

Other qualities named were a willingness, even an eagerness, to face difficulties; skill in persuading to enable inertia and opposition to be overcome; sympathetic understanding of people and of the world at large; ability to carry on several projects simultaneously without being over-whelmed or confused by varied activities. Skill in judgment of people was considered as being usually found along with the qualities named. Maintenance of co-operation and good morale by enthusiasm, sincerity of purpose, and by just and fair dealing were mentioned in considering the question of tact, and the view was expressed that over-emphasis of tact may result in the selection of colourless individuals, and those lacking in force.

The following quotations from the same address illustrate clearly the opinions held concerning the methods of training:-

"In the relatively short time available for the professional training of the student, it is not possible to teach everything in science and engineering which might be useful in his profession ..... The important thing is that the engineering student should have discipline in the methods of solving engineering problems, and a general foundation in mathematics, physics and materials which will enable him to solve the special problems by getting the facts and then interpreting the facts and reasoning from them correctly. .... I am not suggesting that his education should teach him the facts beyond the fundamental ones..... I do not feel that the school training of a man for communication engineering should be essentially different from that given to electrical and mechanical engineers in general. The communication engineer is, after all, confronted by problems which are underlain by the common basis of