ALUMNI NEWS

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OFFICERS

PRESIDENT — H. B. Lewis '23
SECRETARY — D. S. Clark '29
VICE-PRESIDENT — J. W. Lewis '41
TREASURER — H. R. Freeman '25

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

N. A. D'Arcy '28 — R F. Mettler '44
E. R. Hoge '18 — W. B. Miller '37
R. M. Lehman '31 — W. D. Sellers '25
G. K. Whitworth '20

ALUMNI CHAPTER OFFICERS

Chicago Chapter:

PRESIDENT — Edward A. Wheeler Ex'39
1045 Chestnut Ave., Wilmette
North Shore Broadcasting Co., Evanston — UNiversity–6406
VICE-PRESIDENT — Le Van Griffis '37
8421 Indiana Ave., Chi.
Armour Research Foundation — VIctory–3300
8421 Indiana Ave., Chicago
SECRETARY-TREASURER — Robert T. Dillon '25
1710 Central Ave., Wilmette

New York Chapter:

PRESIDENT — Clifford C. Burton '40
25 W. 16th St., New York 11, N. Y. — CA 4-4595
C. F. Braun & Co., 630 5th Ave., New York, N. Y., CI 5-6380
VICE-PRESIDENT — Charles K. Stipp '31
32 N. Woods Rd., Manhasset, N. Y. — Manhasset 3206
Metallizing Engineering Co., Inc., 38-14 30th St., Long Island City 1, N. Y., STilwell 4-6708
SECRETARY-TREASURER — Richard T. Brice '37
106 N. Walnut St., East Orange, N. J. — ORange 2-5353
Otis Elevator Co., 260 Eleventh Ave., New York 1, N. Y. — CH 4-8000

San Francisco Chapter:

PRESIDENT — Robert P. Jones '35
1431 Park Blvd., San Mateo — San Mateo 3-7634
Standard of California — SUtter 7700
VICE-PRESIDENT — James J. Halloran '35
936 Filmore Street, Albany 6 — LAnscape 5-0791
Electro-Engineering Works, Oakland — OLympic 3-1588
SECRETARY-TREASURER — L. Dean Fowler '23
933 Bridge Rd., San Leandro
Motor Section, General Electric Company

The San Francisco Chapter meets weekly for lunch at the Fraternity Club, 345 Bush Street, on Thursdays.

CALTECH ALUMNI IN STANFORD RESEARCH

ON AUGUST 9, Dr. J. E. Hobson, Ph.D. '35, Director of the Stanford Research Institute, announced the appointment of Dr. A. M. Zarem, Ph.D. '43, as Chairman of Physics Research and Manager of the Institute's new Los Angeles Division.

Before joining the Stanford staff, Dr. Zarem was chief of the electrical section of the physical research division of the U. S. Naval Ordnance Test Station in Pasadena. During the war, he was a research engineer and group leader on several government contracts in electronics and physics administered by Caltech. And before the war he served as a research and development engineer for Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co. in Milwaukee. Dr. Zarem is an authority on ultra-high-speed photography and measurements, and is inventor of the Zarem camera—a precision time-measuring device developed at the Naval Ordnance Test Station in Pasadena.

The new division of the Stanford Research Institute, which opened August 15, is an outgrowth of the increasing demand for additional research facilities in the Los Angeles area. The Institute's initial staff of 15 . . . which includes two more Caltech alumni, Dr. Carsten Steffens, Ph.D. '34, who will be its Assistant Director, and Paul L. Magill '24, Chemical Engineer . . . is at present carrying on numerous problems of interest to the industry of the area, including a study of the smog problem, an economic study to determine the expansibility of the aircraft industry in a national emergency, and an evaluation of detergents for a Los Angeles firm in connection with patent developments.

In welcoming the opening of the Los Angeles Division, President DuBridge pointed out that its work would "bring to the service of industry the methods and techniques of science in solving industrial problems. It will accelerate the application to industry of the great fund of fundamental knowledge in pure and applied science which flows from the educational and research institutions of the country. The educational institutions concerned with the primary task of educating men and women for the nation's tasks can usually not undertake the investigation of specific industrial problems and should properly concern themselves more particularly with the exploration of new fields and the seeking of basic new knowledge. An agency like the Stanford Research Institute is able to make this new knowledge directly available to industry, and thus serves as a welcome and needed connecting link between educational institutions and industry."

"HOW'S EVERY LITTLE THING?"

HIGHLIGHT OF the 1948 banquet of the Alumni Association held at the Athenaeum on June 11, was the speech delivered by Dr. Ray E. Untereiner, Caltech Professor of Economics.

"How's Every Little Thing?" was the title of the address—and the usual answer Dr. Untereiner gets to that query these days is, "We're in a mess!"

The reason for the mess, he explained, is that we have just gone through the first phase of a revolution; and the first phase of any revolution is likely to be marked by a lot of enthusiasm, a lot of idealism, a lot of destruction, and very little constructive achievement. As a result, those who have valued our traditional American ways, and have been aware of the extent of their destruction, are inclined to take a gloomy view of the state of the nation.

Taking a quick look at our accomplishments to date in the way of wreckage of our traditional institutions, Dr. Untereiner scored the destruction of the safeguards, laid down by the Constitution, for a system of individualism and of government as the servant rather than the master of people.

The first safeguard to go down was the principle of limitations on the power of the central government. "During the past dozen years," said Dr. Untereiner, "the Supreme Court has been busily engaged in striking out the constitutional limitations on federal power. . . . Today it is safe to say that the Supreme Court will give the green light to any federal infringement on individual rights or freedom which Congress and

the President see fit to enact, unless it can find in the Constitution a specific prohibition on such infringement. That means that only our civil liberties, such as freedom of speech and religion, are now protected from encroachment by the government."

The second safeguard to be destroyed was the Constitutional provision that even the limited powers of the federal government should never fall into the hands of the same man or group of men. "In our day we have seen the federal powers become constantly more and more concentrated in the Executive branch." Inevitably, "concentration of governmental power in the Chief Executive has resulted in actual exercise by administrative agencies composed of the so-called 'bureaucrats' . . . government by men, and not by law."

The third safeguard — economic individualism or self-dependence, embodied in the institutions of private property, the incentive system, and freedom of contract—has been undermined to the point where the government has assumed many of the risks and responsibilities of private citizens. Farm prices are set, retail prices frozen, wages fixed; federal regulations hamper the right to make agreements.

How do we get out of this mess? "Only if (the people) want a future of individual freedom, and opportunity, and responsibility—under the fairest possible rules—will the government set its course toward that goal. . . . We don't, as a people, lack in intelligence and judgment. We only lack, too frequently, in information. . . . Give us the facts for better judgment, and we shall arrive at wiser decisions."

If we had the facts about wages (over 77% of corporate income in 1947) we might not approve the government's policy of backing the tactics of organized labor. If we had the facts about profits (7% in 1947) we wouldn't think industry was getting more than its share. If we had the facts about taxes we'd realize that "soaking the rich" produces little additional revenue and removes the incentive to investment.

"We have gone through the first phase of a revolution. We have destroyed much. We have yet to build what is to take its place. The great American people will decide what that is to be. The wisdom of their decision will depend on the extent of their knowledge of the facts. . . . Certain it is that if we crusade for individual freedom, under rules that will make it work, we shall have history on our side. Our national experience is a living proof that the free American, making his own decisions and taking his own risks, can build a great civilization."

GUGGENHEIM FELLOW

DR. L. H. TEJADA-FLORES, native of Bolivia and Tech graduate in Electrical Engineering, is returning here this fall to do post-doctorate research work under a John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation Latin American fellowship.

Dr. Flores obtained his doctorate degree in Electrical Engineering at Caltech last June. He obtained his bachelor's degree at the Institute in 1938 and returned to Caltech in 1942 as a Roosevelt Fellow, for graduate work that led to his obtaining his M.S. in 1943.

From 1943 to 1946 he was a teaching assistant in electrical engineering at Caltech while studying for his doctorate degree, and is currently a lecturer on that subject at the University of Southern California.

Dr. Flores will do post-doctorate study under the Guggenheim Fellowship in dielectric recovery under Professors Gilbert D. McCann and Royal W. Sorensen of the Caltech Electrical Engineering Department.

FRED DE SILVA, EX 22, DIES

FRED DE SILVA, Ex '22, who for many years had been a teacher of English and guidance counselor at the Hoover High School in San Diego, died on August 21 in Lewis Memorial Hospital in Yosemite National Park as a result of injuries received in an auto accident in the park on August 12. Mr. De Silva's daughter, Mary Lee was also fatally injured.

Mr. De Silva was born in Alameda and was educated at the Institute and at San Diego State Normal School (later San Diego State College); he received his Master's Degree from the University of Southern California. With the exception of a wartime leave of absence when he worked at the Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation, Mr. De Silva had been with the San Diego school system since 1928.