STATEMENT FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR-SECRETARY

Time passes quickly, and once again the Tau Alpha Pi Journal is to be published. Since Tau Alpha Pi chapters are not centralized, the Journal is our only document to provide all our chapters with information of concern to engineering technology and to communicate chapter news and scholarly developments. To make our Journal as
complete and meaningful as possible, we depend upon all chapters to forward news of their activities, dates of events, future plans, and names of officers. This material and articles to be considered for publication should reach me no later than July 1. Requests for keys and certificates should be made sufficiently in advance to allow two weeks for preparation and mailing. All correspondence should be sent to me at P.O. Box 266, Riverdale, New York 10471. I may be reached by phone at (212) 884-4162.

Since this Journal is likely to be seen also by readers who are not members of the Society, I should mention that Tau Alpha Pi is the national honor society for the engineering technologies, extending recognition and honor to the highest 4% of an institution’s total engineering-technology enrollment. Tau Alpha Pi is one of only three major national honor societies; the others are Phi Beta Kappa for the liberal arts and Tau Beta Pi for engineering science. All three encourage and recognize excellence in scholarship and in qualities of character and leadership.

In order to inspire engineering-technology students to strive for excellence, Tau Alpha Pi must be made visible on campus. There are several ways to accomplish increased visibility: the large key-monument on campus, the emblem-plaque mounted in the technology building, bulletin boards, display cases, and the wearing of the two-inch pendant by the four initiating officers during induction ceremonies and also during commencement processions over academic attire by members who purchased it. At this point I wish to remind chapters that the key and emblem must be duplicated with uniformity. For example, the outer diameter of the gear of the key-monument should measure 28”-30” with all other segments proportionate. The key-monument is an exact enlargement of the one-inch key presented to each initiate. I ask all chapters planning the construction of a key or plaque to send me specifications (pictures, design, pattern) and installation plans and inscription. My approval is needed to prevent incorrect replicas. Those institutions without foundry and pattern-making possibility can obtain a pattern from me. Let us make 1988 a year of many key-monument installations.

During this year, on April 4, 1987, I had the pleasure to attend the ceremony marking the installation of a key-monument at the University of Dayton. In meritorious awards to the Gamma Beta chapter and to Daniel J. Gaier for his assistance with the designing and constructing of the enlarged key. (See article on the construction of this key.)

Our chapters continue to increase in number. In 1986-1987 we chartered five new chapters: Gamma Zeta (Owens Technical College), Gamma Theta (University of Toledo), Lambda Epsilon (University of Hartford), Xi Epsilon (DeVry Institute of Technology, Los Angeles), and Pi Zeta (Purdue University at Anderson). I was privileged to attend and deliver the keynote address at three of these chartering ceremonies. Conflict in schedule precluded my presence at Purdue and DeVry. I thank Dr. Fred Emshousen (Associate Dean, School of Technology, Purdue University, West Lafayette) for representing me at the chartering of Pi Zeta on April 17, 1987, and Professor Martin Helperin (DeVry Institute at Phoenix) for representing me at the chartering of Xi Epsilon on October 11, 1986.

At the New Jersey Institute of Technology, Omicron Alpha chapter had to undergo re-activating. I was able to attend the initiation held on February 26, 1987. My thanks go to Dr. William Stack, Dean of Technology, for his efforts in accomplishing the needed structuring.

Similarly, the Delta Alpha chapter at Wentworth Institute of Technology was re-activated, and I was present at its initiation ceremony on August 12, 1987. I appreciate the efforts of Professor Alan Hadad, faculty adviser, on
In the course of time faculty advisers leave their positions. To the following who served with dedication I express my thanks: Professor Dave Krispinsky (Beta Iota), Dr. Edward Kafrissen (Beta Nu), Professor Albert E. Staub (Gamma Beta), Dr. James D. McBrayer and Professor Donald Moore (Gamma Delta), Professor Patrick A. Rossi (Delta Epsilon), Professor J. D. Davison (Epsilon Alpha), Professor Howard T. Wilson (Iota Beta, Behrend Campus), Professor Gilbert Hutchinson (Iota Beta, Dubois Campus), Professor Henry M. Starkey (Iota Beta, Fayette Campus), Professors P. Karapin and James M. Huddleston (Iota Beta, York Campus), Professor Timothy N. Capagna (Nu Gamma), Drs. Clyde H. Hoffman and Richard J. Revor (Nu Delta), Dr. Joseph E. Kopf (Omicron Alpha), Professor Ron Emery (Pi Gamma), Professor Robert Anderson (Pi Delta), Professor Wanda L. Garner (Rho Alpha), Professors T. K. Grady and Don Bender (Upsilon Beta).

We recognize the significant role and responsibility of faculty advisers as they guide their chapters.

Those who have undertaken the position of faculty adviser I greet and thank: Professor Vincent Stigliano (Beta Gamma); Professors Ralph E. Folger and Douglas D. Baldrey (Beta Epsilon); Professor Farhad Nabatian (Beta Lambda); Professor Bernard Glimer and Drs. Edward Altchek and George Salayka (Beta Nu); Dr. Edward J. Harrison (Beta Xi); Professor James F. Courtright (Gamma Beta); Professor Dick Harmer (Gamma Delta); Professors Michael Pulliam, Jerry Monarch, and Paul Svatik (Gamma Zeta); Professors Richard L. Curran and Frederick J. Nelson (Gamma Theta); Professors Ronald Scott and Edward Jarvis (Delta Beta); Professor Alan Siegel (Delta Gamma); Professor David O. Kubly (Delta Epsilon); Professor Frank Mannasmith (Epsilon Alpha); Dr. Albert B. Grubbs, Jr. (Zeta Gamma); Dr. C. E. Teske (Zeta Delta), Professor Catherine Ferman (Eta Beta); Professor Kathy Holliday (Iota Beta, Behrend Campus); Professor David B. Meredith (Iota Beta, Fayette Campus); Professor Michael Aurigemma (Iota Beta, York Campus); Professors Peter E. Liimatta and Charles G. Miller (Kappa Beta); Dr. Walter B. Roettger, dean, and Professor Thomas E. Gendrachi (Lambda Epsilon); Professors Lyle B. McCurdy and Donald E. Breyer (Xi Alpha); Dr. James W. Savage (Xi Epsilon); Dr. William Stack, dean (Omicron Alpha); Professors Endel Viga and Leslie Kovach (Omicron Zeta); Professors Jack Quinn and Roger Hack (Pi Gamma); Professors Anthony Gregory, George Kvitek, David Rose, and Stephen Truchan (Pi Delta); Professors Jack 0. Beasley and Richard Lowery (Pi Zeta); Professor Marty Hodges (Rho Alpha); Professor Harry Reinig (Rho Gamma); Professor James E. Maisel (Upsilon Beta); Professors David R. Huffman and Innocent Usoh (Psi Beta); Professors Paul D. Nunn and Joel A. Cotton (Beta Alabama); Col. Richard B. Lewis (Alpha Louisiana); Professor Ruth Ann Cade (Alpha Mississippi); Professor Robert Wm. Phinney, dean, and Dr. J. W. Sutton, director (Alpha Washington).

To those faculty who have served and continue to do so I express my appreciation. Again, for the sake of continuity, I urge chapters to have more than one adviser.
My thanks, also, to Dr. Lillian Gottesman, for her assistance. To the many faculty who have forwarded comments I am grateful. One typical comment, for example, came from Dr. Lorin V. Waitkus (Gamma Upsilon), who wrote: “We want you to know that we appreciate your superb and courteous service. Needless to say, the students are delighted being honored by Tau Alpha Pi.”

As we can see even from the sampling of advisers’ affiliations noted in the preceding paragraphs, we are scattered around the country. Each year many of us meet at the A.S.E.E. Conference, and each year at this meeting the James H. McGraw Award is given in recognition of outstanding service to engineering-technology education.

The 1987 recipient was Dr. Lawrence J. Wolf (Dean of Technology, University of Houston), member of Tau Alpha Pi. Dean Wolf’s speech was excerpted for publication in this Journal. I congratulate Dean Wolf, and I note with pride that since 1981 every recipient of this award, except one, is a Tau Alpha Pi member.

That Tau Alpha Pi members are frequently honored comes as no surprise. They are, after all, the individuals who are the outstanding achievers in scholarship. When on April 9, 1987 (see centerfold) the President of the United States visited Purdue University at West Lafayette, he and his party were most appropriately escorted through the engineering-technology laboratories by Tau Alpha Pi faculty (Dr. Fred Emshousen, dean; and Professor Robert English, faculty adviser) and students (Jeff S. James, chapter president; and Neal Michal). The President was shown some of the latest equipment used to educate and train students for the jobs of tomorrow. President Reagan commented on the need for excellence in general and especially in science and technology if we are to compete successfully with other nations. The advancements in technology did not go unnoticed.

Dean Lawrence J. Wolf

1987

Tau Alpha Pi

by the President even when in a lighter vein the robot “Gipper” selected a metal elephant from an assembly line and presented it to the astonished President.

President Reagan, the robot, and Professor Robert English (faculty adviser).
Never before as in this Age of Technology did mankind face challenges more vast and possibilities more manifold. While more than ever a thorough knowledge and a scientific precision are requisites to survival, we must remember that we are not robots, but human beings who must with humility balance a noble character and quality leadership with our academic accomplishments. There is much to be done. Perhaps the words of Sir Isaac Newton express our sentiments:

_It do not know what I may appear to the world; but to myself I seem to have been only like a boy playing on the seashore, and diverting myself in now and then finding a smoother pebble or a prettier shell than ordinary, whilst the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before me._

At present we voyage over strange seas of time and space. Not only a great ocean, but a great universe lies before us undiscovered and beckoning. Our nation’s place among nations depends on its technological superiority. We shall do wisely to heed Ralph Waldo Emerson, who advised that we must “incorporate unto ourselves all the contributions of the past, all the abilities of the present, all the hopes of the future.” Tau Alpha Pi will rise to the demands of the time and identify and inspire outstanding students who can meet the challenges of technology and the needs of our country.

Frederick J. Berger
Executive Director-Secretary

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**11 CARDINAL RULES FOR A SUCCESSFUL INTERVIEW**

How you interact with your prospective employer determines in large measure how well you come out in the interview. You would be patently unfair to yourself if you venture forth to an interview without bearing in mind the 11 cardinal rules developed in this section. Take time to read them more than once and apply them the very next time you are invited to an interview.

**Rule 1. Show That You Are Knowledgeable about the Company and Its Operation**

The assumption is that you’ve made a conscientious effort prior to the interview to research the company (its range
of products and services, its problems and its prospects, its status in the industry), and, if possible, something about the interviewer himself.

This background will be immeasurable help in directing your sales pitch and the strategy you pursue in your presentation. Interviewers are always favorably disposed towards applicants who not only know the field but have the foresight to learn all they can about the particular company they hope to be associated with.

To an enterprising jobseeker, tracking down information about a company is not a difficult task. There are numerous trade directories available where you can find pertinent facts about any large firm of particular interest to you. Then, too, there are annual reports issued regularly by all public corporations, items of interest in the business sections of newspapers and other publications, trade gossip and news picked up at business and professional conventions, and contacts with present and former employees of companies you count among your prospects.

Prior knowledge about the interviewer’s background and personality pays off. It will be so much easier to establish a good rapport with the person who interviews you if you have familiarized yourself with his achievements, special interests, hobbies, likes and dislikes, and even his biases, if any. Since comparatively few jobseekers take the trouble to spend time on pre-interview research about the company they are applying to and the interviewer, your efforts in this direction put you miles ahead of the competition.

Rule 2. Present a Positive Attitude

First and foremost, approach the interviewer as a winner—not a loser. Preparation plus self-confidence will do it. If you have had a string of interviews that have gone against you, don’t let your attitude be, “Well, here’s another one that won’t turn out!” When you step into an interviewer’s office weighed down by fear of rejection, you are licked from the very start. I can almost guarantee you that such an attitude will manifest itself negatively in diverse ways—your power of reasoning, your appearance, your posture, how you walk, sit, how you use your voice, even your attempt at a smile.

You start off on the wrong foot if you cast a jaundiced eye on the entire interviewing process, regarding it as an unpleasant if not a demeaning experience—something you are being forced to go through to land a job. This distorted view can make you instinctively dislike the person interviewing you. Even if you suppress it, it will show and the feeling will be reciprocal. Take the view that the relationship between you and the interviewer is based on mutual interests.

As part of the screening interview procedure, most large firms require you to fill out an employment application form. Those for low-level and “walk-in” positions are quite simple and limited to a comparatively few routine questions, while those for more important positions are considerably more detailed and broader in scope. Irrespective of the level or nature of the position you apply for, you’ll be making a tactical mistake if you look down your nose at this preliminary phase of the interview proceedings. A negative attitude of this kind is bound to show up on the application in sloppy handwriting, cross-outs, and careless spelling, thus seriously undermining your chances to make a favorable impression.

Be modest in your claims, but being modest doesn’t mean being humble. Don’t hesitate to let your interviewer know about your recent accomplishments and future career plans, and how they mesh with the needs of the company.

Rule 3. Unfreeze Your Face—Smile!

There is an old Chinese saying that goes something like this: “A man without smiling face must not open shop.” How true’ When going for an interview, “think happy.” Let a smile grace your face. Smile when you announce yourself to the receptionist and when you meet the interviewer—a deep down warm smile that comes from the heart and puts a twinkle in your eye. A smile in any language says, “I like you. I’m happy to meet you.” What’s more, it’s guaranteed to improve your looks 100%.

Rule 4. Shake Hands Firmly

A great deal has been written about the technique of shaking hands. Much ado about nothing, you might say; yet, it’s surprising how few people really know how or remember to shake hands properly. In ever so many interview evaluation forms, I come across the notation “limp, awkward handshake.”
A firm, flat-of-palm-against-flat-of-palm handshake, thumbs crossed, with a sensation of gentle pressure, is an outward sign of strength of character—a gesture that invites trust and friendship. A Uriah Heep fingertip handshake is indicative of a person lacking in moral stamina and self-assurance—someone who doesn’t quite trust you, or himself.

Rule 5. Listen Attentively

Hearing is not listening; you hear with your ears; you listen with your mind. In the world of business, inept listening can bring about confusion and misunderstanding, resulting in catastrophically costly boners. It is for this reason that a growing number of corporations regard the skill of listening as one of the prerequisites for success in business. Sperry Corporation, for example, goes to great expense to provide in-service seminars to upgrade the listening skills of its key personnel in sales management and production.

In a job interview situation, unless you listen attentively, you’ll be missing out on one of the most important elements looked for in a candidate. To listen attentively you must show a sustained interest in what the interviewer is saying and not be deflected by what you’re going to say next or what you happen to be thinking about at the moment.

To sharpen your skill in listening, bear in mind the following:

- When the interviewer speaks, look directly at him, eyeball-to-eyeball. Let him see that you’re interested in what he’s saying.

- For best listening, sit fairly upright in your chair, leaning slightly forward towards the interviewer. Don’t slouch in your seat lackadaisically, as if you were watching TV in your easy chair at home. Good posture is a prerequisite to good listening.

- Bridle your thoughts to keep them from racing ahead of what the interviewer is saying. We normally think five times faster than we speak. If he seems momentarily at a loss for the right word to convey a thought or finish a sentence, don’t rush to bail him out. This uncalled-for rescue will in no way endear you to him. He could find it embarrassing because it shows that he cannot think as fast, or express himself as well, as you do.

- Don’t argue mentally. Though not openly expressed, this state of mind sets up a barrier to good listening.

- React to ideas, not to the person. As a job applicant, you should be ever alert to what the interviewer is saying, not how he acts or what he looks like. Don’t let a personal eccentricity (physical or otherwise) distract you to the extent where you no longer listen.

- Rid yourself of visual distractions. To keep your mind focused on the interviewer’s part of the dialogue don’t toy with your glasses, pen, or any other object likely to compete with proper listening. While it’s alright to take notes during the interview, don’t let this deteriorate into idle doodling, thereby tuning out listening.

- Listen with animation to show an active interest in what the interviewer is saying. Respond to what you hear by appropriate changes in facial expression. ... You can nod your head occasionally or verbally indicate your emotional response with such remarks as, “I know exactly what you mean,” “I’m glad you mentioned that,” or “I don’t think I fully realized that before.”

Rule 6. Be Mindful of Physical Appearance

Professional interviewers may not openly admit it (although they do so among themselves) that many job applicants are rejected from further consideration because of poor appearance, regardless of their other qualifications. Surveys show that one out of three applicants is turned down because of either shoddy or inappropriate dress, neglect in grooming, or poor posture. Hardly ever will an astute interviewer make a direct reference in your presence to any such personal shortcomings for fear of leaving himself open to allegations of discrimination. He is on much safer
ground to reject you for technical reasons
being “overqualified,” “underqualified,” “misqualified” for the particular job vacancy.

Statistics bear out the fact that applicants who look good are hired faster, get better jobs, and generally start off
with higher salaries. If you are not one of those lucky enough to have been endowed by nature with a perfect figure and
features, there’s still much you can do to enhance your appearance by good grooming and the right selection of
clothes.

**Rule 7. Show Enthusiasm**

It’s always nice to be in the presence of people who are happily excited about the world around them, life in
general, and specifically about their jobs. You can be sure the interviewer will be the first to recognize that quality in
you. He may have just gotten through interviewing a string of lackluster candidates who, though qualified in many
respects, bored him to death. What a refreshing change it would be for him to meet someone like you who, in addition
to possessing the basic qualifications for the job, exudes a spirit of enthusiasm.

Not long ago I mailed out a questionnaire to 2500 personnel managers and employers, in which one of the
questions was, “In terms of personal attributes (from a list of 10), what do you look for most in an job candidate?” Of the
1650 who replied, 1175 ranked enthusiasm first.

“Without a spirit of enthusiasm, nothing great has ever been achieved,” said Waldo Emerson. Enthusiasm
manifests itself in ever so many ways—your animated speech, eloquent hand and facial gestures, an infectious
effervescence when you discuss your ambition and career goal. It’s also reflected in your response to what the
interviewer says about himself and the firm he represents.

**Rule 8. Approach the Question of Salary Cautiously**

Never rush to say okay to the first salary offer, even if it’s more than you expected. When the interviewer brings
up the question of salary, it indicates

that to his way of thinking you are a serious candidate for the job. Start off with the premise that salaries in 8 out of 10
cases are flexible and negotiable. Your leverage depends on the extent you succeed in impressing the interviewer with
your above-average qualifications and what they are worth to his company. This holds true for almost all crafts and
occupations, even those in traditionally unionized industries where salaries are pegged to a fixed base-pay schedule
—printing, construction, interstate trucking, or the automobile industry, for examples. They can pay you more, but they
can’t pay you less than the contract stipulates. Salary negotiation is the widely accepted practice in the entertainment
field the legitimate theater, motion pictures, radio, and TV. In fact, here as elsewhere, one’s professional standing
among his peers is measured by how high a salary he can command “above scale.”

Salaries in routine low-paying jobs are inclined to be non-negotiable, more often than not on a “take-it-or-leave-it”
basis. Not so for high-tech or managerial and executive positions. Here personal negotiations (or, to put it bluntly, hag-
gling) is the name of the game. An experienced interviewer almost always expects it.

Sooner or later the interviewer will come to that point of the proceedings when the discussion of salary arises. He
may put the question to you outright (“What salary are you asking for?”), or be less specific (“What money package do
you have in mind?”). However he phrases it, don’t tell him. Hedge. Get him to make you an offer first. It’s easy to see
why you’re better off pursuing this course of action. If you’re the one to state a figure, it could conceivably be so far
out of range as to put you out of the running entirely, or looking at it the other way, so low that you unnecessarily cheat
yourself.

Should you find yourself in a situation where despite your earlier resolve you are pressed to name a salary
forthright, what then? Not to worry. The game is not lost. Strategy still holds sway. You can counter with, “Mr.
Employer, as you know, I want this job and believe I am the person you are looking for. I will be better able to name a
salary figure after we go over in greater detail the responsibilities the job calls for.” This does not seem to be an
unreasonable request to make, but enterprising. it is a tactical delay—a stall to give you time to size up the situation better
from all angles and gauge the extent of his interest in you as a prospective employee. If it all seems to stack up in your
favor, you’re in a good spot. Name a figure that can be negotiated downward if necessary—a concession that will make
the interviewer look good in the eyes of his superiors as an effective bargaining agent for the company.
Here are some practical pointers to keep in mind when making a salary decision.

- As part of your pre-interview research, scan the classified ads in newspapers and trade publications to see what salaries other companies are paying for the same or related type of work. Additional sources of information on current salaries in your field are periodically listed in the *National Employment Business Weekly*, a supplement of *The Wall Street Journal*, published by Dow Jones & Company.

- Ask anyone you know who is (or was) an employee of the company or its competitors whether the salary you have in mind is in line with the current salary structure in your field.

- The greater your arsenal of options in the form of other attractive job offers, or the more unique skills you possess which the company needs, the more aggressive you can be in your salary negotiations.

- In all salary matters, follow the universal credo of good salesmanship: “An experienced salesman doesn’t sell, he creates a situation where the customer is eager to buy.” To get the best salary offer for high-level managerial positions, talk to the interviewer about what interests him most—expanding markets, lower production costs, greater efficiency, improved customer relations, higher profits. These are some of the most beautiful phrases in the corporate language. Show him what you can do to help bring these about.

- For salaries in more routine-type jobs you can put the spotlight on work proficiency and know-how, as well as on such personal traits as integrity, loyalty, punctuality—all impressive attributes that every company looks for in an employee.

- Let your salary history and past performance speak for you. Bear in mind that if you are unemployed (and have been so for a length of time), your ability to negotiate salary is appreciably reduced. Even so, try for a starting salary at least equal to that of what you had last earned on your previous job.

- If you are thinking of switching jobs, then a 20% to 30% increase would be a reasonable goal to strive for.

- Never yield to the temptation to lie about your salary. Not only is it morally wrong, but the interviewer can easily check on your claims.

- Before agreeing to any salary offer, realistically calculate your present needs in terms of fixed expenses to maintain your accustomed lifestyle. Don’t fail to give some thought to a rising cost of living, or such anticipated expenses in the foreseeable future as tuition for your teenagers about to enter college, plans for home improvement, rising mortgage payments, and so forth.

- If you can’t come to an amicable agreement on salary, don’t turn the job down summarily. Ask for a reasonable time to reconsider the offer.

- Most companies have an established salary range for each category of work. Negotiate for the upper range.

- If you possess unique skills the company is looking for, the interviewer will go out of his way to meet your salary demands even if only to lure you away from competitors in the field.

- You have greater latitude in salary negotiations if the job you’re being interviewed for represents a position especially created for you since a fixed salary may not as yet have been determined.

**Rule 9. Don’t Talk Too Much and Talk Yourself Out of a Job**

Professional interviewers are by training disposed to apportion 75% of interview time to the applicant and 25% to themselves. The theory behind this prescribed ratio is to give the applicant free reign to talk about himself, and in so doing reveal certain facets of his background, both professional and personal, not shown in his resumé or which may not normally surface through questioning. As an applicant, it is to your advantage to reverse this ratio or at least to balance it so that you can learn as much as possible about the particular job you are applying for, the company, and tangentially, about the interviewer himself.

You can learn more by listening than talking. This does not mean that you should take a passive role in the interview proceedings. By all means, speak up and show how your qualifications mesh with the requirements of the job. Boast a little—there is no one to do it for you—but don’t hog the show. Resolve never to talk about yourself more
than 60 seconds at a time. Adroitly ask the interviewer questions relative to specific points in the discussion. If at times a gap in the dialogue develops when neither you nor he is holding forth, don’t panic even though the few moments of silence (like those caused by temporary technical difficulties on TV) seem like an eternity. Learn how to handle silence, turning it into a looked-for opportunity to collect your thoughts and mentally edit what you are going to say next when the line opens up. A pause now and then is not only refreshing to the ear, but helps to add emphasis to a point in a conversation.

When you and the interviewer have come to a tentative understanding of points agreed upon in the discussion, shut up. . . At this time don’t add anything that has already been said and concluded which could conceivably bring up new issues or reveal unresolved doubts in the mind of the interviewer. Afterthought utterances such as, “By the way . . .” “Incidentally “I meant to ask you . . . or “This reminds me . . . unnecessarily prolong the interview and can negate the good impression you’ve made so far. . .

**Rule 10. Never Create a Situation Where You Keep the Interviewer Waiting**

Arriving late to a job interview, for whatever reason, forces you to start off with an apology. That’s bad. If you go to an extended alibi, that’s worse. Should you fail to show up at all and even bother to telephone, that’s absolutely unconscionable. Could you fault the interviewer for reasoning that if you fail to show up on time to the interview, you can’t be expected to show up on time on the job? To make sure you won’t be late for the interview, anticipate the unanticipated. Take into consideration possible situations that may arise to delay you along the way, and allow an extra margin of time just in case. .

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Suppose when you get to the interview you are told that the interviewer is 15 to 20 minutes behind schedule. Don’t regard this delay with visible (or suppressed) annoyance. Rather look upon it as a fortuitous happenstance to give you a chance to once more review your résumé and other credentials as well as the list of questions you prepared to ask the interviewer. You could also browse through the company’s Annual Report, newsletter or other trade publication usually found on reception room coffee-tables

**Rule 11. Get the Interviewer to Like You**

Many an interviewer, after carefully weighing the pros and cons of a candidate’s total qualification, ends up basing his hiring decision not on a purely objective appraisal but on a gut feeling he has about him. When all is said and done, the interviewer is not infrequently guided by a little inner voice that prompts him to say, “I just feel this guy (or gal) is right for the job.”

How can a candidate – specifically you – get the interviewer to feel that way about you? First and foremost, be mindful of what you say and how you act to foster his sense of importance without appearing to patronize him. All of us have an inner need for appreciation and praise. Here is what William James, the eminent American philosopher, had to say about this universal need: “The deepest principle in human nature is the craving to be appreciated.” Mind you, he called this a craving, not merely a “need.” John Dewey, the dean of educational philosophy, echoed the same sentiment:

“The desire to feel important,” he said, “is the deepest urge in human nature. . .

If you’ve made an effort to research your interviewer prior to meeting with him, you are in a better strategic position to direct the conversation to things he would like to hear—anything to add support to his self-esteem.

If you want the interviewer to like you, show that you are interested in what he’s saying by listening responsively. In the cross-current of topics that come up in the interview, resist the temptation to interrupt him, or worse still, prove him to be wrong. .

Bear in mind, a person’s name is to him the sweetest sound there is. You start off right when you address the interviewer by name (and tell him yours) when introduced to him and refer to him by it from time to time during the course of the interview. Be sure to check with the receptionist before meeting the interviewer about the proper pronunciation of his name.

Ideally, an interview is a symbiosis – an affable relationship between two parties; in this case, you, the job applicant,
and the person interviewing you.

Summing it all up: It is a known fact that the candidate who comes out of the interview with a job offer is not necessarily the one best qualified technically, important an attribute as that may be, but the one who makes the best impression....

J. Biegeleisen

Author, Make Your Job a Success

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RECASTING OF A COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

The Board of Trustees of Capitol Tech approved important changes that address demographics, softening enrollments, the market definition of engineering technology, and institutional image.

Demographics

Nationally the number of 18 to 22 year olds is in decline and will not increase until the mid 1990’s. To prevent the declining demographics from depressing enrollments, a college must either increase its market share or expand its market. Our solution was to do both.

To expand our market the Board of Trustees approved a plan to construct student residence halls. The college has maintained an enrollment of approximately 1100 engineering-technology students, all attending as commuters. The lack of residence halls limited recruitment to within a radius of forty miles from campus. The residence halls are planned to open in the fall of 1989 and will help offset the decline in enrollment.

Softening Enrollments

Both the general decline in the number of college-age population and either a wide-spread view that technical subjects are “not for me” or a perception that technical careers are less rewarding than those open to liberal arts graduates have contributed to the softening of enrollment in applied science, engineering, and engineering technology. These factors added to the typically high attrition rates of most technical programs are the major factors in weakening enrollments. We were losing some competent students because they opted for less technical curricula at other schools. We needed curricula that were more broadly appealing than our traditional hardware, math-intensive, laboratory-oriented programs.

That recognition made the solution obvious. The curriculum would include programs that were aligned with technology, that were in support of engineering efforts, but were not in the technical mainstream. These “engineering support” programs include baccalaureate programs in technical communications, the management of telecommunications, project management, and others. These programs are meant to appeal to technically-oriented students who do not seek a career in the mainstream of engineering technology. Additionally the programs will offer post-baccalaureate certificates to engineering-technology graduates who wish skills in specific management, supervision, or communications. The first two of these programs will begin to enroll students in the fall of 1988.

Response to the Market Definition of E. T.

While professional societies, academics, and the government have been defining engineering technology and imposing distinctions between baccalaureate graduates of engineering technology and engineering programs, the market place has been clear about baccalaureate engineering-technology graduates. They are part of a large decision support system; they interpret technology for others.

The curricula planned for 1988 and beyond address this market definition. This is particularly true when the programs are viewed as a continuum of education – an undergraduate degree in engineering technology with a graduate program in an engineering-support field. But one step was lacking in this reformation. That step deals with the
interface between the technical and nontechnical worlds. How can technically-oriented people get into
decision-making levels of corporations, and how can a college of technology prepare its graduates to compete
effectively for the leadership position in industry?

The answers to these questions were provided by the Greeks nearly 3500 years ago. They introduced an educational
format called the seven liberal arts. Most undergraduates in America today study in a liberal arts college. While the
majority of America’s enrollment lies in the liberal arts, the majority of American issues touch technology.

The boldest step in our curricular development will be that of a baccalaureate degree which attempts to interface
engineering-technology with the liberal arts—a program of science, technology, and society. The graduate will not be
an engineering technologist, an engineer, or a technician, but rather a liberal arts major. The basic curriculum has three
components: the liberal arts core, the essentials of a good business education, and the overview of engineering-technology. Graduates should have an understanding of our human heritage of art, philosophy, history,
and culture. This liberal education will be tempered by a knowledge of elemental business practices such as
supervision, management, budgeting, planning, evaluation, financing, and marketing. This curriculum will be tied to a
systems-level understanding of technology—an applied viewpoint of the technology that drives our time. Graduates
will have a multidimensional vision—a cultural heritage, a business practicality, and a technical understanding.

Institutional Image

After market surveys and consultation with our alumni, it became clear that the changes we were making would be
hindered by the institution’s name. People view an “institute of technology” as a narrowly focused college at one
extreme and a trade school at the other. Thus, the Trustees changed the name. What began as Capitol Radio
Engineering Institute in 1927 became Capitol Institute of Technology in 1964, and now in 1987 is Capitol College.

We have recast the college in ways to ensure that it remains committed to engineering technology and the evolution
of engineering technology into an even more effective educational form.

G. William Troxler

SEVEN UNDERSTANDINGS WITH TECHNOLOGY
The James H. McGraw Address
Annual Conference of American Society for Engineering Education Reno, Navada, June 1987

Introduction
I feel very honored not only by the McGraw award, but also for the privilege of addressing you at a very important
time in the history of engineering technology.

Last year, in 1986, the United States trade deficit ballooned to $169 billion. An average of 3,000 U.S.
manufacturing jobs per day were exported. Ours is a highly unstable situation which, if not reversed, will make it so
that fewer and fewer Americans will be able to afford the living standard which we now enjoy. If this trend is to be
reversed, that reversal will be the direct effect of the efforts of people in this room.

Production is more influenced by engineering than by anything else. Engineering is dependent upon its system of
education. This is the American Society of Engineering Education. You represent the engineering-technology arm of
the society. It is in technology where the challenges lie.

It’s past time for Americans to stop blaming external factors for our failing economic competitiveness. How long
will we continue to blame others when the problem may be within ourselves and may revolve around a basic misun-
derstanding of technology?
My address tonight is entitled “Seven Understandings with ‘Technology.’” In saying understandings with rather than understanding at I am saying “understanding” in the sense of peace-making rather than mastery. When I use the word “technology,” I include engineering.

I. Technology Is the Study of Technique

Most good technology is the reapplication of a technique from one endeavor to another. Few techniques are really new. No technique is even truly obsolete. A technologist is one who studies technique.

II. Technology Is Driven by Competition

Economic survival demands that an enterprise must either deliver a higher quality product, or it must become more efficient and lower its prices. If it does not, it will eventually be overtaken by its competitors. In the U.S. power seesaws between business and unions without much real technology being done in the process. This is resulting in the gradual deindustrialization of America.

III. Technology Proceeds Incrementally

We are most creative in research, yet we are unable to sustain competitive production once a new idea has been introduced. Advances in microcircuitry and photovoltaics have slipped away in less than a decade. The incremental advances in quality and efficiency which constitute the bulk of technology are not happening in our industrial organizations at the same rate as in other countries.

IV. Technology Has a Momentum of Its Own

Technology can be steered or diverted, but it can’t be stopped or reversed. Such control can be exercised only through increased knowledge of details. It takes more understanding to control a process than to start the process.

V. Technology Is Owned by No One

Technology can’t be contained. Once a technique is understood, it is virtually impossible to prevent its transfer and use.

VI. Technology Transfer Requires Hardware, Software, and Personnel

Presently we find that technology is transferring across our borders more rapidly than it transfers within our boundaries. This is the result of direct investment by multinational companies, but mostly by governments who see to it that there will be no difficulty finding high-skilled technicians and technologists. Japan has 54 colleges of technology and two technological universities changed with taking some of the output of these colleges through graduate study. Taiwan has about 60 community colleges with 25% of the students committed to engineering technologies and also provides a route of graduate study. Singapore has two excellent polytechniques, each enrolling 10,000 full-time students and graduating 5,000 engineering technicians and technologists each year.

VII. Technology Is Orthogonal to the Arts and Sciences

Sometimes technology looks like art. But art is intended to address human emotions. Technology is not emotional. Technology is not art.

Often technology looks like science. Indeed, much technology is generated by science. The goal of science is the discovery of knowledge. A scientist is trained to draw away from a system, to generalize and simplify concepts that will live on after that system. A technologist is trained to become involved with a system and to effect incremental improvements that may apply only to that system. Technology is not science.

The direction of American higher education was set in the nineteenth century when this country lagged behind Europe in the arts and sciences, though through immigration it was blessed with a skilled and motivated workforce. Colleges and universities emphasized the duality of the arts and sciences. However, as the twentieth century draws to a close, we find American art and culture conied worldwide. Many of the cnre–it di’wnverie’. of
science have been done here. But now our technology may be lagging. Technology, which we had assumed was a natural resource, is instead like art and science. It is the result of the investment of considerable human energy in its own right. It will not spin off from the arts and sciences.

So long as technology was viewed as a program, it was ignored. When it was accused of interloping on other professions, it was tolerated. But when it offers intellectual competition, it is not easily welcomed by the arts and sciences. The flowering of technology into an academic discipline will not go unnoticed and unopposed.

I hope these seven understandings with technology will cause you to agree that it is time for some serious thinking about technology.

I am overwhelmed with thankfulness and honor by this award. Thank you.

Lawrence J. Wolf
Dean, College of Technology
University of Houston

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1987

Tau Alpha Pi

TAU ALPHA Pi KEY MONUMENT
AT UNIVERSITY OF DAYTON

On April 4, 1987, Professor Frederick J. Berger assisted the Gamma Beta chapter of Tau Alpha Pi dedicate its Key Monument located in the Engineering Garden on the campus of the University of Dayton. Placed on a cement pedestal, the cast aluminum and bronze finished Key stands nearly four feet high from its base to the top. It is the culmination of over two years of work by members of the chapter, its alumni, the faculty of Engineering Technology, and the University.

The Key Monument means a great deal to the chapter and to the university, and its completion is regarded as a significant achievement. More than fifty active members of the chapter devoted time and effort to the project. Seventy-seven alumni and faculty contributed just under $3,000 to help finance it. The pedestal on which it stands was built by the University of Dayton. A very important side benefit that accrued to the chapter through its solicitation of the alumni was that it enabled us to reorganize our alumni records and put us in touch with many graduates who had previously been "lost." As a result, there has been a significant increase in alumni participation in chapter activities.

The project was given its initial impetus by an anonymous gift of $750 from a faculty member of Engineering Technology who was also an honorary member of Tau Alpha Pi. It was this generosity that gave us the confidence to proceed. Money was necessary, but talent and dedication were even more important. David and Dan Gaier, two recent (1985) graduates, provided their skills and abilities. Richard Dubell volunteered to become the project manager for 1985-86. David Gaier also provided the liaison between the chapter and its fund-raising activities with his brother who was doing the technical work.

The first step was to produce a design from the one-inch key of the society. The next step was to make a half-scale pattern that would be used to produce a casting and establish final production properties of the full size Monument Key. A plaster mold process was used to achieve a superior surface finish. Several experiments were undertaken with aluminum 356 and silicon bronze to uncover potential problem areas that might be encountered before undertaking the full-sized casting. Molding and gating questions were solved before proceeding to the next stage.

It was found that a large mass of silicon bronze and its great heat could cause a breakdown of a plaster mold. A poor quality casting might result with rough surfaces and distorted features. Pouring bronze into the mold was, therefore, considered risky, so some other material was sought. The casting material chosen was aluminum that was to be chemically finished with a bronze anodizing over the polished casting. An aluminum alloy, Almeg 35, was chosen because
of its anodizing characteristics. Its fluid properties presented some difficulties in casting, but eventually these problems were overcome. The calculations of gating, chilling, and coring techniques were satisfactorily performed. After these parameters were determined, a local foundry was instructed on how to make the mold and pour the casting.

A follow block was made to follow the irregular parting on the pattern. The pattern was coated with a plaster release agent, and metal casting plaster was poured into a steel flask which surrounded the pattern assembly. The foundry used specialized vacuum assist and pressure assist casting techniques when pouring the plaster mold. The pattern was removed after the plaster hardened, and the venting and gating were hand-cut into the plaster. The mold was placed in a drying oven for a bake out cycle to rid it of water. At the end of the bake out cycle the mold was assembled for pouring. The molten aluminum was degassed and refined and then poured into the mold. After cooling, a high-pressure water blast was used to remove the plaster. The internal sand core was flushed from inside the casting, and gates and risers were cut off on a band saw. A power grinder was used to rough grind the casting. Additional sanding and polishing were done to achieve a smooth surface finish. The bronze anodizing process was performed at a local facility equipped to handle the large Monument Key. Unfortunately, the anodizing process did not produce the quality bronze coloring that had been anticipated. It was then decided to apply a specially treated bronze paint to the Monument Key to give it the desired color. At a machine shop a one-inch hole was drilled through the casting stem into which a stainless steel stud was inserted to help anchor the Monument Key and keep it upright in its cement base. A wood crate lined with carpet was built to protect the casting during shipment.

From start to finish the technical work spanned a period of over eighteen months. All of the pattern construction and casting preparations were performed by Dan Gaier in his basement workshop. Many other active members and alumni provided various forms of assistance and support. As project manager, Richard Dubell initiated the effort, and Andrew Will continued Rich’s work in 1986-87. The chapter president, Gary Fink in 1985-86, followed by Jerry Woeste in 1986-87, as well as Mike Fay, Carol Davis, Paul Schmitt, David Homberger, and Kumala Chuhairy provided leadership and considerable time to the Monument Key project. The chapter is proud of its contribution to the Engineering Garden at the University of Dayton.

After Professor Berger cut the ceremonial green and gold ribbon draped around the Monument Key, a reception honoring him and the guests and alumni who had attended the dedication ceremony was held at the University of Dayton’s Kennedy Union. Following the reception, the annual initiation of new members took place. Later that evening Professor Berger was the featured speaker at the awards banquet where he presented the Tau Alpha Pi meritorious award to Dan Gaier and the Gamma Beta chapter, recognizing the successful completion of the Key Monument.

Albert F. Staub, Faculty Adviser
Gamma Beta Charter. University of Dayton
1987

CHAPTER NEWS

ALPHA ALPHA (Southern College of Technology): The chapter held its most recent initiation on March 6, 1987. It holds quarterly initiations, followed by a social period. To those students who attain a quarterly average of 4.0 GPA based on at least twelve credit hours, the chapter issues 4.0 GPA certificates. Such academic achievement is also recognized in the school newspaper. Alpha Alpha believes that the certificate and the newspaper recognition promote academic achievement by inspiring students to want to succeed. Officers: Marty Medders (President); Sherri Scyphers-Hungate (Vice-President); Tern Lucchxsen (Secretary); Leslie Cowart (Treasurer).

BETA GAMMA (Queensborough Community College, CUNY): The chapter held initiation on January 13, 1987. A dinner reception followed. Prof. Franz Monsen, faculty adviser, delivered the keynote address on “The Engineer and the Liberal Arts.” At
the June 3, 1987 initiation-dinner, the keynote speaker was Irving L. Slade, Dean of Students. New members provided fifteen hours each of free tutoring to their fellow students. The chapter also organized a series of lectures and heard talks on “Resume Writing and Job Interviews,” “Continuing Your Technical Education,” and “Demonstrations on Computer Graphics and Computer Aided Designs.” Members joined with I.E.E.E. to tour Brookhaven National Laboratories. Future plans include a tour of Grumman Corporation and the continuation of lectures. Officers, 1986: Savas Saviou (President); Freddy Gamboa (Vice-President); Eleni Katsidiari (Secretary); Charles Von Thenen (Treasurer); Don Jacobs (Public Relations). Officers, 1987: John Schill (President); Peter Novak (Vice-President); Jacob Babai (Secretary); Marcos Paz y Mino (Treasurer); Joseph Biagiotti (Public Relations).


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**BETA EPSILON** (Hudson Valley Community College): The chapter held initiation on May 4, 1987. It has provided tutoring sessions on a scheduled basis for first-year students. The program has been successful in helping freshmen, especially in basic math and physics. Officers: Roy Divan (President); Peter Bellair (Vice-President); Geoffrey French (Secretary).


**BETA IOTA** (Rochester Institute of Technology): On February 10, 1987, the chapter initiated new members, elected two new officers, and held a luncheon. On May 5, 1987, the chapter held initiation ceremonies for new members of the B-Block, plus part-time students and one NTID student. Members have attended meetings and seminars. On April 28, 1987, the chapter sponsored a seminar on “Professional Engineering Requirements for Bachelor of Technology Graduates”; over sixty people attended. The chapter will continue to plan seminars and have guest speakers to discuss topics of interest to engineering-technology students. Officers, A-Block: Dean Palmer (President); Wendall Jones (Vice-President); Douglas Buddle (Vice-President). Officers, B-Block: Mark Fisher (President); Robert Folaron (Vice-President); Scott May (Vice-President).

BETA XI (College of Technology at Alfred, SUNY): The chapter held initiation on April 2, 1987. A dinner followed. The keynote address was given by Mr. Fred Canova, Vice-President of Dresser-Rand Corporation. Dr. John Hunter, President of the College, extended welcoming remarks. A plaque bearing the names of chapter members was presented to Dean Fraser. The chapter sponsored a technical seminar on “Leadership at Corning,” given by Mr. Richard Sphon, Vice-President of Corning Glass Corporation. On April 15, 1987, the chapter sponsored, also, the induction of five Bachelor of Technology students into the Beta Pi chapter. These students are enrolled in an extension center Bachelor of Technology curriculum offered at Alfred but granted by SUNY College at Binghamton. Officers: John Trentini (President); Michael Rumsey (Vice-President); Stephen E. Miller (Secretary); Susan Thompson (Treasurer).

GAMMA ALPHA (University of Cincinnati College of Applied Science): The chapter held initiation on May 18, 1987. As one of their activities, members acted as tour guides for their respective departments during the college’s technology exposition on May 27, 1987. The chapter also presented an Academic Achievement Award for 1987 to Prof. Elvin D. Stepp for his outstanding service to the students. Each member, in addition, contributes two hours of free tutoring during each quarter, and this activity will continue. The chapter plans to initiate Dean Kryman as an honorary member. Officers: Jeff Heyob (President); Alev Hall (Vice-President), Alan Goforth (Secretary-Treasurer).

GAMMA EPSILON (De Vry Institute, Columbus, Ohio): The chapter held initiation on May 20, 1987, inducting thirty-two new members and John Giancola as an honorary member. Mr. Richard Czerniak, the President of De Vry, was the speaker at the banquet. The chapter conducted a fund raiser in order to pay for the banquet. A trip to Kings Island was planned. Officers: Joyce E. Mielke (President); Susan M. Webbe (Vice-President); Andrew Ashiron (Secretary-Treasurer).

GAMMA BETA (University of Dayton): The chapter held its initiation on April 4, 1987. On this date, too, Gamma Beta
dedicated its Tau Alpha Pi key monument under the direction of Executive Director Frederick J. Berger. This was the culmination of two years of effort involving active and alumni members. Whereas alumni and faculty contributed to pay for the key, the pedestal on which the key is mounted was provided by the university. Dan Gaier, a recent graduate, did the design and pattern work and supervised the casting. After the dedication ceremony, a reception was held in honor of the guests and Professor Berger. At the annual Awards Dinner later in the evening, Professor Berger gave the main address and presented the Tau Alpha Pi meritorious award to Dan Gaier and to the chapter. The Outstanding Senior award, Class of 1987 went to Jerry Woeste. The award to the Outstanding Member of Tau Alpha Pi went to Andy Will for his work as project manager of the key monument project for 1986-1987. Officers (1986-87): Jerry Woeste (President); Paul Schmitt (Vice-President-Treasurer); David Homberger (Secretary); Kumala Chuhairy (Public Relations). Officers (1987-88): Richard Kiko (President); Willard Hagan (Vice-President-Treasurer); Susan Sliwa (Secretary); Scott Daniel (Public Relations). Left to right: Dan Gaier, Executive Director Frederick J. Berger, David Gaier.

GAMMA ZETA (Owens Technical College): The chapter held its chartering ceremony and banquet on May 28, 1987. Executive Director Frederick J. Berger delivered the keynote address and presented the charter to President Daniel H. Brown and Vice-President Peggy A. Bensman, who, in turn, expressed their appreciation. Since its inception, the chapter has already reproduced the Tau Alpha Pi key on the CAD system and has plans of constructing the key in brass. The graduating members were given special recognition at commencement. Dr. Peggy Bensman, Academic Vice-President, and David Winters, Dean of Engineering, have expressed their satisfaction and belief that having a chapter of Tau Alpha Pi will enhance the program at the college and offer recognition to qualified students. Officers: Michael Bush (President); John Rendle (Vice-President); William Alford (Secretary); Jonathan Dandar (Treasurer); Gregory Dan (Public Relations).

GAMMA ETA (University of Akron): The chapter held its initiation and banquet on February 6, 1987. As one of their projects, members sold tickets and helped organize a division picnic in May. Officers: Nolan Cartner (President); Kevin Bykovski (Vice-President); William Alford (Secretary); Thomas Culp (Treasurer).

GAMMA THETA (University of Toledo): The chapter held its chartering ceremony and banquet on May 30, 1987. Executive Director Frederick J. Berger was the keynote speaker. He presented the charter to Dr. William Free, Vice-President. Academic Affairs, and to Dr. Leslie E. Lahti, Dean, College of Engineering. Dr. Free expressed his thanks to Professor Berger for attending and delivering an inspiring talk. The members will work on a large painted reproduction of the Tau Alpha Pi emblem to be used at future initiations. Each year, new initiates will be responsible for planning and operating the “technorama” display during Engineering Week in January. Officers: Left to right, front row: Jon Dandar, William Alford, Michael Bush, John Rendle, Greg Darr. Second row: Michael Pulliam, Jeffery Wright, Amy Hemminger, Ron Napierala, Donald Greenleese, Mark Kosmyra, Tim Ward, William Wagner, Catherine Kelly. President Daniel Brown, Executive Director E.J. Berger, Vice-President Peggy Bensman. Third row: Dallis Marsh, Mark Franks, Gary Koepfer, David Clesser, William Schoenlein, David Winters (Dean of Engineering), Paul Svatik.
GAMMA THETA
DELTA ALPHA (Wentworth Institute of Technology): After a short period of inactivity, the chapter was re-activated, and initiation was held on August 12, 1987. Dr. Edward T. Kirkpatrick, President of Wentworth Institute, welcomed 193 initiates and their guests in the auditorium that filled to its capacity of about 300. The newly elected chapter president Douglas H. Borden III delivered a moving speech entitled “Challenge” and promised to help make Delta Alpha chapter a dynamic member of Tau Alpha Pi. Executive Director Frederick J. Berger presented an inspiring keynote address that was enthusiastically welcomed. Among its future plans, the chapter will prepare a banner bearing the Tau Alpha Pi emblem and begin work on the key-monument. Officers: Douglas H. Borden III (President); Diana Ferry (Vice-President); Kimberly H. Boosahda (Secretary-Treasurer).
President Reagan visited Purdue University at West Lafayette on April 9, 1987 and was welcomed by more than 10,000 students and faculty. The President’s visit was part of his efforts to promote the nation’s international competitiveness. The President said, “To improve our nation’s competitiveness in the world economy, we must strive for new standards of excellence in all levels of American education.” He proposed the establishment of science and technology centers around the country.

In keeping with his emphasis on technological education, the President visited in particular the School of Technology’s Computer Integrated Manufacturing Technology (CIMT) and the Engineering Research Center for Intelligent Manufacturing Systems of the School of Engineering. Engineering Technology Associate Dean Fred Emshousen, former Tau Alpha Pi adviser to Pi Alpha chapter, conducted a tour of the facility and introduced the President to faculty and students.

During the tour, Professor Robert English (not visible in the centerfold picture), who is the CIMT coordinator and current Tau Alpha Pi adviser, explained to the President the operation of an automated material handling system. In addition, Tau Alpha Pi students Jeff S. James and Neal Michal demonstrated equipment and served as escorts for President Reagan, Howard Baker, and Governor Orr. It was most fitting for faculty and student members of Tau Alpha Pi to be in the forefront of the President’s tour of engineering-technology facilities since Tau Alpha Pi is the national honor society for engineering technologies that honors achievement of excellence in education and scholarship.

The visit concluded as a robot named “Gipper” picked a sheet-metal elephant from an automated assembly line and presented it to the obviously impressed President.
TAU ALPHA P1 KEY-MONUMENT
DEDICATED ON APRIL 4, 1987.
CONSTRUCTION OF TAU ALPHA P1 KEY-MONUMENT
DONATED BY THE MEMBERS, ALUMNI, AND FRIENDS
OF THE GAMMA BETA CHAPTER AT
THE UNIVERSITY OF DAYTON

DELTA DELTA (Southeastern Massachusetts University): The chapter held its initiation on May 5, 1987. Members have participated in fund-raising activities. They took part in a fund-raising ski trip, and they plan to co-sponsor a walk-a-thon to benefit the Society for Human Advancement through Rehabilitation Engineering (SHARE). The chapter plans, also, to recruit new eligible members and to identify eligible alumni who merit membership. It is having a tapestry made with the society’s emblem in order to promote the visibility of Tau Alpha Pi. Officers (1986-1987): David L. Laird (President); Gary K. Maus (Vice-President); Charles M. Sykes (Secretary-Treasurer). Officers (1987-1988): Keith Boulds (President); Lawrence Andrade (Vice-President); Nelson Rodriguez (Secretary); Gilbert Fournier (Treasurer).
EPSILON ALPHA (De Vry Institute of Technology, Kansas City): The chapter held initiation ceremonies in February, 1986, September, 1986, and in May, 1987. Each ceremony was followed by a dinner. During the summer, a presentation was given to freshmen and sophomores to inform them about Tau Alpha Pi and to give them incentive to strive for excellence. The chapter proposed to the De Vry administration a suggestion for funding to supply members with T-shirts to give the chapter and school greater visibility. Future plans include tutoring and inviting guest speakers from local industry. Officers (Fall, 1986): Mike Schnabel (President); Dale Hinz (Vice-President); Nevine Abdel-Wahab (Secretary); Calvin Meady (Treasurer). Officers (Spring, 1987): Barry Novinger (President); Ron Rees (Vice-President); Nevine Abdel-Wahab (Secretary); Ken Russett (Treasurer).

ZETA ALPHA (University of Houston): The chapter held its spring initiation-banquet on May 8, 1987. Honorary membership was bestowed upon Dr. Carole Goodson, Associate Dean of the College of Technology. The keynote speaker was Dr. Lawrence J. Wolf, Dean of the College of Technology at UH. Dr. Wolf was this year’s recipient of the James H. McGraw Award for outstanding contribution to engineering technology. Plans call for promoting visibility of Tau Alpha Pi on campus and increasing student awareness of and involvement in Tau Alpha Pi. As in the past, the chapter will continue to participate in Technology Day on which students compete in design contests. If, as is being considered, additional master’s degree programs are approved, the chapter will encourage students to continue their education. Officers: Robert L. Rosier, Jr. (President and Vice-President); Dale J. Cooper (Secretary-Treasurer).

ZETA GAMMA (Texas A and M University): The chapter held its annual initiation and banquet on April 16, 1987, with honorary member Dr. John A. Weese, Head of Engineering Technology, as the guest speaker. Dr. John Botsford was a guest. The chapter completed the casting of the replica of the Tau Alpha Pi key. This project was one of the enriching activities to encourage other students to become better achievers academically. Chapter members have also made contact with other chapters in two-year programs to inform students about obtaining a bachelor’s degree. Plans include the mounting of the replica of the key in front of the Engineering Technology building. Officers (1986): Tom Thraen (President); Mark Robinson (Vice-President); Steven Felux (Secretary); Jim Dick (Treasurer). Officers (1987): Steven Felux (President); Jay Bierwagon (Vice-President); Brittan Davis Walker (Secretary); Glen Hermes (Treasurer).
ZETA GAMMA
ZETA DELTA (Texas Tech University): The chapter held initiations on November 26, 1986 and in the spring of 1987. Members agreed to participate in at least one of the following activities: (1) recruitment of new students, (2) tabulation of the Tau Alpha Pi student attitude survey, (3) teacher evaluation surveys, (4) fund raising for the purpose of erecting the Tau Alpha Pi monument key, and (5) outstanding instructor award. Officers: Steve Nichols (President); Jeff Hug (Vice-President); Chris Cantu (Treasurer).

ETA BETA (University of North Carolina at Charlotte): The chapter held its initiation and banquet on December 12, 1986. On May 1, 1987, the chapter held its spring initiation; a picnic followed. Among its activities was a tutoring service to help students in calculus. Officers: Stephen Krug (President); Mike McCurry (Vice-President); Mike Hannabass (Secretary); Douglas George (Treasurer).

Left to right, front row: Carol Gabriel, Jim Dennington, Dr. Albert B. Grubbs, Jr. (Faculty Adviser), Joe Keller, Jay Bierwagon, Glenn Hermes. Left to right, second row: Tom Thraen, Mark Robinson, Steven Felux, Russ McDonald, Dean Janak, Jim Dick.

Left to right: Prof. Catherine M. Ferman (Adviser), Dave Bennett, Mike McCurry, Douglas George, Jeff Bays, Mike Hannabass, Mildred English (guest speaker at the December 12th initiation).
KAPPA BETA (Anne Arundel Community College): The chapter held its fall initiation on November 22, 1986, and its spring initiation on April 25, 1987. Plans include the continuation of sponsorship of a JETS chapter for high-school students in Anne Arundel County and the resumption of a lecture series on engineering and technical subjects. Officers (1986): Frederick K. Zollinchofer (President); Angela M. Epperly (Vice-President). Officers (1987): Frederick K. Zollinchofer (President); Angela M. Epperly (Vice-President); Jeffrey C. Radway (Secretary-Treasurer).

LAMBDA GAMMA (Hartford State Technical College): On February 20, 1987, the chapter initiated twenty-three members and one honorary member – Raymond J. Wodatch, who is Vice-President and Dean of Instruction at Hartford. President Kenneth De Rego welcomed students and guests. Dr. Walter Roettger, Dean of SL. Ward College of Technology of the University of Hartford, delivered the keynote address. Officers: Gerard R. Archambault, Jr. (President); William R. Sharer (Vice-President); Robert G. Kubish, Jr. (Secretary-Treasurer).

LAMBDA EPSILON (University of Hartford): The chapter held its initiation on May 1, 1987. During this past year, chapter members volunteered time to Electronic Technology Day, Open House, and Parents’ Weekend. Students acted as tour guides, speakers, and advisers to prospective students. Members also tutored and donated their earnings to the chapter. Lambda Epsilon plans to expand its tutorial program and to strengthen community ties. Officers (1986): Clark Klinkert (President); Jeffrey Shovak (Vice-President); Raymond Bell (Secretary); Michael Healey (Treasurer). Officers (1987): Jeffrey Shovak (President); Kelly Kunkle (Vice-President); Raymond Bell (Secretary); Paul Johns (Treasurer).
LAMBDA EPSILON

NU BETA (Southern Illinois University): The chapter held initiation on May 2, 1987. Among its activities, the chapter provided computer tutoring for technology students during the fall semester and sold lab supplies at reduced prices during the spring semester. The annual spring picnic took place on May 9, 1987. Officers: Rudi Sommer (President); Keith Collins (Vice-President); Michael Whittington (Secretary); John Feyereisen (Treasurer).

XI ALPHA (California State Polytechnic University, Pomona): On Friday, May 29, 1987, the chapter held its spring initiation and banquet. One initiate was Dr. Lyle B. Mc Curdy, the chairman of the Engineering Technology department. The keynote speaker was Mr. Ed von Delden, an engineer for TRW at El Sugundo, California, who spoke about the job interviewing process from the interviewer’s perspective. Qualities such as interest in one’s field, ability to work in a group, and neat appearance were emphasized. A question and answer period followed. Officers: Michael Nielsen (President); Peggy Cambell (Vice-President); Gary Malcolmson (Secretary); Tom Ho (Treasurer).

XI EPSILON (De Vry Institute of Technology, Los Angeles): Chartering ceremonies took place on October 11, 1986. Prof.

OMICRON ALPHA (New Jersey Institute of Technology): This newly activated chapter inducted new members on February 26, 1987. Dr. George Pincus, Dean of Engineering, and Dr. William J. Stack, faculty adviser, commented on developments past and present of N.J.I.T. and on the importance of maintaining high standards such as those recognized in the Tau Alpha Pi ceremony. The keynote speaker was Executive Director Frederick J. Berger, who delivered an inspirational speech on the position of Tau Alpha Pi members in society as leaders and achievers. Among its activities, the chapter participated in fund-raising events to help subsidize the cost of the Tau Alpha Pi key on campus. The chapter hopes to persuade the state of New Jersey to modify the E. I. T. requirements that make engineering-technology students wait two years after graduation to take the exam. Officers: Michael Hopper (President); Santo Maviglia (Vice-President); Ciro Giannmanco (Secretary); Tom Creelman (Treasurer).

XI EPSILON (De Vry Institute of Technology, Los Angeles): Chartering ceremonies took place on October 11, 1986. Prof.
Martin Helperin represented Executive Director Frederick J. Berger. Additional initiations were held on January 23, 1987 and May 28, 1987. Future plans include projects that will make Tau Alpha Pi more visible on campus. Officers: Scott Clemmons (President); Billi-jo Jasper (Vice-President); Robert Abatecola (Secretary); Gerard Aghai (Treasurer).


OMICRON ALPHA
OMICRON BETA (Union County College): On April 30, 1987, the chapter held its initiation-breakfast. The guest speaker was Mr. Irving Backinoff, Senior Vice-President of Dranetz Instrumentation, Inc. Dr. Derek Nunney, President of Union County College, presented the certificates to the initiates. Among its future activities will be the inviting of guest speakers from local industries. Officers: Lowell D. Abrams (President); Sudharsan Yogasuntharam (Vice-President); Peter Tam (Secretary); Gary La Manna (Treasurer).


Left to right: Dr. Nunney (President of the College), Richard Wagen Blast, Mr. Irving Backinoff.
OMICRON DELTA (Hudson County Community College): The chapter held its initiation on April 14, 1987. Plans include visits to four-year colleges, trips to industrial plants, and attendance at I.E.E.E. meetings. Officers: George Szewczuk (President); Vincenzo Pisciotta (Vice-President); Thomas Baragoma (Secretary); Rosemary Reilly (Treasurer).

OMICRON EPSILON (Middlesex County College): The chapter held its initiation on March 18, 1987. In March, also, the members visited the General Motors Manufacturing facility for a plant tour and technical meetings with G.M. engineers. In April, members took a tour of the Trenton State College engineering laboratories. Officers: Ted Lubach (President); Victor Alonso (Vice-President).

P1 ALPHA (Purdue University, West Lafayette): The chapter held its initiation and banquet on April 5, 1987. Dr. George W. McNelly, Dean of the Purdue University School of Technology, was the guest speaker. The chapter recognized excellence in teaching by presenting awards given by the respective departments to Professors Dick Barnett (EET) and Tom Kirk (MET). Scheduled for installation is a Tau Alpha Pi key to be located outside the new technology building to make Pi Alpha chapter more visible. President Reagan visited the Purdue University Schools of Technology and Engineering this spring and emphasized excellence in education and scholarship. Officers: Jeff James (President); John Thibodeau (Vice-President); Reid Shaffer (Secretary-Treasurer).

Left to right: Prof. Daniel Knorowski, Prof. Robert W Svarrer (Chairman, Engineering Technology), Prof. Joseph M. De Guilmo (Faculty Adviser), Thomas Baragoma, Vincenzo Pisciotta, Rosemary Reilly, George Szewczuk.

P1 EPSILON (University of Southern Indiana): The chapter held its initiation on May 1, 1987. Plans have been made to provide a tutoring service, and the proceeds will be used to support an academic award. Officers: Alan Wahlstrom (President); Brian Harder (Vice-President); Keith Benedict (Secretary); Lean Anh Le (Treasurer).
**P1 ZETA** (Purdue University, Anderson): The chapter held its chartering and initiation on April 17, 1987. It was honored to have this ceremony in conjunction with the initiation meeting of the Pi Alpha chapter of Purdue University, West Lafayette. Pi Zeta is the first Tau Alpha Pi chapter within Purdue University’s Statewide Technology Program. A dinner followed the ceremony. Dean George McNelly of Purdue University's School of Technology delivered the keynote address. Also in attendance were Associate Dean Don Gentry and Associate Dean Frederick Emshousen, Jr., who represented Executive Director Frederick J. Berger. Future plans include a tour of the New Magnaquench Plant built by Delco Remy Division of General Motors Corp. To further the visibility of Tau Alpha Pi, the chapter plans to sponsor a “unique electronic circuit design” contest for EET students. Officers: Kevin L. Chriss (President); Tim Ridge (Vice-President); Bruce Hunnicutt (Secretary); Douglas Hawkins (Treasurer).

Left to right: Prof. Bob English (Adviser, MET), Kevin Hayes, Michael Sayers, Mark Hoagland, Robert Zachman, Roger Florkiewicz, Randy Knight, Doug Zhilinski, Robert Weiss. Mike Miller, Steve Lotz, Prof. Gene Nix (Adviser, EET).

**P1 ALPHA**

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**P1 ZETA**

**RHO ALPHA** (Colorado Technical College): The chapter held quarterly initiations; the most recent was on June 7, 1987. Each initiation was followed by a banquet. Guest speakers at these functions addressed issues such as goals and preparation for careers. Future plans include setting up a tutorial service, arranging joint activities with other local honor societies, and fund raising.

Officers (1986): Cindy Rivera (President); Karen Jones (Vice-President); Margie Figgins (Secretary); Charlie Morris (Treasurer).

Officers (1987): Charles H. Morris (President); Cynthia A. Rivera (Vice-President); Jesse D. Hendrickson (Secretary); Patrick M. Massa (Treasurer).


Left to right: Prof. Richard Lowery (Faculty Adviser), Kevin Chriss, Bruce Hunnicutt, Barry McWilliams, Tim Ridge, Janet Graves, Douglas Hawkins, Prof. Jack Beasley (Faculty Adviser).
RHO BETA (University of Southern Colorado): The chapter held its initiation-banquet on April 24, 1987, at the La Renaissance Restaurant. The speaker was Mr. Dave Cardinal from the Board of Directors of the Pueblo Economic Development Corporation; he discussed Pueblo’s economic future. An increase in fund-raising activities is planned. Officers: James Yerks (President); Tracy Drummond (Vice-President); Dan Higby (Secretary-Treasurer).

RHO GAMMA (Metropolitan State College, Denver): The chapter held its annual initiation and banquet on May 2, 1987. The address on “A Manned Mission to Mars” was given by Mr. Mike Thornton, who is a member of the Planetary Sciences Group of the Martin Marietta Aerospace division. A plan is being considered to have Tau Alpha Pi T-shirts made and sold to members. This will generate some funds and increase the visibility of the society on campus. Officers, 1986: Gary Cederman (President); Donald Holik (Vice-President); Sharon DurstAldridge (Secretary-Treasurer). Officers, 1987: Brad A. Houck (President); Juan C. Vazquez (Vice-President); Sharon Durst-Aldridge (Secretary-Treasurer).

Left to right, front row: Howard Freeman, Daniel Sheron, Larry Burns. Second row: Dennis Kottenstette, Dan Harris, Tracy Drummond, Dan Higby, James Yerks, Prof. Dale Warfield (Faculty Adviser).

Left to right, front row: Gary Cederman, Gerald Fearn, Juan Vasquez, Donald Holik, Scott Diaz, Brad Brakey. Second row: Steve Doerfler, James Pierce, Prof. Larry Keating (Adviser), Skip Smith, Gavin Mallett. Third row: Prof. Harry Reinig (Adviser), Michael Whyte, Tommy
SIGMA GAMMA (St. Petersburg Junior College): The chapter held initiation on November 21, 1986. Members have been active in arranging tours of local industries, obtaining guest speakers for meetings, and providing tutoring for students in engineering technology. This past year the Rotary Club of St. Petersburg West provided a yearly $500 academic scholarship for Tau Alpha Pi students. Future plans include a trip to the Kennedy Space Center, painting a large Tau Alpha Pi emblem in front of the college library, and inviting more speakers from industry to meetings. Officers: Anne Taylor (President); Cheryl Ginader (Vice-President); Susan Lovelace (Secretary); Craig Smith (Treasurer).

UPSILON BETA (Arizona State University): The chapter had its annual dinner on May 1, 1987. Members participated in several activities: 1) a resumé workshop, 2) the formation of a library on companies offering opportunities to technology graduates, 3) fund-raising through bake sales, 4) a student-faculty picnic in conjunction with other societies. In the near future, the chapter hopes to have its own permanent office. Officers: G. Wesley Reid (President); David Knaupp (Vice-President); Shehryar Taher (Secretary-Treasurer).

PSI BETA (Nashville State Technical Institute): The chapter held its most recent initiation on July 3, 1987. Future plans include participating in Nashville Tech’s Annual Career Expo Day, raising funds for a scholarship, inviting guest speakers to help students keep abreast of current professional trends, maintaining a bulletin board publicizing scholastic excellence by publishing an honor roll each quarter, and participating in high-school enrollment drives. Officers: Chester Mann (President); Sharon Parker (Vice-President); Mark Long (Secretary).

Left to right, front row: Prof. Innocent Usoh (Faculty Adviser), Leigh Cothern, Peter Cook, Sharon Parker, Scheryell Wisdom, Richard Bartelt, Colleen Carson, Thomas Johnson, Chester Mann. Middle row, left to right: Douglas Croslin, Hall Jenkins, Mark Casias, Howard Weems, Mark Long, Jerry Keeter, Sheila Patterson, Gary Hall. Back row, left to right: James Leory, John Thrower, Lawrence Smith, Jeff Williams, Jaeme Haviland, Edward Estock, Jeffery Stephenson, President Reagan, the robot, and Professor Robert English (faculty adviser). President Reagan, the robot, and Professor Robert English (faculty adviser).
ALPHA DELAWARE (Delaware Technical and Community College): The chapter held its initiation on March 22, 1987. A reception that was attended by the campus dean and alumni of the chapter followed the initiation ceremony. The chapter helped stage a contest for electronics and drafting high-school students and also supplied computer disks to engineering-technology students at very low cost. Future plans include a banquet, tutoring in engineering technology, and supplying pencils and triangles to students at low cost. Officers: Drew Boyce (Executive Officer); Jim Preskenis (Executive Secretary); Walter Kalisty (Public Relations Officer and Treasurer).


ALPHA KANSAS (Kansas State University): The chapter held initiations on October 27, 1986 and on April 9, 1987. Election of 1987 officers was held on November 14, 1986. As one of its projects, the chapter sponsored an engineering-technology sweatshirt sale. It also held a pizza party on September 18, 1986, primarily to welcome new initiates. Members helped greet visitors to the annual open house for the engineering-technology displays. Future plans include creating a plaque with the Tau Alpha Pi insignia to hang in the ET department office and also identifying alumni who were graduated before Alpha Kansas was chartered in order to offer those who qualify alumni membership. Officers: Linda Hafar (President); Tom Kuckelman (Vice-President); Mark Rowley (Secretary); James Nordhus (Treasurer).

Left to right, front row: Dr. J. C. Lindholm (Adviser), Gary Walter, Prof. Fred Hoppe (Adviser),
**ALPHA LOUISIANA** (Louisiana Tech University): The chapter had its initiation on November 26, 1986. More involvement in furthering the objectives of Tau Alpha Pi is planned by the construction engineering majors. Officers: Todd Brashier (President); Paul Knapp (Vice-President), James Tracy (Secretary); Jerry McCullough (Treasurer).

**GAMMA LOUISIANA** (Southern University and A and M College): The chapter held its initiation on April 23, 1987. Among its activities were the participation in a blood drive in conjunction with Earl K. Long Hospital and a fund raiser that realized $200. Officers: Robert Dews (President); Karen Ausberry (Vice-President); LaRussia Yellock (Secretary); Virginia Page (Treasurer).

**ALPHA MICHIGAN** (Lake Superior State College): The chapter held its initiation on May 6, 1987. Last year, the chapter participated in public aid projects such as the design and construction of a tongue-controlled, infrared switch to be used by the handicapped to communicate using a matrix of lights; and the construction of a table to fit a wheelchair and to hold a voice-synthesized keyboard. Since these projects were most successful, the chapter plans to continue similar aid projects. Officers: Donald Cronk (President); Gordon Woggoner (Vice-President); Peter Schumacher (Secretary); Daniel Carey (Treasurer).

Left to right, front: Gordon Woggoner, Donald Cronk, Peter Schumacher, Daniel Carey. Back row: Timothy Bredeniek, Russell Maki, Brian King, Robert Lung, Gary Sanford, Prof. Dimitri DiUiani

(left) (Adviser).

**ALPHA WISCONSIN** (Milwaukee School of Engineering): The chapter held its initiation on April 23, 1987. Alpha Wisconsin, along with I.E.E.E. and other technical societies, formed a committee to gather information on graduate study and disseminate it to fellow students. Plans include the purchase of a plaque with a Tau Alpha Pi key mounted on it in order to add visibility to the society and also a display of members’ names. Officers, 1986: Eric J. Aasen (President); John C. Yunger (Secretary-Treasurer); Joseph J. Uchytil (Activities Coordinator). Officers, 1987: Steven J. Frisch (President); Alan Gilgenbach (Secretary-Treasurer); Armin Klomdsorf (Activities Coordinator).

LAMBDA EPSILON CHAPTER
Chartered December 12, 1986, State University of Hartford, Samuel I. Ward
College of Technology: Dr. Walter B. Roettger (Dean), Sponsor, Thomas
E. Gendrachi, Advisor.

Charter Members
Michael Healey
Paul Johns
Clark Klinkert
Kelly Kunkle
Frank Rancana
Mark Roback
Stephen Roback
Jeffrey Shovak
Raymond Bell
Ronald Chagnon
Barry Cyr
John Doiron
James Duffield

HONOR ROLL

The officers and members of Tau Alpha Pi National Society hail and greet the following affiliate chapters newly
elected from October 1986 to June 1987. We congratulate the institutions for having the foresight to initiate affiliate
chapters of Tau Alpha Pi at their respective campuses. We congratulate these charter members and say to them that
they should be proud of their designation, for Tau Alpha Pi National Honor Society for students in Engineering
Technology is the most selective of all honor societies, accepting only the top 4% of all technical students enrolled at
a college or university.

We hope that the charter members will establish a solid and firm foundation so that those who follow them will be
able to build upon it. Our best wishes for success in the endeavors of Tau Alpha Pi.
XI EPSILON CHAPTER
Chartered October 11, 1986, DeVry Institute of Technology, Los Angeles:
Dean James W. Savage, Sponsor.

Charter Members
Ephraim Arquitola
Greg S. Combs
Wilson “Flip” Figueroa
Todd Hnatyszyn
Robert L. Kinzel
John Laroco
David P. Lehman
Jack C. Olson
Damir Tudic
Billi-jo Williams
Johnny Zaragoza

P1 ZETA CHAPTER
Chartered April 17, 1987, Purdue State Wide Technology, Purdue University
at Anderson: Jack B. Beasley (Program Coordinator) and Richard Lowery, Advisors.
Charter Members
Janet L. Graves Timothy S. Ridge
L. Douglas Hawkins Kevin L. Chriss
Bruce A. Hunnicutt Barry A. McWilliams

GAMMA ZETA CHAPTER
Chartered May 28, 1987, Owens Technical College, Main Campus: Michael
Pulliam, Sponsor; Jerry Monarch, Paul Svatik, Advisors.

Charter Members
William P. Alford
Robert J. Boisselle
Jonathan A. Dandar
Mark G. Franks
Timothy L. Isley
Mark J. Kosmyna
Gary S. Masters
John J. Rendle
William A. Schoenlein
Tim L. Ward
Christopher J. Billmaier
Mark W. Buckenmeyer
Gregory W. Darr
David L. Glesser
Catherine A. Kelly
Laurentz Lewis
Ronald R. Napierala
John A. Sanzembacher
John J. Szaroleta
Jeffery L. Wright
Carl R. Blaesing
Michael Bush
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Donald R. Greenleese
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Dr. Lester B. Johnson

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CODE OF ETHICS OF ENGINEERS
THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

Engineers uphold and advance the integrity, honor and dignity of the engineering profession by:

I. using their knowledge and skill for the enhancement of human welfare;
II. being honest and impartial, and serving with fidelity the public, their employers and clients;
III. striving to increase the competence and prestige of the engineering profession; and
IV. supporting the professional and technical societies of their disciplines.

THE FUNDAMENTAL CANONS

1. Engineers shall hold paramount the safety, health and welfare of the public in the performance of their professional duties.
2. Engineers shall perform services only in the areas of their competence.
3. Engineers shall issue public statements only in an objective and truthful manner.
4. Engineers shall act in professional matters for each employer or client as faithful agents or trustees, and shall avoid conflicts of interest.
5. Engineers shall build their professional reputation on the merit of their services and shall not compete unfairly with others.
6. Engineers shall act in such a manner as to uphold and enhance the honor, integrity and dignity of the profession.
7. Engineers shall continue their professional development throughout their careers and shall provide opportunities for the professional development of those engineers under their supervision.