

# Navy, Army May Train Men At Brown and R. I. State

## Engineers Would Be Turned Out at Institutions Among 281 Listed by WMC to Fill Growing Needs of Forces in Specialized Fields

Brown University and Rhode Island State College were listed by the War Manpower Commission last night among 281 universities and colleges which may be used by the Army and Navy for training scientists and other specialists to fill the growing needs of the armed forces in specialized fields.

Brown will be used by the Navy and State College will be used by the Army, both for training engineers.

Neither Dr. Henry M. Wriston, president of Brown, nor Dr. Carl R. Woodward, president of State College, had received any official notification of their college's selections last night, and had no idea how their institutions would be affected.

In Washington, an official of the WMC told the Providence Journal's Washington Bureau that the list of colleges simply represents those which meet specifications of the Army and Navy for the program. Their listing, he said, does not mean that the colleges are already contrac-

tors under the program. It simply means the Army and Navy will choose the colleges from the list announced.

The Army told the Journal Bureau specifically that it had not made any contracts as yet under the program. Detailed information could not be obtained at the Navy Department.

The program, as far as the Army is concerned, envisions technical instruction for 150,000 young soldiers annually. These, the Army emphasized, will not be college boys in uniform, but doughboys in a military unit located at the college.

The Army's qualifications for selected men require that they have a score of 110 or better in the Army's general classification test; that they be graduates of an accredited high school; that they be 18 to 21 years old, inclusive; that they have completed or are completing the Army's regular basic training.

The courses planned would run

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from 12 to 48 weeks in preparation of men for special duties in such branches as the air force, the corps of engineers, the medical corps, the chemical warfare service, the signal corps and the Adjutant General's division.

Under the contract to be made between the Army and the colleges, the college will furnish the prescribed course under its regular professors. The college also will house and feed the soldiers in conformity with Army regulations, and will provide textbooks, students' supplies and laboratory equipment.

The Army will supervise and discipline the men, with a commandant present possessed of final military authority. The soldiers and students will be organized into cadet corps, and each trainee will put in 24 hours a week in the classroom and 24 hours of supervised study.

In the classroom, the professor is supreme. If the student doesn't measure up to required standards of performance, the Army says bluntly, he may find himself back in the ranks and out of college.

### To Have Private Rating

The men in the course will have the rating of privates, drawing \$50 a month.

When the specialized training is completed, the trainee may go to an officer candidate school, or be recommended for a technical non-commissioned officers' status, or be returned to troops, or in exceptional cases may be recommended for further training.

In discussing the plan, Army officials have acknowledged that it will occasion some disturbance to the regular college curriculum and that the normal processes of liberal education will be retarded.

Not even information of this general nature was available at the Navy Department last night, but inasmuch as that department is in a joint effort with the Army and the War Manpower Commission in arranging the program, it is presumed that Navy procedures would be much the same.

"I have heard all kinds of rumors," Dr. Wriston said last night, when he was informed of the announcement, "but this is the first thing I have heard with any meaning."

### To Continue Regular Course

Dr. Wriston said the regular college program would depend on how many boys they had outside the armed forces. The regular program will be continued for such boys as are not eligible for military service, he said, and the military program given when they became eligible for service.

Under the general plan announced Dec. 12 for using hundreds of educational institutions for specialized training of men and women needed in the armed forces, Brown, on Dec. 21, had answered and filed with the War Manpower Commission a questionnaire detailing its facilities.

Details of the program Brown will be expected to carry out, and the number of special students to be sent there, were not known in the absence of any official word from the com-

mission, it was said at the college.

### Little Information

Dr. Woodward said the college had got very little information from

Washington. It had expected the announcement for weeks, he said, although it had no assurance that Rhode Island would be included. College authorities, however, have been making plans on the assumption that the institution might be included, but had no knowledge when the new program would be put into effect or what courses of study might be set up.

The college started the present semester with the understanding that there might be some adjustments necessary if it were approved for the program, Dr. Woodward said.

The institutions announced last night were selected by a joint committee of WMC, War and Navy Department representatives, headed by Dr. E. C. Elliot, chief of the professional and technical training for the commission.

They were the first to be selected, but many others will be designated later, and every institution in the country is being considered for possible use.

### Policy Announced

At the same time, WMC announced adoption of a policy designed to safeguard the health, welfare and education of youth.

"It is essential that young people have the fullest possible opportunity consistent with the war effort to complete their education," the principal provision said. Those with special aptitudes and capacity for further training should continue their education in order to develop their maximum abilities applicable to the war and post-war needs."

This provision appeared to be the opening gun of War Manpower Chief Paul V. McNutt's long-considered campaign to foster government subsidy of college training of men and women to fill civilian needs, not only in specialized fields, but in the liberal arts.

The Army-Navy program is designed merely to fill the needs of the military, whereas McNutt's plan would extend the program to civilian life to provide specialists for government, industry and the general public, and would require a huge appropriation from Congress. Last night's statement of policy appeared to be an opening bid for public approval before the plan goes to the legislators.

WMC said all training contracts made previously by the Army and Navy will continue in force. Between 600 and 700 training projects, such as pre-flight schools, already are in operation in colleges and universities.

### N. E. Institutions

New England institutions selected include:

War department for training engineers:

Connecticut: University of Connecticut and Yale University.

Massachusetts: Harvard University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Northeastern University.

Maine: University of Maine.

New Hampshire: University of New Hampshire.

Vermont: Norwich University, University of Vermont.

War Department for training Army aviation cadets:

Connecticut: Yale University.

Maine: Colby College.

Massachusetts: American International College, Massachusetts State College.

New Hampshire: St. Anselm's College.

Vermont: Norwich University,

University of Vermont.

War Department for training officers for the quartermaster's corps:

Harvard University.

War Department for training in navigation:  
Harvard University.  
Navy Department for training engineers:  
Connecticut: Yale University.  
Massachusetts: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Tufts College, Worcester Polytechnic Institute.  
New Hampshire: Dartmouth College.