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-