

Engineering education rests on a foundation of science, of humanities and of social relationships. . . .

First (proposed policy), broadening of the base of engineering education, now in process, should be continued. Its roots should extend more deeply into the social sciences and humanities as well as into the physical sciences in order to sustain a rounded educational growth which will continue into professional life. Two stems are thus implied in the undergraduate curriculum which we have designated as the scientific-technological and the humanistic-social.

The humanistic-social studies should be directed toward (six objectives, one of which is stated as): 5. Development of moral, ethical and social concepts essential to a satisfying personal philosophy, to a career consistent with the public welfare and to a sound professional attitude.

Undergraduate curricula should be made broader and more fundamental through increased emphasis on basic sciences and humanistic and social studies.

No measures taken with respect to engineering education should limit the freedom that now exists for experimentation and change.

Proper consideration of social problems can not be

given nor adequate solutions made unless we use the engineering method of obtaining all information pertinent to the specific problem. We do not have all information unless we have an understanding of religious faith and convictions, and their effect upon the actions and viewpoint of individuals. Since the engineer, increasingly in the future, will be concerned with social, in addition to technical and economic problems, it is important for him to have knowledge of religious principles and their result and effect on the individual. This in turn places the charge upon us as engineering educators to determine how far the training in religious principles should be brought into engineering training as a formal part of the curricula. I submit that religious faith and some knowledge of religious principles is ingrained in our students, and for this reason, so far as practicable, definite attention to integrating an intellectual study of religious principles and convictions into the engineering curricula is desirable, if not actually essential, for the best progress of the profession of engineering in its broadening scope in approaching social relationship in the future.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS OF USE IN THE WAR

A SPECIAL cable from London has been received by *The New York Times* which reads:

The government has set up a scientific brain trust headed by Lord Hankey to give the scientific workers of Britain more scope in inventive prosecution of the war and in countering the enemy's arms. Acknowledged leaders of various branches of science, whose appointment to the new scientific advisory committee was announced to-night, will form a central clearing house for new ideas.

Among the men on the committee are Sir William Bragg, member of wartime committees on food and fuel; Dr. Edward Victor Appleton, radio expert, who was called in by the government before the war to improve civil defense against bombers; Professor Archibald Vivian Hill, one of the world's foremost physiologists and a leading authority on aerodynamics and anti-aircraft defense.

From the public point of view the most immediate problem facing the new body is perfection of a weapon against night bombers.

An important job of the committee is to see that no new scientific or technical developments go neglected. Members will examine original ideas and pick out those they think can be used or developed after experiment. The members also will bring their individual and combined gifts to the services of their country.

A correspondent of the London *Times* writes under date of September 2 that the Canadian Government has announced the appointment of a committee of

nine members which will administer the funds presented to patriotic citizens for assisting important technical projects and scientific investigations now being undertaken or proposed by the National Research Council with the object of increasing the efficiency of the Canadian war effort.

The chairman of the committee is Dean C. J. MacKenzie, acting president of the National Council, and the members include Sir Frederick Banting, J. S. Duncan (Deputy Minister for Air), Professor Otto Maass, head of the department of physical chemistry of McGill University, and Colonel Allen Magee, executive assistant to the Minister of National Defense. It is understood that the funds given or promised amount to nearly \$1,000,000. The committee is empowered to coopt donors to serve as non-voting members.

DEDICATION OF THE NATURAL RESOURCES BUILDING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

ON the occasion of the dedication of the new Natural Resources Building of the University of Illinois on November 14 and 15, the Illinois Geological Survey of the State Department of Registration and Education, the Engineering Experiment Station of the University of Illinois and the Illinois Mineral Industries Committee extend an invitation to all the mineral industries of Illinois and of other states, and to all allied organizations, to join them in holding a mineral industries conference.

The official announcement points out that the com-

pletion of the Natural Resources Building promises to begin a new chapter in the development of the state. It is equipped with the most modern facilities for research, with complete offices and laboratories, that will make it possible to pursue research investigations of the natural resources of Illinois that, although planned, until now have had to be postponed for want of adequate facilities.

The Mineral Industries Conference will begin with an open-house gathering on Thursday morning that will afford an opportunity for complete inspection of the new offices and laboratories of the Geological Survey. At noon there will be an all-mineral-industries luncheon followed in the afternoon by concurrent separate sessions on coal, oil and gas, clay and clay products, rock and rock products, and a symposium on "The Geology of the Devonian System" conducted jointly with the department of geology of the university. There will be a general mineral industries banquet on Thursday evening.

In honor of the dedication of the new building, the Industrial Minerals Division of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers will hold its autumn meeting in Urbana and its members will participate in the sessions on clay and rock products. The dedication ceremonies will take place on Friday afternoon under the auspices of the Board of Natural Resources and Conservation and the University Board of Trustees. Dr. Isaiah Bowman, president of the Johns Hopkins University, will give the dedication address.

The Natural History Survey, which shares the building with the Geological Survey, will also sponsor conferences for its allied groups, and they will join in the dedication. State officials will be present and also delegates from leading universities and research institutions of the country, and from various scientific and technical societies.

Following the ceremonies a reception will be held in the foyer of the Natural Resources Building and in the evening all groups will join in a dedication banquet.

NEW DISPENSARIES IN NEW YORK CITY

THE cornerstone laying ceremony at the Kings County Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., of the third of a series of ten new modern dispensaries, planned by the Department of Hospitals for different sections of the city, was held on September 25. The speakers were: F. H. La Guardia, mayor of the City of New York; John Cashmore, president of the Borough of Brooklyn; Irving V. A. Huie, commissioner of the Department of Public Works; Dr. Walter A. Coakley, president of the Medical Board; Dr. Emanuel Giddings, medical superintendent, and Rev. Charles E. Schmidt, chaplain. Dr. S. S. Goldwater, who has now

retired as commissioner of the department of hospitals, presided.

The building for the dispensary, which will be erected at the cost of a million dollars, will be a five-story, steel-framed structure with concrete foundation and floors, and exterior walls of brick, trimmed with limestone with a granite base.

In a statement made by Dr. Goldwater he pointed out that legitimate demands for the services of the clinic by citizens unable to pay for private medical care continue to increase. As a sample of the increases that have been experienced at all the clinics, he said that at the Kings County Hospital clinic visits had increased from 163,638 in 1933, when the present quarters were first opened, to 358,072 in 1939. He said further:

The additional space which the new dispensary makes available will greatly facilitate the registration of patients, thereby avoiding the necessity of long hours of standing in line. Provision will be made for registration of double the present number of patients treated daily. Examining rooms will be provided where physicians in light, bright surroundings, unencumbered by the stress of overcrowding, will be able to give better service to the patients. The tuberculosis clinic, now housed in makeshift quarters in the tuberculosis pavilion of Kings County Hospital, will occupy quarters in the new dispensary which will provide a complete set-up for fluoroscopy and collapse therapy. The expanded social service division of the dispensary will provide more privacy and a more cheerful atmosphere for the solution of the many problems of clinic patients. In addition, it will provide more space for the adequate follow-up of venereal, fracture and luetic prenatal cases. Extensive equipment for x-ray and physical therapy will be provided in the building, thus relieving the strain on departments originally intended for hospital service only.

In the development of the dispensaries first relief was sought at Greenpoint Hospital, also in Brooklyn, where a modern building was opened in 1937. The second dispensary in the series was the Welfare Island (Consolidated) Dispensary at East End Avenue and 80th Street, Manhattan, which was opened on August 1 of this year and which serves patients of the three city hospitals on Welfare Island. Other new dispensaries or major additions to present services for the relief of indigent patients have been authorized and planned at Queens General Hospital in Jamaica, Coney Island and Cumberland Hospitals in Brooklyn, Lincoln and Morrisania Hospitals in the Bronx, and Harlem and Bellevue Hospitals in Manhattan.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE OF NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

MEMBERS of the Alumni Fund Committee of the College of Medicine of New York University met at