A TOUGH JOB

It is under no ordinary conditions that you of the Class of 1946 begin your first year at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Your nation fights for its very life, your friends and relatives daily risk life and limb on the far-flung battlefields of the world, and the home front is an internal upheaval that could conceivably upset the noblest of war efforts.

In the midst of such bewildering circumstances, you have been selected to do a special job, one that requires of utmost importance to the nation and its people. That job, which was difficult before peacetime, has now been made even more difficult by that same element of emergency.

Diligent study has always been hard to practice during the times of discontent that necessarily accompany war. You will frequently be afflicted throughout your four years at Technology with the task of reorganizing your interpretations and gaining a better understanding of the basic sciences. This will be no mean feat, for the foundations upon which modern science rests are subject to constant change.

With this advice, THE TECH hopes that all 750 of you will have the opportunity to study the methods, traditions, customs, and men of Technology. A well-rounded knowledge of engineering will come only through experience, and this experience can best be gained in college through participation and active involvement in extracurricular activities.

The College Students Face Uncertainty of War Situation

As the Institute gathers for its final academic year, an all-University record class of about 760 freshmen and sophomores, the little concrete and authoritative information has been released by the Selective Service Department in Massachusetts. The following question appears to be the one on which college students are most anxious to know: how may they best help their country to win the moral struggle of the major war? The latest其次是 the release of selective service draft regulations shows that the recruiting of a protracted fighting force stretching over many years will require nearly every second man between 18 and 45 to be in uniform. At the other end there is even at this moment a critical shortage of both labor and skilled men in the industries that make up the armed forces.

The colleges and universities, by insuring a continual supply of technical and managerial men, can insure the continued increase of our strength for victory and for peace.

Recruits Needed

Emphasizing the great need for technical men, Stuart C. Whitney, Director of the Office of War Information, has released the following statement, explained that the armed forces are running short of men in the mass of manpower and new recruits must be called up to meet the emergency.

The registered reserve will not be sum- marily drafted, the spokesman said, in time indefinite to the future—they will be called up at the end of the present college term for training purposes. After the training period, those who have the technical qualifications to enable them to serve their country in the armed forces are drafted for that service.

Special Training

When the students are called to the colors, Mr. Whitney added, the call will be to the volunteer program, to provide them with the extensive training needed for the special tasks ahead. Secretary of War Stimson stated, "It makes it clear that we have thought of men for emergencies, to have the physical and necessary qualifications, to enable them to serve our country in the armed forces are drafted that for this service.

Signs are meanwhile multiplying that the demand will be considerably increased to 18 in the near future. While no new recruits are scheduled until after November elections, the Army Military Affairs Committee called a special meeting at Washington last week to serve the purpose.

Once before, in the year of the hurricane, campus was on campus and Lake Massapoag was out of reach. The ingenious freshmen, however, discovered the Charles River in their front yard and made it serve the purpose.

We hope that this word to the wise is sufficient.