

to advance electrical engineering to its present high standing among the learned professions.

Dr. Jewett is a Fellow of the Institute, having joined in 1903. He has served the Institute as manager, vice-president, member of the Executive Committee and as an active worker on some of its other important committees. He represents the Institute on the Board of Trustees of the Engineering Foundation and is chairman of the General Advisory Board on Electrical Engineering of the Engineering Division of the National Research Council.

He is a director of the Western Electric Company, Inc., and of the International Western Electric Company, Inc.; vice-president of the Manufacturers' Junction Railway; and past-president of the New York Telephone Society. He is a member of numerous scientific societies, including the National Academy of Sciences, the National Research Council, the American Physical Society, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Appointment of Former Enlisted Men as Officers of Engineer Reserve Corps

During the early months of our participation in the World War, there were many engineers and others of known education, ability, and experience who waived the opportunity to obtain commissions and enlisted in the engineer regiments that were being recruited for immediate service in France. Thus it happened that in many of these regiments a large proportion of the rank and file were graduates of colleges or technical schools, with all the qualifications requisite for engineer officers. In the event of a future emergency such men by reason of their professional accomplishments combined with their military experience would be of inestimable value as engineer officers, and while it is true that they would come forward in time of need, even though not enrolled in the Reserve Corps, their value nevertheless would be greatly enhanced should they accept commissions now, for by this means they would keep in touch with military developments.

The present project for six volunteer field armies for the National Defense calls for an ultimate strength of 9000 engineer officers. The present total, including Regular Army, National Guard, and Organized Reserve, is less than 4000. It is the policy of the War Department to enroll in the Engineer Section of the Officers' Reserve Corps those who served as enlisted men during the late war, provided that they have the technical qualifications to warrant such appointment. They will be appointed in grades commensurate with their positions and responsibilities in civil life. Men of this type can be enrolled in the higher grades without affecting in any degree the appointment as Second Lieutenants of the young and inexperienced graduates of the R. O. T. C. units of our universities.

In considering applications of enlisted men for commissions in the Engineer Reserve Corps, examining boards will exercise a wide discretion and will give great weight to professional and technical ability rather than a detailed knowledge of military regulations. Candidates for appointment will be expected to demonstrate by their past achievements and present worth that they have the capacity to adapt themselves to the military system should occasion arise, but they will not be rejected because of present unfamiliarity with military subjects alone. Officers so appointed will be given an opportunity to receive the necessary instruction in military subjects before they are called upon for actual service in their grades or before they are eligible for promotion to the next higher grade.

Detailed information may be had by writing to the Chief of Engineers, Washington, D. C., or to the Corps Engineer at the Headquarters of any of the nine Corps Areas into which the country is divided.

Citizens' Military Training Camps

Citizens' Military Training Camps are to be conducted by the War Department during the period from Aug. 2 to 31, 1922. Individual camps will be established for infantry, cavalry, coast artillery, field artillery, signal corps and engineers, the latter at Camp Dix, N. J. The camp will be divided into three courses according to age and previous military experience, if any. Age limits vary from 17 to maximum of 35. The government will pay the expenses of those attending, including transportation. Too much emphasis can not be attached to these camps, as they are the only direct connection between our present inadequate force and the general public. Those attending the engineers' camp will receive splendid elementary instruction in engineering along with thirty days of healthful outdoor life. Complete information may be obtained by addressing, Recruiting Adjutant, Second Corps Area, Governors Island, N. Y.

Addresses Wanted

A list of members whose mail has been returned by the Postal Authorities is given below, together with the addresses as they now appear on the Institute records. Any member knowing the present address of any of these members is requested to communicate with the Secretary at 33 West 39th Street.

- 1.—C. B. Andrews, c/o Mrs. G. F. McKay, Box 35, Ben Lomond, Calif.
- 2.—Eugene A. Baerer, Box 253, Kenil, N. J.
- 3.—F. J. Coffey, Alaska Gastineau Mining Co., Perverserance Mine, Thane, Alaska.
- 4.—Waldo C. Cole, 410 Mills Bldg., El Paso, Texas.
- 5.—O. A. Darnell, 409 East 5th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
- 6.—John F. Donohue, 45 2nd St., Newark, N. J.
- 7.—Edward F. Doyle, c/o Nat'l Conduit & Cable Co., Hastings-on Hudson, N. Y.
8. M. V. Eardley, P. O. Box 664, Long Beach, Calif.
9. Earl V. Edkins, 5827 Trinity Place, W. Philadelphia, Pa.
- 10.—F. W. Erikson, 214 University Club Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
- 11.—Victor R. Fisher, U. S. Submarine Base, Coco Sols, Canal Zone.
- 12.—Frank Hempton, P. O. Box 431, Gallup, N. M.
- 13.—Leonard Knowles, 411 South 56th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 14.—Wen Siang Lu, Y. M. C. A., Lynn, Mass.
- 15.—R. W. Seem, 633 West 74th Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
- 16.—J. Hubert Shanhan, 527 Morris Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.
- 17.—F. W. Smith, 500 Todd St., Wilksburg, Pa.
- 18.—Theo. V. Tillinghast, c/o Plano Toy Co., Plano, Ill.

National Exposition of Chemical Industries

NEW YORK, N. Y., SEPTEMBER 11-16, 1922

The Eighth National Exposition of Chemical Industries will be held in the Grand Central Palace, New York City, during the week of September 11 to 16 inclusive. It will follow immediately upon the Fall Meeting of the American Chemical Society. "Raw Materials, Machinery, Products" is the way the Exposition is described and is intended to carry this main impression. The raw materials are exhibits of the natural resources from out of the earth and above the earth. The machinery exhibits consist of apparatus and equipment and instruments for control, precision, recording, gaging, measuring, and machinery for every mechanical operation in the manufacture of products from the raw materials. The products themselves are the finished products and the exhibits will contain those of organic, and inorganic origin, of solid, liquid or gaseous form, and of every conceivable nature. Many new things upon which manufacturers

were working when the War ended and which have been since more leisurely perfected, will be shown for the first time.

The program of the exposition has been outlined and it may be expected to compare fully with the high standards of the preceding expositions. As has been the custom there will be exhibits of motion pictures covering all phases of the chemical industries and the exposition will hold many interests for every visitor.

The office of the managers, Charles F. Roth and Fred W. Payne, is in the Grand Central Palace, New York City and inquiries should be directed to them there.

The Institute of Radio Engineers

MEETING IN NEW YORK, JUNE 7, 1922

Members of the A. I. E. E. are invited to attend a meeting of the Institute of Radio Engineers on Wednesday evening, June 7, at 8:15 p. m., in the Engineering Societies Building, 29 West 39th Street, New York City. A paper on "The Super-Regenerative Method of Amplification" by Mr. Edwin H. Armstrong will be presented, and a new and interesting system of reception will be explained and demonstrated experimentally.

American Engineering Council

EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE

The Committee on Procedure of American Engineering Council has approved the following appointments by President Mortimer E. Cooley to the Employment Committee: E. S. Carman, Cleveland, chairman; W. J. Fisher, York, Pa.; W. E. Rolfe, St. Louis; Boyd Fisher, Boston; Clayton Pike, Philadelphia.

PITTSBURGH MEETING, MAY 26-27, 1922

The Executive Board of the American Engineering Council of the Federated American Engineering Societies held a very encouraging meeting in Pittsburgh on May 26 and 27. The board members reported organized engineering conditions in their respective regions, and the conclusion was reached that the Federation had progressed to the point where its permanence and growth were assured. President Mortimer E. Cooley who presided over the meeting, said that everywhere on his recent trip throughout the country it was evidenced that the Federation idea was growing, and that substantial additions to the membership might be expected in the near future.

The sessions were held in the rooms of the Engineering Society of Western Pennsylvania at the William Penn Hotel. The members of the board were guests of this society at a dinner on Friday evening, May 26, and on Saturday evening were entertained at dinner by the engineering alumni of the University of Michigan.

Registration of engineers, employment, federal water power, government reorganization and reforestation were among the leading topics disposed of by the board after discussions more thorough and more inspiring than at any board meeting yet held.

REGISTRATION OF ENGINEERS

One of the most important acts of the board was the adoption of the report of the Committee on Registration of Engineers. The report as adopted contains the statement "that the reasons which justify the registration of engineers responsible for public works do not apply to mining engineers." It follows:

In considering matters of government as affecting the engineering profession of the United States, the ancient principle which states "that country is governed best which is governed least," has been accepted by your committee as representing ideal conditions, and it holds that in an ideal social organization, where man can be left free to follow the trend of his individual bent without resulting injury to his fellow, each should be free to follow such calling as he may adopt, without state interference or regulation.

Engineering in the United States under absolutely untrammelled conditions in the past, has developed effective skill and a high degree of constructive ability among its practitioners, during which period the provisions for safety have been adequate under average conditions, and the failures which may have occurred have not been rated serious enough to demand legal control.

Within the past few years, however, a widely supported movement has appeared, resulting in the passage of laws requiring licensing or registration of engineers in various states and attempts at similar legislation in others.

It is, therefore, a condition and not a theory which is before the engineering profession for consideration, and the F. A. E. S. should decide whether it will lend the weight of its advice upon principle only or will accept and travel with tendencies.

The registration or licensing of engineers with consequent elimination from practise of all not registered, can be supported upon only two grounds:

- (a) The benefit of the profession
- (b) The good of the public

Your committee has grave doubts whether licensing can benefit the profession enough to justify the cost and annoyance of the proposed measure. Further, your committee holds it would be beneath the dignity of engineers to fence themselves against qualified competition by the artificial barrier of a statute.

Your committee, while recognizing that required registration might not have been recommended ab initio believes that the plan has now reached such development as to deserve consideration and possible direction by the F. A. E. S. (or A. E. C.).

Therefore

Your committee recommends to the A. E. C. (F. A. E. S.) an expression of opinion that such legislation may properly cover engineers and architects charged with responsibility for public works.

Your committee is agreed that the reasons which justify the registration of engineers responsible for public works do not apply to mining engineers.

Your committee is unable to agree as to the wisdom or unwisdom of registration of engineers engaged in other classes of work.

Registration laws should provide reciprocity of registration admitting to practise engineers registered in other states and should further provide for the admission to practise of properly accredited engineers from states having no registration laws.

Registration laws should provide for classified registration, that the certificate may indicate those branches of engineering in which the registrant is qualified to practise.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

It was decided that the employment service which is now maintained by the Council in New York would be turned over to the administration and control of the four Founder Societies. The Employment Committee of the Council is to go on with its investigation of the employment question, and to study the possibility of coordinating existing and local employment services with a big national service.

Improved business conditions reflected by the employment situation nationally among engineers were reported by Executive Secretary L. W. Wallace of Washington.

WATER POWER PROBLEM

The federal water power situation is in a critical condition, making immediate constructive action by the government necessary in order to conserve the public interests. The board, after a thorough discussion of the problem, adopted a resolution directing the Committee on Water Power to place before President Harding the facts of the situation. The board's action at this time, it was stated, was prompted by the "Federal Water Power Commission's lack of effective and permanent personnel."

FOREST CONSERVATION

A national movement to conserve the nation's forests, in which engineers, the U. S. Forestry Service, the forestry services of the states, universities and technical schools, and other groups such as the farmers, the railroads and lumbermen, shall pool