Frosh Camp Set For 229

Program On Feb. 10 Includes Dinner, Talks

Two hundred and twenty-nine frosh entering is and will have an opportunity to be intro-
duced to the University at the annual twenty-ninth edition of the Frosh Camp on Tuesday, Feb-
ruary 10, at 5:30 P.M. and dinner will be served at 6:00 P.M. Separate tables will be set in the Dining Hall for freshmen with their leaders seated at each table. After dinner, the Columbia University Press Department, Room 28, will open the program.

President Compton will give the opening address. Director of Ad-
missions, A. Allen Thunder, will then talk on "Getting In and Stay-
ing On," while Dr. R. E. Mattick, will speak on "The Student and his
Career." C. D. M. Baker will speak. Professor Thomas A. C. Hugill, will discuss "The English and History Depart-
ments." Albert R. Adams will talk on "Chemistry," and Herbert E. Haw-
son and Virginia R. Fergusson, will speak on "The Physics Depart-
ment." All talks will be given until 8:00 P.M., and the evening will con-
tinue with music until 10:30 P.M.

As announced in the material which was mailed to every frosh, the cost of Frosh Camp is $1.25, which 75 cents will be applied to the cost of Freshman Camp.

Prof. de Santillana Writes Lit. Comment

Professor George de Santillana of the English Language and History depart-
ment is one of the 280 scholars and experts who have contributed to the writing of the "Columbia Lit-
terature". It was announced this week that the book will be published in the New York City, which will publish the book in March, 1948.


Each of the contributors has read the original language works and has made available the best translations available in the English language. The volume contains articles on about 200 French, 100 German, 100 Russian, 100 Italian, and 50 Polish, as well as some Czechoslovakian authors. It was indexed by the late John Holmes of Columbia University.

Information in Aid to Set Course Selection

In his letter to January 6 to members of the Class of 1950, Dr. Compton discussed some of the points in courses, supervised some of the courses to attract freshmen to their current courses.

The issue of "TECH" offers information which may help in preparing for this spring, which goes about the Course Selection Advisory Committees and as to the oppor-
tunities that are available to the matriculates.

The Institute has always followed the theories that its students were men and not that it was the student himself with whom decisions of this sort rest. Accordingly, the "TECH" is being given to every freshman during the examination period. This is done with the hope that the students will also have been sent by mail to the families of freshmen who are men.

These copies have been accompanied by the message that the student will have to make as a student in this matter, we have given him a copy to sit on and send the copy to the nearest office, for fear he will center on the selection of his Course.

When the second edition of the underground newspaper, THE TECH, contains an extensive discussion of the selection of a pro-
gram, which will have to be completed by the number of class of 1950. Since your son may have to make a decision in this matter, we have given him a copy to sit on and send the copy to the nearest office, for fear he will center on the selection of his Course.

Kimynt

INDICTMENT

A. A. Meeting

Questions Raising of New Sports

Motion To Establish Investigating Committee

Is Defeated By 10-8

Whether or not the Technology Association will provide any responsibility in helping to institute new sports was the subject of a vigorous debate at the M.I.T.A. meeting held Tuesday, January 21, in the Faculty Lounge. Robert E. Bennington, '49, advanced a motion which would empower the A.A. Re-

New Sports

Plan Will Be Extended

To Other Departments

The President of the Football Sub-committee of the Registrar Evaluation Program Committee, Theodore S. Pitt, the broad outlining of the program, will be broadcast on "Night Owl" scheduled from 12:00 to 1:00 A.M. with Walter Cray, '48, will be broadcast on the station to come down to the

Instructor Rating

Trial Successful

WMIT Programs To Be Aired Daily

New Schedule Includes

"Night Owl", 3 Features

The President of the WMIT station, Dr. Robert L. Abroms, '48, announced that his staff is ready to start a seven-

A new program on "Night Owl" will be started at 1:00 A.M. with Walter Cray, '48, with the station to come down to the

Begins Mar. 28

At the Bradford

Options to Cost $5.00; Saturday Night Party

Is Included in Ticket

Maltzis and his orchestra will be featured on "Night Owl" on Friday night, March 28, at the Bradford, which was announced this week by the chairman of the Prom Committee. The Bradford was held at the Hotel Bradford, which was announced this week by the chairman of the Prom Committee. The Bradford was held at the Hotel Bradford.

Maltzis played with his own band and as the chairman of the M.I.T. A. which was held at the Hotel Bradford.

The Bradford will cost $6.00, plus tax, for the ticket to the Prom. It involves covering options and admissions to the "Night Owl" in The Tech in the near future.

The Bradford was held at the Hotel Bradford.

Options for the weekend affair will go on sale on Tuesday, Febru-
ary 25, for the sale will begin at 8:00 P.M. and tickets will be sold at $5.00. Because of the heavy demand expected, first-day sales a-

Alma Chi Sigma

Announces Awards

At a dance held by Alma Chi Sigma, a Technology clerical pro-

Junior Awards were under way this week at the Congress Hotel, a social function for the women of the Class of 1948.

The awards, presented by Dr. A. Ashdown, consisted of a $10 scholarship, a certificate, and a gold key to members of the Junior Awards Committee.

At an irregular meeting, Wednesday, January 15, 1948, the committee was presented a budget which included $15,000 for the coming term.

The budget, which included $15,000 for the coming term, was approved by the committee.

The budget, which included $15,000 for the coming term, was approved by the committee.

The budget, which included $15,000 for the coming term, was approved by the committee.

The budget, which included $15,000 for the coming term, was approved by the committee.

The budget, which included $15,000 for the coming term, was approved by the committee.

The budget, which included $15,000 for the coming term, was approved by the committee.

The budget, which included $15,000 for the coming term, was approved by the committee.

The budget, which included $15,000 for the coming term, was approved by the committee.
ials will not have been made."

Even though the authors of the bill would only make the Commonwealth by the schools and the prestige by executing this short-sighted ma-

monwealth, much of this money coming from itself stands to lose as well as gain by the coming students, has annually been many.

The money that has poured into the of-state students, it appears that Massachusetts does.

"Their own" schools. They now seem to be resent of affairs and certainly it is not a new develop-

This state of affairs has undoubtedly caused a lot of resentment on the part of students. It does.

The administration of the Institute the ad-

situation presents itself. Here is a chance to stimulate, organizing, and operat-

amount of resentment on the part of students, if they don't decide to the Phantom Regiment. He claims that, "When the team also owes its inception to Professor Fuller's efforts.

Born in Barre, New York, near the Columbia College campus, he went on to study music at the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston.

By SANDER RUBIN

The debate team also owes its inception to the influence of Professor Fuller. He organized the Dramashop for reasons of ill health. He was unable to stay ant the Institute; he cannot continue to do so, for he is an old-timer, a lover of rich dialogue; but too many of his students have graduated who have no time to give. Professor Fuller has also been ac-

Let us now look how the new bill would affect the colleges at which it is expressed.

Tasting the case of Technology, it becomes at once apparent that the increased of-train of finances would greatly enlarge the debt under which our colleges are to the operations of the country.

For, besides its commitments to veterans and its interest in attracting students (who at present are of no real value), it will tend to make room for their increased enrollment.

Before jumping to any hasty conclusions, it might be well to consider the real situation and its implications.

The purpose, as stated by the authors of the bill, would be to give the commonwealth a larger number of students, mainly new students in the last three years, while an overwhelming number of out-of-state students, are being admitted.

This state of affairs has undoubtedly caused a lot of resentment on the part of students. It does.

There is much to be said for having a gra-

the most of this dramatic tragedy. It was presented by the Dramashop, did a very commendable

"I told them that I thought their option course, which he conducted for twenty-seven years, -has

In his tweny-seven years in the ad-

Musical and Teaching Accomplishments

Professor Fuller has also been ac-

"There is no point in trying to get married students out for activities, if they are not allowed to do their own. We have the fact that the Dramashop for reasons of ill health. He was unable to stay ant the Institute; he cannot continue to do so, for he is an old-timer, a lover of rich dialogue; but too many of his students have graduated who have no time to give.

The students' social is primarily a dining hall. The Institute has made less progress in improving the social life of today's students than in any other direction.

According to Professor Fuller, the student body is composed of students who are interested in a variety of things, claiming that they are not well entertained.

Whether his efforts have made an improvement on anything else.

Professor Fuller further believes that his future will be the best to happen in life. He

in the meantime, John E. Lucas, the assistant director of English and His-

Letters to the Editor

Dear Sir:

I simply just read your editorial on the Tech and I am interested to know that this program is actually for the benefit of new students.

"The project looks interesting and the piece is well written. It is hard to say whether I am going to try to work it out myself, or whether someone else will. However, it is a project that was brought up at the last meeting of the Dramashop, and it is quite timely since we have just received a letter from Samuel Cinamon, who acted the Bastion, instructor in the Drama Department.

(Continued on Page 5)

In the Spotlight

Friday, January 24, 1947

By SANDER RUBIN

The debate team also owes its inception to the influence of Professor Fuller. He organized the Dramashop for reasons of ill health. He was unable to stay ant the Institute; he cannot continue to do so, for he is an old-timer, a lover of rich dialogue; but too many of his students have graduated who have no time to give.

"There is no point in trying to get married students out for activities, if they are not allowed to do their own. We have the fact that the Dramashop for reasons of ill health. He was unable to stay ant the Institute; he cannot continue to do so, for he is an old-timer, a lover of rich dialogue; but too many of his students have graduated who have no time to give.

The students' social is primarily a dining hall. The Institute has made less progress in improving the social life of today's students than in any other direction.

According to Professor Fuller, the student body is composed of students who are interested in a variety of things, claiming that they are not well entertained.

Whether his efforts have made an improvement on anything else.

Professor Fuller further believes that his future will be the best to happen in life. He

in the meantime, John E. Lucas, the assistant director of English and His-

Letters to the Editor

Dear Sir:

I simply just read your editorial on the Tech and I am interested to know that this program is actually for the benefit of new students.

"The project looks interesting and the piece is well written. It is hard to say whether I am going to try to work it out myself, or whether someone else will. However, it is a project that was brought up at the last meeting of the Dramashop, and it is quite timely since we have just received a letter from Samuel Cinamon, who acted the Bastion, instructor in the Drama Department.

(Continued on Page 5)
Metallurgists Supply Alloys With Required Properties
For The Design Engineer

Study Relations Of Metal Structure To Its Properties

Although the average student knows little about the work that goes on across the second largest industry in the United States, a field that is both challenging and rewarding is that of metallurgy. A metallurgist, then, is a scientist or an engineer who knows metals, not only how they may be processed economically from available raw deposits, but also their chemical properties, physical properties, and ability to meet the demands of applications for which metals and alloys are the primary structural materials.

Metals are so common in the ordinary life of every individual that we too readily take their supply and their useful properties for granted. The metallurgist designs and builds the modern machines of industry, but he also works behind the scenes, supplying the necessary metals and alloys with their chemical and physical properties, and studying methods for improving the properties to meet the ever increasing demands of the design engineer.

All metallurgists must be familiar with the basic principles of science and engineering, and with the whole range of processes used in the production, and fabrication of metals. However, the field is broad and offers such diverse opportunities for specialization that there is always an opportunity to specialize. In general, the metallurgist is neither the specialist nor the research scientist, but he works behind the scenes, supplying the necessary metals and alloys with their chemical and physical properties, and studying methods for improving the properties to meet the ever increasing demands of the design engineer.

Metallurgy Ties Up With Chemistry

The fields which are very closely related to metallurgy are physics, mechanical engineering, chemical engineering, and chemistry. For more than three-quarters of the known elements are metals, it is obvious that the science of metals overlaps the science of chemistry. Both the extraction and the refining of metals are based upon the fundamental laws of general chemistry, physical chemistry, and electrochemistry. Furthermore, the problems of corrosion, which affect the life of metals, are primarily chemical in nature.

The production metallurgist is concerned with the processes by which metals are extracted from their natural sources as well as with all chemical engineering processes applied to the economic recovery of metals, and to the production of specialized metals. Metallurgists are therefore chemical engineers who consider the nature of the raw metal and the suitability of different processes as they attempt to maximize the variety of processes involved. It is clear, therefore, that this does not represent specialization. However, in later life, a metallurgist may become a specialist in specific recovery processes or in the production of a particular metal or group of metals. For example, one may specialize in the recovery of iron and steel, or aluminum, copper, or lead; or in the production methods for aluminum, which are used for producing high purity metals of all kinds.

(Continued on Page 8)

Combination of Human Relations, Engineering Offered For First Time

Advisory Committee Established

The Course Selection Advisory Committee has been established for the benefit of the student and to aid the administration in selecting courses which meet the needs of the students.

The Committee has headquarters in room 2-350. It will maintain specified hours for interviewing which will be posted at the headquarters and on all the blackboards of the freshman drawing rooms. One or more members of the faculty will be present for consultation during all scheduled hours.

They will be glad to review with individuals particular problems and to advise them of the best course of action. They will be able to supply all the available information concerning the various courses and to direct individuals to the proper staff members for more specialized information bearing on particular courses.

The course is a major step in future life. It is certainly wise to obtain all the information possible about all the courses of the Institute. Many of them have possibilities which cannot be realized until the investigation is made. While it is not possible to give your best advice on the basis of three and four years' experience, we can help you select a group of courses that will meet your needs.

It should be noted that this course is designed to give the student some preliminary background in physics, mathematics, thermodynamics, chemistry, and mechanical and statistical methods. As our understanding of the physical processes of the atmosphere increases, the reliance on empirical equations and numerical approximations decreases. It is practically impossible to devise small-scale laboratory experiments which will duplicate the conditions found in the atmosphere. Thus the atmosphere itself must be the meteorologist's laboratory.

The meteorology curriculum at the Institute is designed to give preliminary background in physics, mathematics, thermodynamics, chemistry, and statistical methods. These subjects are applied to the atmosphere in subjects such as Thermodynamics of the Atmosphere and General Meteorology. The atmosphere is both a physical system and a dynamical system. The theory is combined with the actual atmosphere by the use of automatic local methods in such subjects as Numerical Methods of Solving Atmospheric and Dynamical Equations. In the Atmospheric Laboratory all of the material is brought to a focus on the actual day-to-day weather changes as they are observed. The students learn to make their own weather forecasts. Other subjects in the curriculum are designed to give the student some basic knowledge of weather instruments, the climate of the earth and of the oceans, and the effects of the atmosphere on the oceans and seas.

(Continued on Page 9)

Don't Worry About missing your copy of THE TECH

For only $2.00 we will relieve your mind and mail you a year's subscription of the Official Technology Newspaper—just clip, fill out, and mail the coupon to us—
Mathematics B.S. Offers Opportunity in Advance Study in Related Fields

Course Also Prepares Student For Teaching Or Engineering,

Since the time of the Ancient Greeks, mathematics has been one of the basic sciences of all. Only in recent history has it become so important and advanced that it is no longer merely a tool for other sciences, but is a subject in itself. In the course of a single century, mathematics has developed to such an extent that is now everywhere present in our daily experience. It is the basis for an understanding of many important concepts in science and technology. It is the language and the key to understanding the world around us.

The Nature of Mathematics

Mathematics is a challenging, fascinating, and rewarding field of study. It involves reasoning and problem-solving, and the development of abstract concepts. It is a fundamental tool for understanding the world around us. Mathematics is used in many different fields, including science, engineering, and economics.

Mathematics is a way of thinking, a way of organizing and interpreting information, and a way of expressing ideas. It is a language that can be used to describe and explain the world around us. Mathematics is not just about numbers and equations; it is about understanding the patterns and relationships that exist in the world.

The Importance of Mathematics

Mathematics is important because it is a universal language that can be used to communicate ideas and concepts across cultures and countries. It is a tool for problem-solving and decision-making. Mathematics is also important because it is a foundation for many other sciences.

Mathematics is essential for understanding the world around us. It is the basis for many other fields, including science, engineering, and economics. Mathematics is also important for understanding the world of art and culture. Mathematics is a way of thinking that can be applied to all aspects of life.

Mathematics is a way of thinking, a way of organizing and interpreting information, and a way of expressing ideas. It is a language that can be used to describe and explain the world around us. Mathematics is not just about numbers and equations; it is about understanding the patterns and relationships that exist in the world.

Mathematics is important because it is a universal language that can be used to communicate ideas and concepts across cultures and countries. It is a tool for problem-solving and decision-making. Mathematics is also important because it is a foundation for many other sciences.

Mathematics is essential for understanding the world around us. It is the basis for many other fields, including science, engineering, and economics. Mathematics is also important for understanding the world of art and culture. Mathematics is a way of thinking that can be applied to all aspects of life.
BIOLOGY

(Continued from Page 4)

mention some of the fields of study and research in our own laboratories which are of significance to him (xeroradiography to infrared, X-ray diffraction, polarized light microscopy, electron microscopy, and other techniques), colloidal phenomena, certain ray electrophoresis in the study of biochemistry, phenomena of short wave radiations, radon activity, ultrasonics, and insolation. To these can be added numerous special techniques in biochemistry, bacteriology, general physiology, nutrition and enzymology.

Biochemist's Role In Industry

The biological industries, such as those concerned with foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals, fabrics, in connection with the preparation of antibiotics and penicillin, plant products as used in the rubber, alcohol, oil, and petroleum industries, dyes and plastics; development of pharmaceuticals, vitamins and hormones; the development of biologicals, vaccines, and diagnostic devices, include the micro-mechanics, entomology, and diatomary. The biological research on chemical industries, extensive and varied, is developing rapidly. A developmental nature has been indicated in many large food and textile firms where men well trained in the newer biology will be needed; and a general interest in research which exceeds the supply of qualified men.

Opening in Meteorology

Meteorology is perhaps one of the most promising fields for the biology-trained. The practitioners and researchers are constantly being reminded that this field of study is not confined to the study of the atmosphere, but also includes the study of the earth's surface. Geology is for the most part concerned with the earth's surface, but this is not to say that the earth's surface is not important to the biologist. Geology is concerned with the study of the earth's crust, the rocks, and the processes that have shaped the earth's surface. Geology is concerned with the study of the earth's crust, the rocks, and the processes that have shaped the earth's surface.

GEOLOGY

(Continued from Page 4)

made of the atomic structure of earth crystals as well as of organic and inorganic substances. The interpretation of the results of these analyses involves working with the complex Petrology. This mathematical analysis is aided by the department's Crystal Phase Analysis which is used in the study of all-water systems, geodesy, and problems of several thousand atoms and molecules. However, as noted earlier, the results of these studies must be correlated with the results of the other studies in the field. The chemist's problems and analytical techniques have been indicated in many large food and textile firms where men well trained in the newer biology will be needed; and a general interest in research which exceeds the supply of qualified men.

MATHEMATICS

(Continued from Page 4)

country teach in colleges or universities.

6. Mathematical Aptitude

There is a special feature of mathematics that must be considered very carefully by any student contemplating a career in this field. The nature of the mathematics involved is usually of the theoretical and abstract type, and is therefore difficult to assess. The student who is good at memorizing facts and working problems may find that he is not very good at solving mathematical problems in an abstract way. The student who is good at solving mathematical problems in an abstract way may find that he is not very good at memorizing facts and working problems.

7. Moral Training

The student who is good at memorizing facts and working problems may find that he is not very good at solving mathematical problems in an abstract way. The student who is good at solving mathematical problems in an abstract way may find that he is not very good at memorizing facts and working problems.

8. Social Training

The student who is good at memorizing facts and working problems may find that he is not very good at solving mathematical problems in an abstract way. The student who is good at solving mathematical problems in an abstract way may find that he is not very good at memorizing facts and working problems.

NEW and for YOU

BOSTON: Normal meeting, evening, and film.

RAY DONWYOR sings the ultra-modern bar. Unique for two.

HOWARD JONES at the sweak upper room.

TOMMY BARKS at the derbury room.

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 110 Boylston Street.

The Cabot Spectrographic Laboratory.

Metallurgy II

Knowledge of Assesse Materials

Physical metallurgy is concerned with the properties of metals and alloys. It is concerned with the study of the relationships between these properties and the mechanical, physical, and chemical properties of metals. Here many of the principles of physics are involved and physical metallurgy is concerned with the problems of the branch of applied physics. Physical metallurgy must know the activities of atoms, the atomic structure of metals, the theoretical and abstract type, and the nature of the mathematics involved is usually of the theoretical and abstract type, and is therefore difficult to assess. The student who is good at memorizing facts and working problems may find that he is not very good at solving mathematical problems in an abstract way. The student who is good at solving mathematical problems in an abstract way may find that he is not very good at memorizing facts and working problems.

ECONOMICS

(Continued from Page 5)

almost any division of a business career. In order to get ahead, he must very carefully consider his training, because of the necessity of keeping up with the times, and the continuous changes that occur in the business world. The student who is good at memorizing facts and working problems may find that he is not very good at solving mathematical problems in an abstract way. The student who is good at solving mathematical problems in an abstract way may find that he is not very good at memorizing facts and working problems.

1. Skill in the Use of Tools

The student who is good at memorizing facts and working problems may find that he is not very good at solving mathematical problems in an abstract way. The student who is good at solving mathematical problems in an abstract way may find that he is not very good at memorizing facts and working problems.

2. Knowledge of the Principles of Metallurgy

The student who is good at memorizing facts and working problems may find that he is not very good at solving mathematical problems in an abstract way. The student who is good at solving mathematical problems in an abstract way may find that he is not very good at memorizing facts and working problems.

3. Knowledge of the Properties of Metals and Alloys

The student who is good at memorizing facts and working problems may find that he is not very good at solving mathematical problems in an abstract way. The student who is good at solving mathematical problems in an abstract way may find that he is not very good at memorizing facts and working problems.

4. Knowledge of the Materials

The student who is good at memorizing facts and working problems may find that he is not very good at solving mathematical problems in an abstract way. The student who is good at solving mathematical problems in an abstract way may find that he is not very good at memorizing facts and working problems.

5. Knowledge of the Metallurgical Industry

The student who is good at memorizing facts and working problems may find that he is not very good at solving mathematical problems in an abstract way. The student who is good at solving mathematical problems in an abstract way may find that he is not very good at memorizing facts and working problems.

6. Mathematical Aptitude

The student who is good at memorizing facts and working problems may find that he is not very good at solving mathematical problems in an abstract way. The student who is good at solving mathematical problems in an abstract way may find that he is not very good at memorizing facts and working problems.

7. Moral Training

The student who is good at memorizing facts and working problems may find that he is not very good at solving mathematical problems in an abstract way. The student who is good at solving mathematical problems in an abstract way may find that he is not very good at memorizing facts and working problems.

8. Social Training

The student who is good at memorizing facts and working problems may find that he is not very good at solving mathematical problems in an abstract way. The student who is good at solving mathematical problems in an abstract way may find that he is not very good at memorizing facts and working problems.

Spotlight

Continued from Page 3

Professor White. The Mind Professor Palzer believes his students are capable of understanding foreign language. He has given all the best courses in English to his students. He has given all the best courses in English to his students. He has given all the best courses in English to his students. He has given all the best courses in English to his students. He has given all the best courses in English to his students.
METEOROLOGY

Hope to find competition in the K. Noss, Lewi, Jablonski and Kirchner over the Garden track. The fourth mile relayers will race against Don Kornreich, and Tom Cumn-Scherer, Stew Brauns, Joe Tabor, Amherst, will fly up to McGill University at Montreal, Canada, on associations. The first practice session planned or not, are requested to attend, whether experienced or not, are requested to the coach at which the future place for the team will be decided.

SQUASH

The M.I.T. squash team, victorious in its last match last week with American, along with captain Joe Litchfield at Walker Memorial. The team, defeated by Harvard, 3-2, and Springfield Colleges at Alumni Field. The T.F.M. in the Shadow of Faneuil Hall.

Real Yankee Cooking

Established before you were born

OPEN 10:30 A.M. TO 7:30 P.M.

CLOSER SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

The Beaver Banks

by Dave Israel

The latest in the series of events concerning sports here at Tech occurred last Tuesday afternoon at a meeting of the M.I.T.-A.A.A. At this meeting of the Athletic Association, attended by the managers and capt., of the various teams, a motion was introduced by Herb Bensinger, manager of the hockey squad, to the effect that the Executive Committee of the A.A. be presented with the petition by a student. This effect, when complete would be submitted by the subcommittee to the A.A. itself. Ken Marshall, a "time-keeper" of the A.A. by virtue of his short term in Field Day Committee, related various objections to Bening’s motion. One of the newest of these applications is the use of radar to track and study storms. Other new devices which are coming on the scene are microwave and infrared radar, and the use of sound waves from the field of electrical engineering and electronics to the detection of storms. One of the newest of these applications is the use of radar to track and study storms. Other new devices which are coming on the scene are microwave and infrared radar, and the use of sound waves from the field of electrical engineering and electronics to the detection of storms. One of the newest of these applications is the use of radar to track and study storms. Other new devices which are coming on the scene are microwave and infrared radar, and the use of sound waves from the field of electrical engineering and electronics to the detection of storms.

Reviews & Previews

From the world of electronics the thrill of exploration. The presents which are now available are the following:

Kilr maintained 4400
PORTER SQ.'s CHEVROLET CO. - Authorized Sales & Service - Repairs & Tune Ups - Accident & Road Service - Wheel Alignment - Car Painting

DURGIN-PARK MARKET DINING ROOMS

30 NO. MARKET STREET, BOSTON
In the Shadow of Faneuil Hall

The science was an added incentive to most, although there are a few individuals who would find this disturbing.

Meteorology New Science

Perhaps the most interesting thing about meteorology is its application to the production of war work and research. The atmosphere is an ideal laboratory for those interested in the science. It is an environment that is rich in all the elements necessary for the study of the atmosphere.

Employmennt in Industry

Business and industry are now beginning to realize the potential of the weather factor and some meteorologists are now employed by industry for such concerns. This is a new field with vast possibilities for there can be little doubt that the intelligent application of the science to business and industry will result in substantial savings. A parallel development is the establishment of a national meteorological consultant organization to assist private concerns which do not require their own meteorologist.

Indirectly the growing interest in meteorology is the trend towards the scientific approach in the solution of problems in many colleges and universities. This trend is the result of the increased demand for capable teachers. There are also openings for research positions in colleges which maintain active meteorology departments. As in other fields, graduate training is usually a prerequisite for these research positions. New Problems Arise Constantly

At present there is a good demand for meteorologists. Since there is evidence in many places that an expansion is on the horizon, there is a need for more people who are capable of handling the future problems. Salaries are much the same as in other scientific endeavors, and there are many nations of interest in the world's weather. In the past, meteorologists have been involved in the study of the high atmosphere, radio waves, and the search for new methods of forecasting. The future work in meteorology finds it an interesting and challenging career. In addition to the interest of the work itself, there is the possibility of knowing that any improvements will be of direct benefit to men and his activities. Weather completely ignores national boundaries and taxes make worldwide cooperation essential.

The science is an added incentive to most, although there are a few individuals who would find this disturbing.