

Activity report system changed

Findings of the ITSA committee on student activity reports were released this week by committee chairman Ed Michelic. Fred Wright, Bob Shuldes and Michelic studied the system of reports presently in effect. In their findings they submitted an outline of revisions in the method, placing the Advisory Committee for Students Activities in charge of a new two-report system. Provisions empowering ITSA to enforce the new system were also suggested.

Of the two reports making up the proposed system, an Organization Report will be asked for a month prior to the close of each semester and a Supplementary Report at the beginning of the succeeding semester.

Though reports are now asked of student organizations by the Office of the Dean of Students each semester, many organizations do not submit them until the closing weeks of the term.

Two deadlines, preliminary and final, are provided for the Organization Report. The two deadlines are set up to allow for revisions in the reports if not at first acceptable and for emergencies, the committee stated. Listing of members, organization objectives, accomplishments and plans are asked for in this report.

Briefer than the first report, the Supplementary Report asks mainly for information not available at the time the Organization Report

is prepared—newly elected officers and membership added.

ACSA will have the authority to accept or reject the reports on the grounds of completeness. Organizations neglecting to observe the deadlines face the loss of privileges to collect dues, to meet as a group on the campus, or to draw ITSA funds.

As listed in the committee findings, the purposes of the revisions are: to renew the privileges of student activities upon receipt and acceptance of the reports by ITSA; to promote self-appraisal of organizations by their leaders and membership in the process of preparing their reports; to give prospective members of the organization an indication of the purposes and program of the organization; to serve as a source of official information on each student organization.

Committee chairman Michelic stated that it would be a good idea if the contents of the committee findings were made known to all campus groups well in advance of the start of the new system to allow further refinements before it is made a permanent practice.

Shortage of engineers indicated for present decade, figures show

The following article is digested from *Higher Education*, a semi-monthly publication of the Federal Security agency. Author Henry H. Armsby, associate chief for engineering education, Office of Education, wrote it under the title, "Engineers—Too Many or Too Few?" for the April 1, 1950, issue.

Leslie Hardison receives award for diesel article

Leslie Hardison, president of Tau Beta Pi, has been awarded second prize in the midwestern student paper contest sponsored by the undergraduate section of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. The conference was held at South Dakota State college.

In competition with college students throughout the midwestern area, Hardison received the honor for his paper on "Short Term Wear Testing of Diesel Engines."

Hardison, a senior ME, is also president of Alpha Sigma Phi, social fraternity, the Interhonorary council, and the Interfraternity council.

Unless the percentage of high-school graduates entering engineering college is increased, there is a strong probability that instead of the widely prophesied surplus of engineering graduates, there will soon be fewer available than are needed annually by our national economy.

Freshman engineering enrollment in U. S. engineering colleges listed by the Federal Security agency was about 93,000; this was 8.6 per cent of high-school graduates of the preceding June. The prewar average was an enrollment of only 3.2 per cent of high-school

grads. Since 1946, freshman enrollments have declined through 64,000 in 1947, 48,000 in 1948 and 42,000 in 1949. The present freshman engineering class is only 3 per cent of last June's high-school graduates, or slightly smaller than the prewar average had the prewar trend continued.

Fifty-one thousand of the 1946 freshmen are now seniors in colleges accredited by the Engineers' Council for Professional Development (ECPD), according to statistics assembled jointly by the American Society for Engineering

Education (ASEE) and the Office of Education. According to the same "survival ratio" 1950 graduates will number 47,000, plus 4,000 graduates from schools not accredited by EPCD.

If there is a gradual return to prewar "survival ratios" over the next three years, both groups of institutions combined will graduate 35,000 in 1951, 25,000 in 1952 and 19,000 in 1953. Office of Education estimates indicate a steady decline beyond 1953 to 15,000 engineering grads in 1957, with a slow rise to 21,000 in 1965.

A report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates an average annual need of between 17,000 and 18,000 in the 1950-60 decade, rising to a peak of 22,000 by 1960. This estimate is based on the number of engineers needed for actual engineering jobs to account for expansion, deaths and retirements. The Engineers' Joint council has found that 35,000 of last year's class are already in jobs which utilize their engineering training, a figure twice as large as the Bureau of Labor Statistics estimate.

Reports of the manpower committee of the ASEE emphasize the growth and expansion of engineering as a profession. Many factors operate toward the continuation of this growth: increasing need for engineering and research in industry and government; the tendency for engineers to develop new processes and services which create needs for new kinds of engineers and technicians; and the growing tendency of employers to recruit men with engineering training for non-engineering jobs but for which an engineering background is becoming more and more useful.

The small excess of engineering graduates over engineering employment in 1950 and 1951 will undoubtedly be absorbed in non-engineering work, especially administrative, application, and technical sales positions, for which engineering training has been found to be an excellent preparation.

The indicated number of engineering graduates in 1952 will be much smaller than the number placed in 1949, and by 1953 engineering graduates are expected to be fewer in number than the estimates of those needed for actual engineering jobs. From 1954 to 1965 or later, there will develop a serious shortage of engineers, unless the ratio of freshman engineers to high-school graduates is increased.

This indicated need can be filled either by an increase in the percentage of college freshmen who enroll in engineering or by an increase in the ratio of high-school graduates who go to college, with little or no change in the percentage of freshmen enrolled in engineering. In view of the increasing opportunities for college graduates in all fields, and of the small percentage of well-qualified high-school graduates who now enter college, the latter seems the more promising.

Design students win national poster awards

Top prizes in a nation-wide poster competition sponsored by the Society of Typographic Arts were awarded to two students of the Institute of Design of Illinois Institute of Technology.

First prize of \$500 was won by Louis Dvorak. A \$250 second place award was won by R. Thomas Shorer.

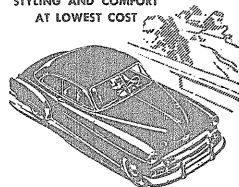
Both students are in their sixth semester, majoring in visual design. Dvorak was a prize winner in the 1947 Chicago Tribune "Better Rooms for Better Living" contest.



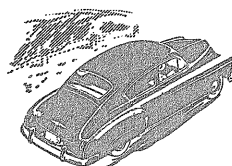
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