

This issue of the *Alumni Review* completes another year of publication and of service to the members of the Association. The editor wishes to express his appreciation to those who have so graciously contributed articles to the *Review* and to those who have assisted in publication, particularly to Miss Charlotte Tompkins for carrying the burden of the work. The willingness of the alumni to assist in every possible way in promoting the work of the Association is particularly gratifying when everyone already has more than he can do. The common ties established through four years of close association are worth maintaining and it is by devoting a portion of one's time to alumni activities that this is possible. In time of war, each of us is even more interested in hearing about those with whom we have shared some of the most pleasant days of our life. We are being distributed throughout the world and every day it is more difficult to keep track of our friends. The more we become separated, the more important becomes the *Alumni* publication in keeping together those of us who have believed in the traditions of our Alma Mater and the things for which they stand. The motto, "The Truth Shall Make You Free" and particularly the principles of the honor system are worth carrying to others in these days when agencies are at work attempting to tear down the democratic way of life.

The Board of Directors of the Alumni Association have made arrangements whereby the *Alumni Review* may appear monthly. During the past year considerable difficulty has been experienced in securing advertisers, primarily due to the limited time available by anyone who might act as Business Manager. Dave Shonerd has done a good job, and by his efforts the *Review* has been able to live within its budget. The new arrangement, however, will place the magazine on a more serviceable basis and will not be any more expensive than heretofore. In making this change the Board has also decided to call the new magazine "Engineering and Science." It is hoped that the first issue will appear in September with subsequent issues each month thereafter.

When the March issue of the *Review* went to press it was announced that the Institute might be a training center for the Navy. The Institute has now received official information that about 500 men will be sent for training in the following courses: Steam and Internal Combustion Engines, Pre-Radar, Electric Power, Civil Engineering and Construction Engineering. The first term of the next academic year will begin shortly after July 1. There will be two terms or semesters of 16 weeks each per academic year in contrast with the present three terms of 11 weeks each. Some of the men who take these courses will be Tech undergraduates who enlisted in the Naval Reserve. By means of this accelerated program, men will be able to complete their engineering education and then to be of service to the Navy. Civilian students will continue their education along with the Navy students on a 16-week semester schedule. The courses prescribed by the Navy are similar to the regular Tech courses; naturally some changes are necessary. Those of the alumni who were at the Institute in 1917 and 1918 will prob-

ably remember what it is like to have the Student Body in uniform. Now again this will be the case, except that it will be the Navy.

The training of engineers specifically for the Navy and the Army on such a large scale brings up the question of where the war industries will obtain engineers for engineering the implements of war. The records show that all the older engineers are in important war jobs of one kind or another and many of the younger men have already enlisted in the reserves. Engineering personnel officers are searching the country with a fine tooth comb for every kind of engineer without much success. If industry is to obtain men they must take concentrated action so that an equitable balance of engineer power can be maintained between military and war industry. In our own case there will be about 87 engineers graduated on June 11; of this number 46, or 53 per cent, will enter the reserves and the balance is now signed up with firms engaged in manufacturing implements of war. In the science group about 37 will graduate; 13, or 35 per cent, will join the military and the remainder will go into industry or war research. In view of present indications there will be fewer civilians available for March graduation and the number available by the next graduation will be even smaller. This situation may be looked at in another way; industry is beginning to settle down to a high production unit and may continue to produce with its present staff of engineers, thus freeing the younger men for the military. This idea seems to be passive and to be dodging the issue. We must improve production methods, increase production, and improve our present weapons—all this requires engineers. Men should be placed wherever their training and experience best fits the job to be done; all engineers and scientists will agree in that; who is to decide where they should be placed?

Believe it or not, a discussion of an article which appeared in the last issue of the *Review* was received. In order to show what can be done and to stimulate more discussion the comments and answer are included in this issue.

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