

Track Team Closes Outdoor Season With Three Wins and Three Losses

Dunbar Elected to Lead 1938 Track Squad

Name	In-door	Out-door	Total
Dunbar	17 1/2	81 1/2	99
Vandekieft	16	62 1/3	78 1/3
Rothberg	15 1/2	40 1/4	55 3/4
Faust	14	38	52
Bingham	15 1/2	28 1/4	43 3/4
Finnegan	17	26 1/4	43 1/4
Simeon	12	30	42
Ryan	10	24 1/2	34 1/2
Dixon	11	16 1/3	27 1/3
Deuter	3	23 1/2	26 1/2
Stechman	0	17	17
Brann	1	6 1/4	7 1/4
Ovilia	3	4	7
Dannis	3	3	6
Ewing	0	6	6
Meyer	0	6	6
Parker	1	5 1/3	6 1/3
Neuert	3 1/2	0	3 1/2
Bodnar	0	3	3
Helke	0	3	3
Widell	0	3	3
Loftus	1	1	2
Rogge	1	0	1
Totals	Exclude Inter-Varsity Competition		

With a meeting last Thursday the track squad put behind them one of their busiest seasons. Elected to lead next year's squad was Claire Dunbar, who has been for three years a bulwark of the team. His total of 99 points led the team in points during the past season. Succeeding Winkler as manager of the team is Monson.

In addition to the election of the new captain and manager, a list of the recommendations for awards was announced by Coach Norm Root. Twenty-one men are scheduled to receive them upon the approval of the A. T. S. A. board, which passes on all awards before they can be distributed. Of these, twelve were named for majors, two for minors and six for jersey awards.

Dunbar Sets Record

Among the outstanding features of the past season were the breaking of one old Armour record and the tying of three others. Dunbar's time of :22.5 at Stag Field against Wheaton cut two-tenths of a second off the old record set by Sturm in 1930. In the pole vault, Dixon tied the existing indoor record of eleven feet, while Simeon and Vandekieft both tied the indoor high jump mark at five feet ten inches. The other record tied up was the half-mile relay at 1:37.4.

Concluding their season a week ago Saturday against Loyola with an 87 2/3 to 43 1/3 win, the squad finished up with a total of three wins as against the same number of losses. Opening the outdoor season at Elmhurst the Tech squad duplicated their indoor performance, but in a more thorough manner by downing the former 7 1/2 to 58 1/2.

Beloit Is Victor

On the following Saturday the squad got the cold shoulder from the weather man, running against Beloit at the latter's field over a half drenched, and in places puddled track. To make things more uncomfortable a stiff cold wind blew up which prevented any fast times from being turned in. The final score was 62 2/3 to 54 1/3.

A week later Wheaton came here and took a close one 69-62 from the home squad. In direct contrast to the previous week conditions were ideal for running, and it was in this meet that Dunbar turned in his record breaking performance, running against Welman of Wheaton. Despite the fact that the Tech team took nine firsts out of the fifteen, Wheaton came through with their seconds and thirds which eventually told the tale.

Tech Loses to Bradley

Another tough one to lose was the Bradley meet, but the performances turned in by the latter were a little too good for the Armour men. Backed by a strong entry in the dash and field events the home squad dashed, heaved and jumped to a comfortable lead. Running the century in :9.9, their dash man had little trouble winning his events, while their distance men proved to be no pikers.

Coming down the home stretch the Tech squad evened matters up by taking two meets in one week. On Wednesday they scored over a hundred points to easily win a triangular meet from La Grange and Wilson, and the following Saturday they finished up by downing the Loyolans.

Kruse Shuts Out Lake Forest 5-0

Led by Willie Kruse, the Techawk sluggers, playing in championship style, chalked up their second win in as many days by downing Lake Forest a week ago Saturday.

Willie Kruse, pitching great ball, had complete control for his full nine innings. Statistic hounds might note that never more than one runner sat on a sack, only one of which got to third, and another reached second. Seven men were retired via the strike out route, and only two were given passes. Ground outs, pop-ups and fly outs were the main order of the day.

Armour put the game on ice by romping around to the extent of four runs and knocking the pitcher out of the box in the first inning. Logullo watched two good ones drift by and then waited patiently while pitcher Hien tried to pour number three down the groove. Hien tried hard on the next four tosses, but just couldn't get near the batsman, so Logullo took a complimentary to first base. Hien decided to show his further generosity to Logullo, and tried to nip him off first, but threw the ball into the spectator's laps instead. Lou took third on the antic. Wagner slapped out a single and Logullo scored. Seidenberg liked Hien's pitching too and cracked out a single, sending Wagner to second. Kruse tried to dodge a fast one, but was nipped, taking first and crowding the bags. Shewchuk knocked Hien from the box with a single, scoring both Wagner and Seidenberg.

At this point Lake Forest's gen-

Dr. Poulter—

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an object by decreasing the area on which a given force is applied. Since the ratio of area of the press cylinder to that of the secondary cylinder was 115 to one and the differential piston gives a ratio of four to one, it was necessary to develop a pressure of 3,300 pounds per square inch on the press cylinder, which was operated by the powerful arm of Dr. Poulter. This pressure was sufficient to produce 1,518,000 pounds per square inch and friction corrections bring this figure to one and a half million.

Will Open Experimental Field

It can reasonably be expected that the attainment of such high pressures will open the way for some very valuable and interesting observations of the way that materials are changed by such unusual conditions. Some idea of what to expect may be obtained by referring to data obtained at lower pressures. At 120,000 pounds per square inch water can be compressed to six tenths its volume and at 600,000 pounds per square inch to one half, seeming to indicate that the compressibility drops off considerably and that a decrease in volume proportional to the pressure should not be expected. Due to changes in crystalline form, however, the compressibility may suddenly change at unpredictable points. At 600,000 pounds the water is changed to a solid whose melting point is higher than the boiling point of water at atmospheric pressure. At these pressures some metals such as mercury and cadmium have been found to change in crystalline form and oil has been compressed until it became as hard as metallic copper.

Observe Optical Changes

Probably the most important application at present is concerned with the controversy which arises from data concerning the core of the earth. Some information indicates that it is liquid while other facts seem to show it to be a solid. Experiments at these tremendous pressures, which are comparable to those inside the earth, should be extremely helpful in solving this paradox.

Dr. Poulter has worked out a method whereby the effect of pressures up to 580,000 pounds can be visually observed through a window. This is over three times as great as the pressure at which others have been able to do so. Thus it has been made possible to observe changes in optical properties with pressure. Other research made in the realm of high pressures has disclosed that hydrogen or mercury may be forced through three inches of steel.

rosity to her south side guests came to a close. Maimen came in to pitch, and did a nice job for his eight and two-thirds innings. However, the North Shorers were putting the lock on the stable after the horse was gone. Skeppstrom grounded to the pitcher, and on the put out at first, Shewchuk scored, running the tally to four for the initial inning.

The next five innings featured a pitcher's duel that would make Dean and Hubbell gloat with envy. Neither pitcher was hit, and the innings went fast. Maimen fanned eleven Techawks, issued only three hits and let one runner cross home plate. If the over-generous Hien hadn't so willingly appeased the ravenous appetites of Tech sluggers with his palatable offerings from the mound, the spectators could imagine a great contest between Maimen and Kruse.

Shewchuk opened the Tech seventh by lining a long double to left center where Rouse kicked the ball around while he trotted to third. He came home for the game's last score when the short stop badly misplayed Skeppstrom's ground ball.

Sidelines—

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from engineering schools and become tradesmen, not engineers. This is not a satisfactory climax to the time and money spent for such an education.

Ignorance and Indifference

One would expect all engineers to be in favor of a registration law which would provide such benefits. This, however, is not the case. Charges of regimentation, political control, additional occupational taxes, unconstitutionality, restrictions of commercial engineers, and giving undue advantages to certain branches of engineering have been hurled. In general the civils and mechanicals are actively interested in the law, while the other branches are indifferent and term such a law a "nuisance." All such opposition among engineers is due to ignorance and lack of careful consideration of the law. The refutation of such opposition has been logically and clearly made in current technical periodicals. It is sufficient to say that the opposition is mostly indifferent and not active.

Illinois Law

Illinois has had a structural engineering registration law since 1919. A bill has been introduced this year to the Sixtieth Assembly of Illinois entitled "The Illinois Professional Engineering Act" (House bills 297 and 298) which will include all branches of engineering. The bill was introduced by Arthur M. Kaindl, Democrat, from the 21st district in Chicago, who is a structural engineer for the local improvements board. The bill is written after the "model law" set up by the ECPD.

A careful consideration of the bill reveals the wide field covered in every branch of engineering. Those eligible to be registered as professional engineers must be over 21 years in age, of good moral character and temperate habits, and must have at least six years' practical experience. Graduates from recognized engineering schools need have only four years' practical experience. A board of three engineers will conduct periodic oral or written examinations for the license, and in conjunction with the Department of Registration will have the power to refuse to issue or renew, and to revoke licenses upon

evidences of fraud or incompetence. The registration fee will be \$20 and the yearly renewal fee \$3. All those practicing professional engineering at the time the law goes into effect will receive their license under the "Grandfathers Clause."

Unions Lobby

This bill was given to the Committee on License and Miscellany of the General Assembly last March and as yet has received no attention. It is generally conceded that on account of the lobbying of labor organizations and the indifference of the engineering profession it will die in the committee this year. The labor unions fear the bill because they think it will include stationary and operating engineers. Such men are specifically exempted by the bill, however, and as soon as the labor unions overcome their ignorance such opposition will cease.

Only by passage of this bill can the engineering profession come to its rightful heritage. One wonders why it has not received more attention in the past, but then as Justice Brandeis has said, "Behind every argument is somebody's ignorance."

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