis introduced
 - Dr. Spock publishes *The Common Book of Baby and Child Care*
 - Juan Perón becomes president of Argentina
 - Nuremberg Trials begin
 - Winston Churchill gives his "Iron Curtain" speech
- 1947** Chuck Yeager breaks the sound barrier
 - Dead Sea Scrolls discovered
 - Polaroid cameras invented
- 1948** Berlin airlift
 - "Big Bang" theory formulated
 - Gandhi assassinated
 - State of Israel founded
- 1949** China becomes communist
 - First non-stop flight around the world
 - George Orwell publishes *Nineteen Eight-Four*
 - NATO established
- 1950** First modern credit card introduced
 - First organ transplant
 - First *Peanuts* cartoon strip
 - Korean War begins
 - President Truman orders construction of hydrogen bomb
- 1951** Color TV introduced
 - Truman signs "Treaty of Peace" with Japan, officially ending WWII
 - Winston Churchill re-elected prime minister of Great Britain
- 1952** Car seat belts introduced
 - Polio vaccine created
 - Princess Elizabeth becomes queen at age 25
- 1953** DNA discovered
 - Hillary and Norgay climb Mt. Everest
 - Joseph Stalin dies
 - Julius and Ethel Rosenberg executed for espionage
- 1954** Britain sponsors an expedition to search for the Abominable Snowman
 - First atomic submarine launched
 - Report says cigarettes cause cancer
 - Roger Bannister breaks the four-minute mile
- 1955** Disneyland opens
 - James Dean dies in car accident
 - McDonald's Corporation founded
 - Rosa Parks refuses to give up her seat on a bus

*"I see great things
in baseball. It's
our game - the
American game."
- Walt Whitman*



Swing represents an umbrella of variants (for example, East Coast, West Coast, Jive, Shag) all of which fall under the category of Jitterbug which originated during WWII.



The Brooklyn Dodgers team, photographed after defeating the Yankees in the 1955 World Series.



Professor Herman Mark, the "father of polymer science."

Poly Tuition:
\$680 per year
(1954)

Poly Tuition:
\$1450 per year
(1965)



Abraham Tobias at work
rendering the mural: *The
History of Science*



Professor Rudolf A. Marcus,
a professor at Polytechnic
until 1964, conducted
research at Poly which even-
tually won him a Nobel Prize
for his work in Chemistry.

The **Twist** was originally
written by Hank Ballard in
1955 when he saw teenagers
doing the dance. In 1960
Chubby Checker debuted
the twist on American
Bandstand. By 1960 this
was the most popular dance
in the world.

1956-1970

- 1956** Elvis gyrates on Ed Sullivan's show
 - Grace Kelly marries Prince Rainier III of Monaco
 - TV remote control invented
- 1957** Dr. Seuss publishes *The Cat in the Hat*
 - Soviet satellite Sputnik launches Space Age
 - Laika becomes the first living animal to orbit space
- 1958** Boris Pasternak refuses Nobel Prize
 - Hope Diamond is donated to the Smithsonian
 - The Hula-Hoop is popular
 - NASA founded
- 1959** Castro becomes dictator of Cuba
 - International treaty makes Antarctica scientific preserve
 - The *Sound of Music* opens on Broadway
 - U.S. quiz shows found to be fixed
- 1960** Alfred Hitchcock's *Psycho* released
 - First televised presidential debates
 - Lasers invented
- 1961** Adolf Eichmann on trial for role in Holocaust
 - Berlin Wall built
 - Peace Corps founded
 - Soviets launch first man in space
- 1962** Andy Warhol exhibits his Campbell's Soup can
 - Cuban missile crisis
 - Marilyn Monroe found dead
- 1963** Betty Friedan publishes *The Feminine Mystique*
 - JFK assassinated
 - Martin Luther King Jr. makes his "I Have a Dream" Speech
- 1964** Beatles become popular in U.S.
 - Cassius Clay (aka Muhammad Ali) becomes World Heavyweight champion
 - Hasbro launches GI Joe action figure
 - Nelson Mandela sentenced to life in prison
 - Warren Report on JFK's assassination issued
- 1965** Japan's Bullet Train opens
- 1965** *Star Trek* series airs
 - Los Angeles riots
 - Malcolm X assassinated
 - New York City's Great Blackout
 - U.S. sends troops to Vietnam
- 1967** Che Guevara killed
 - First heart transplant
 - First Super Bowl
 - Three U.S. astronauts killed during simulated launch
- 1968** Martin Luther King Jr. assassinated
 - Robert F. Kennedy assassinated
- 1969** Neil Armstrong becomes the first man on the moon
 - Woodstock concert
 - Senator Edward Kennedy leaves the scene of an accident
 - Yasser Arafat becomes leader of the PLO
- 1970** Computer floppy disks introduced
 - Protesting students at Kent State shot
 - Beatles break up

U.S. Presidents

John F. Kennedy	1961-1963
Lyndon B. Johnson	1963-1969
Richard M. Nixon	1969-1974

Women became
a presence at
Polytechnic during
the late 60s—a trend
that continued into
the next decade.



\$1M aerospace research laboratory addition built at the
Polytechnic graduate campus in Farmingdale, Long
Island, by a major grant from NASA.



"I say that democracy can never prove itself beyond evil, until it founds and luxuriantly grows its own forms of art, poems, schools, theology, displacing all that exists, or that has been produced anywhere in the past, under opposite influences." – Walt Whitman

1971–1985

- 1971** VCRs introduced
- 1972** Mark Spitz wins seven gold medals
 - Pocket calculators introduced
 - Terrorists attack at the Olympic Games in Munich
 - Watergate scandal begins
 - M*A*S*H premieres
- 1973** Abortion legalized in U.S.
 - Sears Tower built
 - U.S. pulls out of Vietnam
- 1974** Mikhail Baryshnikov defects
 - U.S. President Nixon resigns
- 1975** Arthur Ashe first black man to win Wimbledon
 - Microsoft founded
- 1976** Nadia Comaneci given seven perfect "10s"
- 1977** *Star Wars* movie released
 - Miniseries *Roots* airs
- 1978** First test-tube baby born
 - John Paul II becomes pope
- 1979** Ayatollah Khomeini returns as leader of Iran
 - Margaret Thatcher first woman prime minister of Great Britain
 - Mother Theresa awarded the Nobel Peace Prize
 - Nuclear accident at Three Mile Island

- 1980** John Lennon assassinated
 - Ted Turner establishes CNN
 - Sony introduces the Walkman
- 1981** Assassination attempt on the pope
 - Assassination attempt on U.S. President Reagan
 - PCs introduced by IBM
 - First woman appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court
 - AIDS identified as new plague
- 1982** *E.T.* movie released
- 1983** Sally Ride becomes the first American woman in space
 - U.S. Embassy in Beirut bombed
- 1984** Indira Gandhi, India's prime minister, killed by two bodyguards
 - Vietnam War Memorial opened in Washington, D.C.
- 1985** Famine in Ethiopia
 - Hole in the ozone layer discovered
 - Wreck of the Titanic found

U.S. Presidents

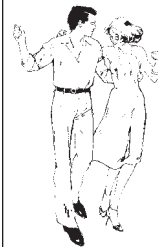
Gerald R. Ford	1974–1977
James E. Carter Jr.	1977–1981



On April, 23 1973, the merger agreement between Polytechnic and New York University's School of Engineering and Science was signed. Pictured here, **Professor Clifford Osborne** of Polytechnic signs the agreement. Behind him, left to right, are **Professor Richard Thorsen**, then of NYU, NYU President James H. Hester, New York State Commissioner of Education, Ewald B. Nyquist, **Acting President Norman Auburn**, chairman of **The Corporation**, Louis N. Rowley Jr. and John Haines of the New York State Education Department.

New York City's Mayor Ed Koch receives an honorary degree from **President Bugliarello** in 1983. Mayor Koch was a staunch supporter of MetroTech.

Poly Tuition:
\$2500 per year (1976)



Disco—With the advent of electronic music in the late 60s using synthesizers, Cuban musicians in Florida

began to experiment with sounds and rhythms. This new form had a thumping, continuous beat. By 1970, the disco swing was born. By the mid-1970s, the disco scene was in full force and made movie history in John Travolta's 1978 *"Saturday Night Fever."*



"Here or henceforward it is all the same to me. I accept Time absolutely." – Walt Whitman

1986–2005

Freestyle Dance: By the 80s the punk rock era had changed dancing and free-style forms were mainstream.

Poly Tuition:

\$16,200 per year (1994)

\$27,640 per year (2005)



1 Gallon: \$2.25

U.S. Presidents

Ronald W. Reagan 1981–1989
George H. W. Bush 1989–1993
William J. Clinton 1993–2001
George W. Bush 2001–



June 13, 2002: Dedication of the Jacobs Building and the gymnasium: Home of the Fighting Blue Jays

- 1986** Challenger space shuttle explodes
 - Chernobyl nuclear accident
 - Ferdinand Marcos flees the Philippines
 - U.S.S.R. launches Mir space station
- 1987** DNA first used to convict criminals
 - New York Stock Exchange suffers huge drop on "Black Monday"
- 1988** Pan Am Flight 103 is bombed over Lockerbie
 - U.S. shoots down Iranian airliner
- 1989** Berlin Wall falls
 - Exxon Valdez spills millions of gallons of oil on coastline
 - Students massacred in China's Tiananmen Square
- 1990** Hubble Telescope launched into space
 - Lech Walesa becomes first president of Poland
 - Nelson Mandela freed
- 1991** Bronze Age Man found frozen in glacier
 - Collapse of the Soviet Union
 - South Africa repeals apartheid laws
- 1992** Official end of the Cold War
 - Riots in Los Angeles after the Rodney King verdict
- 1993** Cult compound in Waco, Texas raided
 - Use of the Internet grows
 - World Trade Center bombed



Joseph J. Jacobs, one of the greatest benefactors to Polytechnic, and **Henry Singer** (right), a trustee. (1994)

- 1994** Channel Tunnel opens, connecting Britain and France
 - Nelson Mandela elected president of South Africa
 - O.J. Simpson arrested for murder
- 1995** Ebola Virus spreads in Zaire
 - Gas attack in Tokyo subway
 - Oklahoma City bombing
 - Yitzhak Rabin assassinated
- 1996** Mad Cow disease hits Britain
 - Unabomber arrested
- 1997** Hong Kong returned to China
 - Pathfinder sends back images of Mars
 - Princess Diana dies in car crash
 - Scientists clone sheep
 - Tallest buildings in the world built in Kuala Lumpur
 - Tiger Woods wins Masters
- 1998** India and Pakistan test nuclear weapons
 - *Titanic* most successful movie ever
 - President Clinton impeached
- 1999** The Euro: the new European currency
 - NATO attacks Serbia
 - Panama Canal returns to Panama
- 2001** September 11: World Trade Center destroyed
- 2005** Polytechnic celebrates its 150th anniversary



Polytechnic mourned the loss of **Professor Emeritus Anthanasios Papoulis**, who died April 25, 2002.

Papoulis was a member of the faculty from 1952–1994 and published nine books, including the classic *Probability, Random Variables and Stochastic Processes*, considered a standard in the field of electrical engineering and mathematics.

*We gratefully acknowledge the contributions
of the following individuals for the creation
and production of this commemorative booklet*

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*and for creation and production of the
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CHRISTOPHER HAYES
CHRISTOPHER DE ARCANGELIS

