

CHANGES IN INSTRUCTING
STAFF HAVE BEEN ANNOUNCED

Sixty-four Men are Coming to Teach at
The Institute.

In order to meet the demand caused by the increase of 500 in the enrollment at the Institute, sixty-four professors and instructors have been appointed to teach for the coming year. The Electrical Engineering department has received the greatest number of new men, three professors, nine instructors and three research assistants. Four professors and nine instructors have resigned from the curriculum as a whole, so that the net gain in Technology's instructing staff is fifty-two. The professors that resigned are Professors Fred P. Emery of the English department, and Selskar M. Gunn of the Biology and Public Health department. Assistant Professors James M. Barker of the Civil Engineering department, and H. P. Hollingsworth of the Physics department. Among the instructors who are leaving are Percy Marks, the popular instructor of the English department who has helped the student activities at Technology so much, and Dr. Wilson of the Mathematics department.

Eight physics instructors and three assistants have been appointed; Chemistry, four instructors and nine assistants; Mechanical Engineering, four instructors and six assistants; Mathematics, four instructors; History, six instructors; Public Health two instructors; Civil Engineering, one instructor;

Technical Analysis, one assistant; Physical Training, one assistant. Two of the instructors in Electrical Engineering did not accept their appointments.

ALUMNI BUILD NEW BRIDGE

The Springfield Bridge Commission have made a report concerning the new bridge that is to be built across the Connecticut River at that point. In this report they recommend the plans submitted by Fay, Spofford and Thorndike. The bridge is to be a very important one and the Commission expects that the cost will in the vicinity of \$3,600,000.

FRANCE STARTS ROAD REPAIRS

The work of repairing more than 6000 kilometers of roads in the Somme district, where four armies fought during the entire duration of the war, was started this week. The repairs, it is estimated, will cost 100,000,000 francs. A large part of the American army tractors and roadbuilding machinery will be employed on the Somme roads.

Many of the bridges destroyed by the enemy are also being replaced. Five minor bridges across the river have been rebuilt. The Somme river itself represents an immense reconstruction task, as tons of debris were thrown into it during the years of fighting. This has been choking the free movement of the river and preventing navigation.

ALUMNI OFFICIALLY LAUNCH
ENDOWMENT FUND CAMPAIGN

(Continued from page 4)

ing within a reasonable time. He does not come from Massachusetts and a very large part of the Institute's resources has come from men outside this Commonwealth. There is reason for this as these generous benefactors recognize the national character of the institution, but of course they expect generous men in Massachusetts to support an institution that their forefathers founded and that is in a sense peculiarly theirs. The alumni of Technology have always been loyal and generous but not one man in a thousand appreciates the fact of fundamental importance in such a campaign as ours - that the alumni are altogether too young to be able to make large contributions. The Institute was a very small affair during the first thirty years of its existence and far more than half of its alumni have gone forth within the last ten years. There are not many more than five hundred of its graduates alive today who are over fifty years of age. This youth of the alumni is a splendid asset for the future, but for purposes of direct contributions of money it places the institute in an unfavorable situation as compared with other institutions that have had large numbers of older and richer alumni."

State indebted to Institute

"I have no doubt that generous citizens in Massachusetts will support the institute if they know its needs and the alumni must help in making those needs known. It is held in high esteem everywhere and special emergencies have for a time focussed attention on its possibilities for service to the community. Recently, as you know, Technology men did an excellent service in organizing the Fire Brigade to protect the lives and properties of people in Boston in case the firemen followed the unfortunate lead of policemen. Happily, they remained true to the city. The great service as of Technology during the war have made a great impression on those who know it, but the story is too long to take up now. The single fact that Technology alumni entered the national service by the thousands and that nearly 75 per cent of them became officers indicates the value of technically trained men in the great emergency of war. We want, however, the citizens of Massachusetts to understand that these men have an equal value in the relatively quiet times of peace. Fortunately, in this respect Technology can point to the actual achievements of its alumni. I need merely speak of what it is hoped can be done in the future. It is easy to point to the great savings that have been made in industrial processes by the accomplishments of Technology men and to the great developments in industry that have been brought about through their initiative. "I like the Massachusetts Institute of Technology" says Thomas A. Edison "because it is turning out men that the country needs." To continue to turn out these men we need now the practical support of generous men throughout Massachusetts and we naturally look primarily to those who are engaged in industry and appreciate the growing importance to industry of the technically trained man."

An address which gave many new ideas to the Alumni and which was greatly applauded by them was one delivered by Professor Butterfield, of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, in which he gave some of his ideas about such a campaign. Professor Butterfield was especially invited to attend this meeting because of the fact that he was at the head of the Worcester Alumni drive at which work he was exceedingly successful, obtaining subscriptions from ninety-eight percent of the Alumni.

Professor Butterfield pointed out that the personal approach was the only way and explained that during his campaign he found it necessary to travel all over the United States. He also emphasized the necessity of having a definite sum for each man.

Two very forceful mottoes given by him and which are very applicable are: "It can't be done, but here it is."

"Plan your work, then work your plan" and also the well known French saying, "What can be done, has been done; what can't be done will be done."

Stubbs Gives His Plans

Following Professor Butterfield, Arthur R. Stubbs '14 outlined the plans which he, as executive assistant to President MacLaurin for the drive, will carry out.

Mr. Stubbs has just returned from a tour of the Middle West during which he visited Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagra Falls, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Indianapolis, Cleveland, and Akron. He reported that interest throughout these parts of the country was so intense that everywhere loyalty and enthusiasm predominated. He succeeded in getting an organization working at every place.

Mr. Stubbs intends to have an intensive campaign in New England during the first two weeks in November. For this campaign all the members on the various committees will be furnished with convincing arguments as to why

Technology needs the money. He intends to use advertising methods and thereby "sell Technology to America."

Mr. Stubbs is going after the younger men to "give or get \$1,000." His argument to them is that every Technology graduate has a moral obligation to the Institute of two thousand dollars. This is figured upon this basis: every one paid two hundred and fifty dollars a year tuition. The cost to the Institute for their education was seven hundred and fifty dollars a year or two thousand for four years which was contributed to them.

Counting that there are 12,000 available Alumni, and assuming that all funds are to be raised by them it is only necessary that one-third of them pay half of their moral obligation in order that the required four million be raised.

In order to bring in large industrial concerns which are unable to contribute money outright, Mr. Stubbs has a plan whereby they may give for certain definite services rendered; such as the use of Institute libraries, laboratories, and research facilities.

The talks by the speakers was followed by a very interesting discussion. Several of the delegates from outside New England promised that their districts would reach their quota.

President du Pont will announce the personnel of committees later.

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To be admitted to the Institute, the applicant must have attained the age of seventeen years and must pass examinations in Algebra, Plane and Solid Geometry, Physics, History of the United States (or Ancient History), Trigonometry, English, French and German. Preparation in two of a series of elective subjects is also required. A division of these examinations between different examination periods is allowed. In general, a faithful student who has passed creditably through a good high school, having two years' study of French and German (or three years of French or German) should be able to pass the Institute examinations.

Graduates of colleges, and in general all applicants presenting certificates representing work done at other colleges, are excused from the usual entrance examinations and from any subjects already satisfactorily completed. Records of the College Entrance Examination Board, which holds examinations at many points throughout the country and in Europe, are also accepted for admission to the Institute.

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The tuition fee, not including breakage in the laboratories, is \$250 a year (\$300 next year and thereafter). In addition, \$30 to \$35 per year is required for books and drawing materials.

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