"THE NEW TECHNOLOGY"

In spite of the tireless efforts of President Macarthur, the Corporation of the Institute and many prominent graduates and other influential men of Boston, a definite decision as to the new location of the Institute is yet to be reached.

For a long period of time—ever since the price of land in the Back Bay district has made it impracticable for the Institute to buy there—it has been a certainty that the site selected must be connected with the Institute that sooner or later it would be necessary to move to a new site. When Dr. Macarthur was called to the president's chair nineteen years ago, he, immediately realized the seriousness of the situation, started a vigorous campaign with a new Technology as the goal.

Although the reasons for moving will seem like ancient history to the minds of many of the friends of the Institute, why the Rogers and Wallace Buildings are not removed and the additional space utilized by larger buildings which would cover the entire area. This can be easily answered by an explanation of the term "abutter's rights" which appears in the old deeds for the property in that vicinity. The states that there shall be a certain amount of the block owned by the Institute covered by buildings and that this ratio between open and covered space shall not be changed by the courts.

The plot of land, wherever it may be will be divided into two parts, the larger campus, with the Walker Memorial, the fraternity houses, and large dormitories surrounding the athletic field, all with in a radius of a half mile, the efficiency, scope, and influence of the Institute would be increased by an untold degree.

The question of the Institute's moving has been definitely and affirmatively settled; Tech will move, it will move soon and to a site close to the city limits of Boston. All that remains is the final selection of some one of the many places offered as possible locations for the new Technology.

The Corporation has considered more than forty different sites, each of which has certain advantages, but the question of proximity in the all important one at present and is the one which will govern virtually the final selection.

In spite of the fact that the site has not been definitely decided upon, the preliminary plans for the arrangement of the new buildings have been drawn up by Professor Despradelle, one of the foremost architects in the country and of about twenty-five acres, will be laid out with the regular buildings of the Institute surrounding a quadrangle or

PROPOSED NEW TECHNOLOGY

- Rogers and Wallace Buildings
- Additional space utilized
- New Technology as the goal
- Abutter's rights
- Site selection
- Forty different sites considered
- Preliminary plans drawn up
- Professor Despradelle
- About twenty-five acres

CALENDAR

Monday, April 10
- 1.00 Classes suspended for remainder of the day.

Tuesday, April 11
- 9.00-11.00 Inspection of Buildings and Equipment of the Institute. Open to the public.
- 11.00 Classes suspended for remainder of the day.

Wednesday, April 12
- 6.30 J. A. Proctor, Professional Societies Dinner, Union.

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WHERE THE GRADUATE CLASSES WILL DINE

- 75 Headquarters at the Thorndike.
- 76 Westminster Cafe, 6 o'clock.
- 77 City Club, 6 o'clock.
- 78 City Club, 6 o'clock.
- 79 City Club, 6 o'clock.
- 80 City Club, 6 o'clock.
- 81 City Club, 6 o'clock.
- 82 City Club, 6 o'clock.
- 83 City Club, 6 o'clock.
- 84 City Club, 6 o'clock.
- 85, 86, 87 English Room, Hotel Thors-
dike, 6 o'clock.
- 88 English Room, Hotel Thors-
dike, 6 o'clock.
- 89 English Room, Hotel Thors-
dike, 6 o'clock.
- 90 Boston City Club, private dining-
room, 6 o'clock.
- 91 City Club, 6 o'clock.
- 92 City Club, 6 o'clock.
- 93 City Club, 6 o'clock.
- 94 City Club, 6 o'clock.
- 95 City Club, 6 o'clock.
- 96 Wirth's Restaurant, 35 Essex St.,
6 o'clock.
- 97 City Club, 6 o'clock.
- 98 American House, 6 o'clock.
- 99 American House, 6 o'clock.
- 100 Hotel Brunswick Cafe, 6 o'clock.
- 101 Copley Square Hotel, 6 o'clock.
- 102 Copley Square Hotel, 6 o'clock.
- 103 Copley Square Hotel, 6 o'clock.
- 104 Copley Square Hotel, 6 o'clock.
- 105 Copley Square Hotel, 6 o'clock.
- 106 Copley Square Hotel, 6 o'clock.
- 107 Copley Square Hotel, 6 o'clock.
- 108 Copley Square Hotel, 6 o'clock.
- 109 Hotel Plaza, 6 o'clock.
- 110 Hotel Plaza, 6 o'clock.

THE FIRST CONGRESS OF TECHNOLOGY

Today is started the first Congress of Technology located in Boston, with General Francis A. Walker, "We believe that in the schools of applied science and technology as they are carried on today in the United States, involving the thorough and most scholarly study of principles directed immediately upon useful arts, and rising, in their higher grades, into original investigation and research, is to be found almost the perfection for education for young men.

To show our reason for this belief, 60 of those who have been connected with the Institute have been gathered together to show how the Institute leads to practical solutions of present day problems.

The first Congress at this time was that on April 10, 1861. Governor J. A. Andrew signed the "Act to Incorporate the Massachusetts Institute of Technology." The main provision was that "William L. Rogers, James M. Beal, E. S. Tobey, S. H. C. Cook, E. P. Bigelow, M. F. Ross, J. D. Philbrick, P. H. Storer, J. D. Homey, M. F. Walker, C. H. H. Delton, J. B. Franklin, P. W. Lucey, J. T. Asaph Hall, J. A. Ducep, E. C. Caset, their associates and successors, are hereby made a body corporate by the name of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for the purpose of insuring and maintaining a society of arts, a museum of arts, and a school of industrial science, and aiding generally, by rentable means, the advancement, development, and practical application of science in connection with arts, agriculture, manufactures, and commerce.

The first memorial to the legislature incorporant this Congress came at this time, when he said, "In the existing competition of manufacturing, commercial and agricultural pursuits, such a special training in practical science has become indispensable if we would hope to maintain a prosperity in our country, that the members of our Congress have been proved satisfactory and been united because of the civilized war, the Institute finally started operation in 1863.

The original reason for the establishment for the Institute has been proved exactly as it was stated by its founder, when he said, "In the existing competition of manufacturing, commercial and agricultural pursuits, such a special training in practical science has become indispensable if we would hope to maintain a prosperity in our country, that the members of our Congress have been proved satisfactory and been united because of the civilized war, the Institute finally started operation in 1863.

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