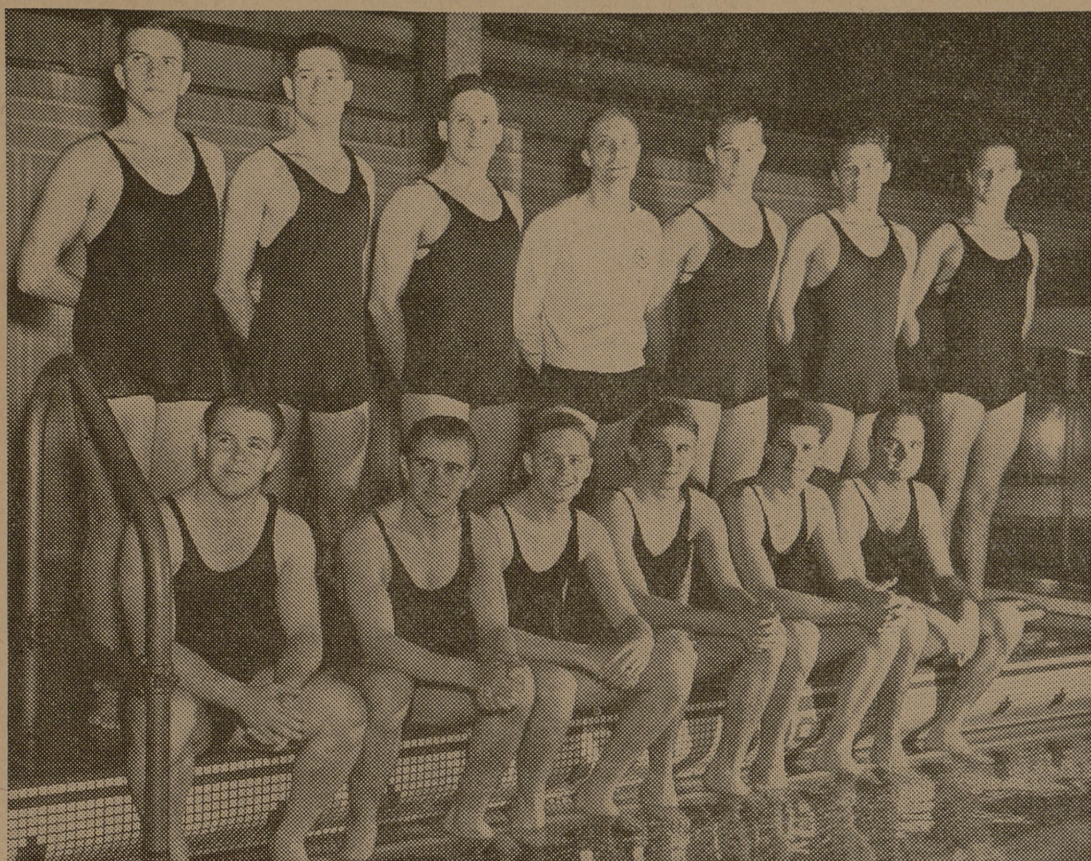


Outstanding Swimmers of Aggieland



Here is the Texas Aggie water polo team which will shoot for the Senior National A.A.U. water polo title this year. Last year the Aggies won the junior title at St. Louis and now have to step up a class. Since Arthur Adamson came to A. & M. as coach in 1935 the Aggies have lost but one water polo game and that was in the finals for the junior crown in 1938. Only three members of the 1939 champions are back this season.

Left to right, front row—John (Bubba) Reeves; F. M. Edwards, Barton (Butch) Robertson, Henry Rollins, Raymond Loomis, and Paul Kirk.

Back row—Ernest Conway, H. H. Webb, John (Pinkie) Couch, captain, Coach Arthur Adamson, Nicholas (Nickie) Ponthieux, Harold (Junie) Hensley, and Edward (Eddie) Johnson.

Couch, W. Hensley and Ponthieux are hold-overs from the championship team of 1939.

Reeves was a letterman guard on the Texas Aggie football team of 1939, national champions.

(Photo by Howard Berry).

National Youth Administration Will Spend \$70,200 at A. & M. This Year

The College and Graduate Work program of the National Youth Administration for 1939-1940, it was announced today by Administrator Aubrey Williams, is reaching 18.8 per cent more youths than during the preceding academic year. The increase has been made possible by the Relief Appropriation Act of 1939.

Colleges and universities were assigned quotas of students on the basis of 10 per cent of the total number of resident undergraduate and graduate students, 16 to 24 years of age inclusive, enrolled as of October 1, 1938. For the current academic year 1939-1940, the national student quota is 104,379 as compared with a student quota of 87,886 during the year 1938-1939.

Undergraduate college students are allowed to earn an amount, set by the various college authorities, between a minimum of \$10.00 per month and a maximum of \$20, while the earnings of graduate students range from a minimum of \$20 to a maximum of \$30.00. In November, 1938, preliminary figures show that N.Y.A. paid an average wage of \$13.28 to college and graduate students. The average wage of the undergraduates was \$12.93, while that of the graduate students was \$21.31.

The total allotment of College and Graduate Work funds for the academic year 1939-1940 amounts to \$14,038,268. The allotments to the states are made on a monthly basis usually over a nine-month period, but sometimes over an eight-month period. The monthly allotment to all the states, District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico is \$1,562,007.

During 1939-40 the student quota of A. & M. was 520, the monthly allotment was \$7,800, and the yearly allotment \$70,200. These were second greatest among all the schools in the state, exceeded only by the University of Texas.

The National Youth Administration College and Graduate Work program provides part-time employment to needy students between the ages of 16 and 24 inclusive who are regularly enrolled in non-profit-making, tax-exempt, bona-fide educational institutions. The officials of each educational institution select the needy students for this work and assign them to projects under the supervision of the faculty. These college students perform a wide variety of work activities, such as research and laboratory work, building and repair of equipment, construction and repair of buildings

TELEVISION GOES LONG RANGE; MAY SOON BE COAST TO COAST

NEW YORK.—Television, until now limited to transmission distances of about 50 miles, may soon be on a long-range coast-to-coast basis, it has been announced by Radio Corporation of America.

A new relay system in experimental operation for almost a year makes it possible to televise programs on a network linking New York and Boston and Washington. Should the F.C.C. grant a pending application to permit commercial sponsorship of television programs, the network might be extended by means of further technical improvements from coast to coast, it was indicated by the R.C.A. announcement.

The new relay system was described by David Sarnoff, R.C.A. president, as "the missing link in television." In its final development, it may make possible, he said, "network television."

Specially designed relay stations, using frequencies many times higher than those used in regular television broadcasting, are employed in the new system.

START THE NEW TERM RIGHT!

Aggies old and new will want to start the new term with the right kind of regulation uniforms. The best is always the cheapest. You'll find our uniform to be of the very best quality and at prices you'll want to pay. Every item regulation and guaranteed to give satisfactory wear.

Regulation Slacks with High Back
18 ounce, all wool serge

Regulation Knox Hats

Regulation "Aggie" Coveralls

sanforized, bleached herringbone, zipper front

Regulation Caps

Regulation "Archer" Trench Coats

50 inch length

Regulation Shirts (Form Fit)

West Point Bombay Shirts

Regulation Sam Browne Belts

Regulation Metal and Embossed Insignia

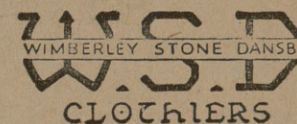
Hat Cords, Hat Straps, Web Belts and Metal Polish

Army Blankets, Griffin's Shoe Polish, Saddle Soap

Laundry Bags, Blitz., etc.

WITH EVERY REGULATION SHIRT WE FURNISH
R.O.T.C. PATCH AND SEW THEM ON FOR YOU
FREE

Regulation Interwoven Socks, White Shirts by Arrow and Marlboro, Underwear by B.V.D. and Arrow, Aggie Belts, Pennants and Stickers.



"Trends of Engineering Education" Is Article by Technology Professor

An article that should be of interest to all students and teachers of engineering is a report on "Present Status and Trends of Engineering Education," by Dr. Dugald C. Jackson, professor emeritus of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, issued by the committee on engineering schools of the Engineers' Council for Professional Development, with the aid of funds supplied by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

In discussing the present status of engineering education, Dr. Jackson states that the majority of about 160 engineering schools in the United States are now of sound status and are alert to improve their effectiveness. The principal defects, he says, are, first, a lack of unity of learning in science and political economy as applied to the engineering school—that is, the varying degrees of stress put on these fields by the different colleges; second, a failure to make the engineering curricula fit in with political economy as well as it does with physical science; third, the lack of an adoption of professional ideals as distinguished from those of craftsmanship or speculative philosophy; fourth, a failure to impress on all students that the successful engineer's life demands continuous study throughout its length; and, finally, the failure to recognize the importance of the proper use of research in all engineering education from the sophomore undergraduate level to the most advanced levels.

Some critics favor the standardization of all engineering education through state legislation, and support their idea by comparing the profession of engineering with those of medicine and law. Such proposals are erroneous because the scope of engineering activities is entirely different from that of either medicine or law. The variety of undergraduate and graduate curricula exists to meet the needs of the nation and its industries, and is constantly changing to meet the changing needs, or as is made possible by further scientific research.

Out of 135 engineering schools investigated by the Engineers' Council for Professional Development, there was a total of 3,832 persons employed in the teaching staffs of the engineering departments. These schools reported a total capital investment of \$137,835,000 for building and equipment apportioned to engineering, and an annual income allotted to engineering of \$23,870,000. This foregoing investment was \$2,606 per student, and the annual income for engineering was \$358 per student per year, including part-time students.

Dr. Jackson notes as the first trend in engineering education the desire of engineering teachers to formulate true definitions of the objectives for engineering education. He also notes the widely

spreading recognition of the need for improved methods of teaching and the fuller acceptance of the significance of research for the education of engineering students in the upper years of their undergraduate careers.

In regard to students, Dr. Jackson comments on the slowly widening interest in examinations "of truly comprehensive character" and the "reduced emphasis on term examinations in individual subjects," as well as more stimulating textbooks. There is, he points out, increasing interest in student meetings of the national engineering societies and a tendency towards the carrying on of experiments in education and research in which more than one department takes an active interest.

Another trend is the recently developed attention to the social relations of engineering and the social responsibilities of engineers. The change of attitude towards the study of English "has been almost revolutionary" and there appears to be a return to the study of foreign languages. Dr. Jackson also points out the necessity for an accurate study of economics and sociology by engineering students.

In completing the list of trends, Dr. Jackson observes a "softening" of "institutional jealousies" and predicts that ultimately engineering schools will reclassify themselves according to "their ability to minister to students of various ambitions," thus eliminating the duplication of work and concentrating the different kinds of work. He also observes a tendency of technical institutes to change to degree-granting engineering schools, and says that there should be better-defined engineering schools and a proportional number of technical institutes for students desiring to enter the engineering trades.

Second Annual Twin Convention To Meet At Baylor April 5

WACO, Feb. 14.—Letters have gone out to the governors of the 47 states other than Texas asking them to name college twins to represent their states at the second annual Texas College Twin convention on the Baylor University campus April 5 and 6.

Lois and Louise Bailey, identicals who are presidents of the host Baylor Twin club, announced that plans are now under way for a program that should excel in many ways the first annual meeting of the group, which attracted international attention.

Early estimates are that 150 sets of college twins will be in attendance. Eighty-five sets came last year.

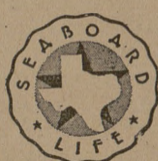
On the University of California's new geological clock, one second represents the passage of 50,000 years.

J. E. Simpson Marries TSCW June Graduate

Announcement has been made of the marriage of Dr. J. E. Simpson to Miss Rosemary January, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm January of Denton, Saturday evening, February 10. The wedding was solemnized in the study of Rev. J. V. Gray, Baptist minister.

The bride is a student of T. S. C. W. and will continue her studies there until June, after which the couple will be at home at College Station.

Dr. Simpson is a graduate of N.T.S.T.C. and of Texas A. & M., and received his doctorate at Louisiana State University this past year. He is now a state research chemist at the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.



SEABOARD LIFE
INSURANCE CO.

HOUSTON, TEXAS

★ ★ ★



The squirrel was provided the instinct to store food for the winter. It is your job to save now so that you too can be independent in the winter of life. Your problems can be solved by members of our

College Station Agency

Ford Munnerlyn, Dist. Mgr.

H. E. Burgess

Sid Loveless

O. B. Donaho

Paul Martin

U.S. ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION OFF FOR YEAR'S SURVEY

SLED DOGS...YEAR'S SUPPLY OF SLOW-BURNING CAMEL CIGARETTES ACCOMPANY ADMIRAL BYRD TO ANTARCTIC



"MORE PLEASURE PER PUFF... MORE PUFFS PER PACK"...

That's how these three members of the U. S. Antarctic expedition tell of the advantages of their favorite cigarette...slow-burning Camels. Richard Moulton, senior dog-driver (center), sums up when he says: "Slow burning is my measure of a milder, cooler, more flavorful smoke. I'd sledge a mile for a Camel." Nothing destroys a cigarette's delicate elements of flavor and fragrance like the excess heat of too-fast burning. Cigarettes that burn fast also burn hot. Camels are slower-burning...milder, mellower, and—naturally—cooler! Try Camels. Find out for yourself how slow-burning Camels give you more pleasure per puff...and more puffs per pack—more actual smoking (see right).

CAMELS FOR MILDNESS, COOLNESS, AND FLAVOR
—SLOW-BURNING COSTLIER TOBACCOS



OFF TO VOLUNTARY EXILE: Right now if you had to choose the one and only brand of cigarette you would smoke through a whole year—you'd make sure you picked the right brand. The men on the Antarctic expedition were in a situation like that. The expedition took Camels! Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd explained: "Slow-burning Camels are a great favorite with us." You, yourself, may never go near the South Pole, but the right cigarette is important to you, too. Camels give you extra mildness, extra coolness, and extra flavor—plus extra smoking in every pack. (See below.)



In recent laboratory tests, CAMELS burned 25% slower than the average of the 15 other of the largest-selling brands tested—slower than any of them. That means, on the average, a smoking plus equal to

5 EXTRA SMOKES PER PACK!

Copyright, 1940, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.