

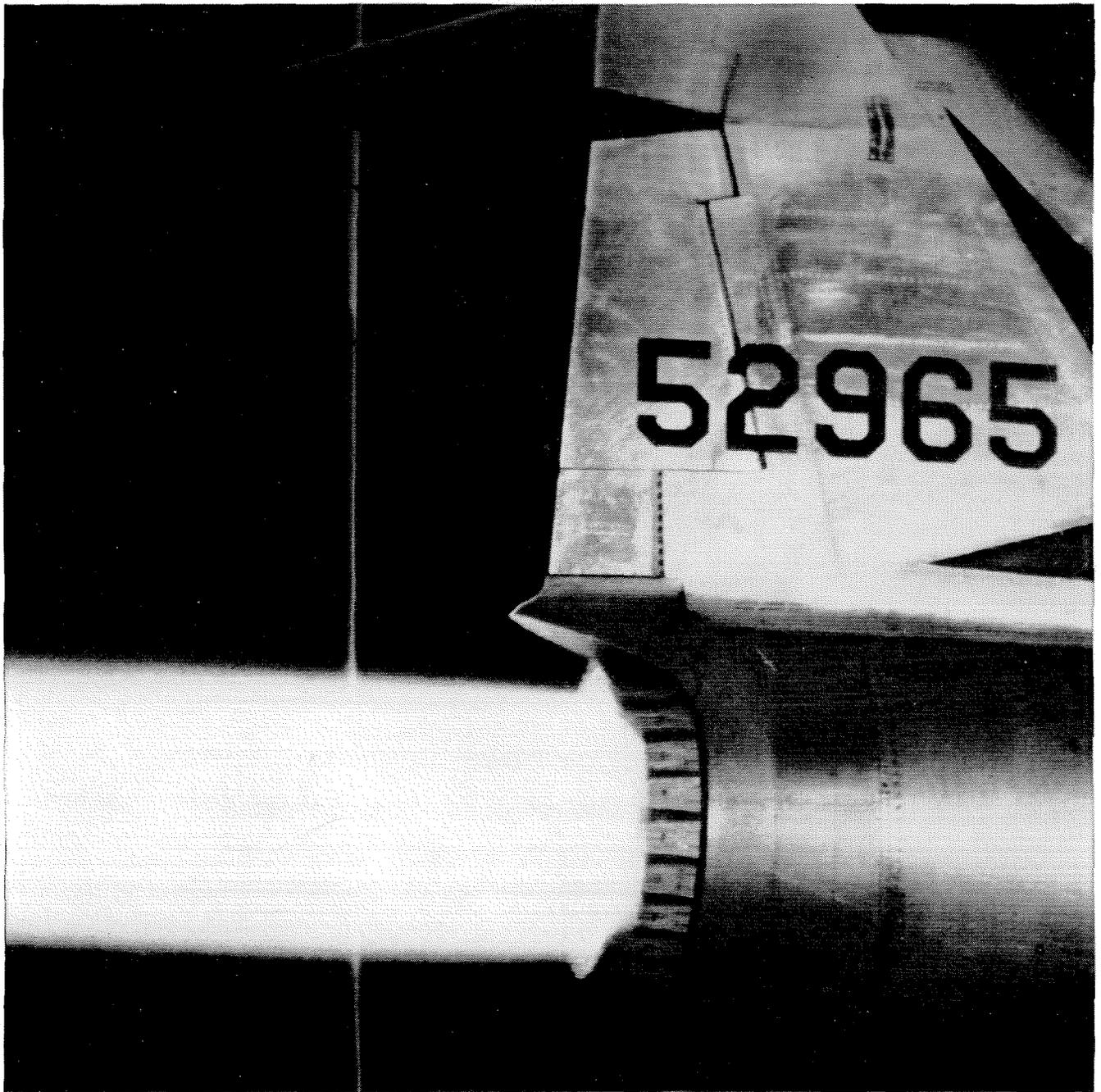
ENGINEERING | AND | SCIENCE

November 1959



Student Houses . . . page 30

Published at the California Institute of Technology



Under fire, the performance of men and machines depends on what they are made of. United States Steel makes the materials for the machines, whether it's a very tough armor plate, or heat-resistant alloy, or Stainless Steels.

You might be interested in some of the USS steels developed specifically for aircraft and missiles:

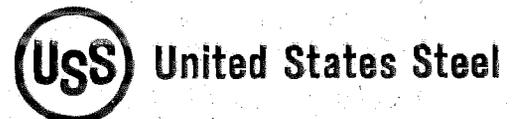
USS Strux, an alloy steel with close to 300,000 psi tensile strength primarily for aircraft landing gears;

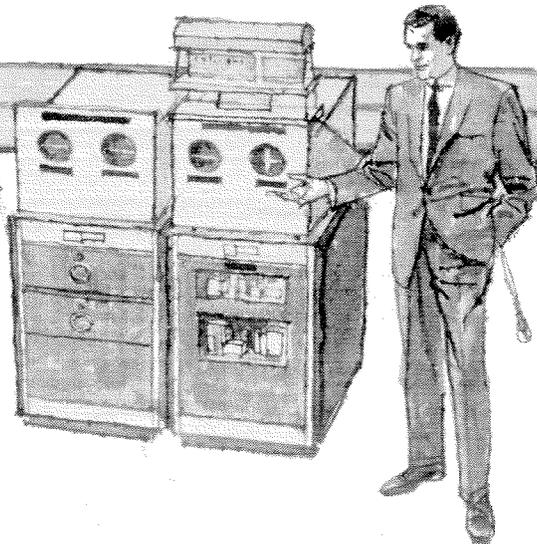
USS Airsteel X-200, an air-hardenable alloy steel with 230,000 psi yield strength for aircraft sheet and missile applications; USS 12MoV and USS 17-5 MnV Stainless Steels for high-speed aircraft and missiles;

Stainless "W", a precipitation-hardenable Stainless Steel.

New "exotic" metals, new methods for making them, present an exciting challenge. Men willing to accept this challenge—civil, industrial, mechanical, metallurgical, ceramic, electrical or chemical engineers have a future with United States Steel. Write to: United States Steel, Personnel Division, Room 2316, 525 William Penn Place, Pittsburgh 30, Pennsylvania.

USS is a registered trademark





Thinking far up the road ...in electronics

The automatic highway, demonstrated in this working model of General Motors experimental Auto-Control System, is an electronic marvel that takes over steering, speed, braking and obstacle detection for drivers.

GM positions now available in these fields for men holding Bachelor's, Master's and Doctor's degrees:

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- Industrial Engineering
- Metallurgical Engineering
- Chemical Engineering
- Aeronautical Engineering
- Ceramic Engineering
- Mathematics
- Industrial Design
- Physics • Chemistry
- Engineering Mechanics
- Business Administration and Related Fields



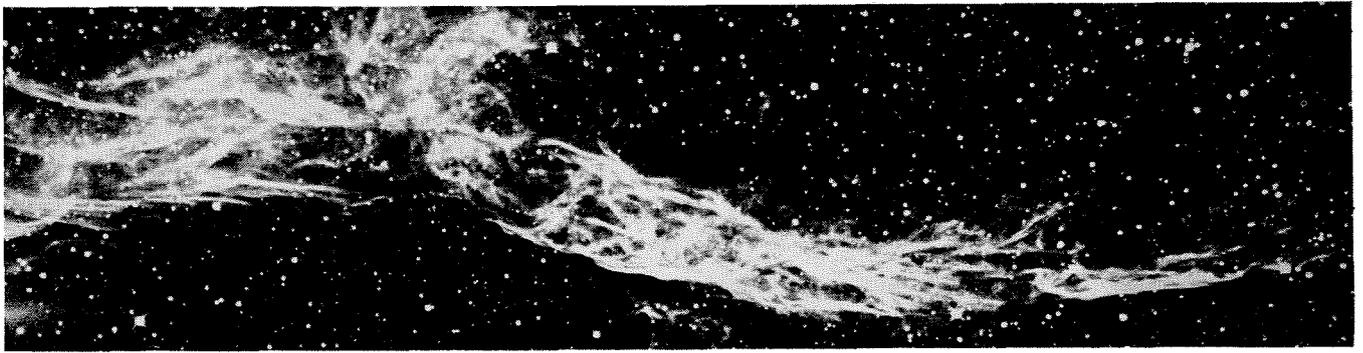
If you're thinking ahead in the field of science or engineering, General Motors is the place for you. Here are many challenging opportunities for young men who want to do things, do things better, solve problems on projects that probe into the future.

Among many available fields and products in which GM engineers and scientists work are: electronics, rocket propulsion, automotive, solar energy, astronautics, diesel engines and household appliances.

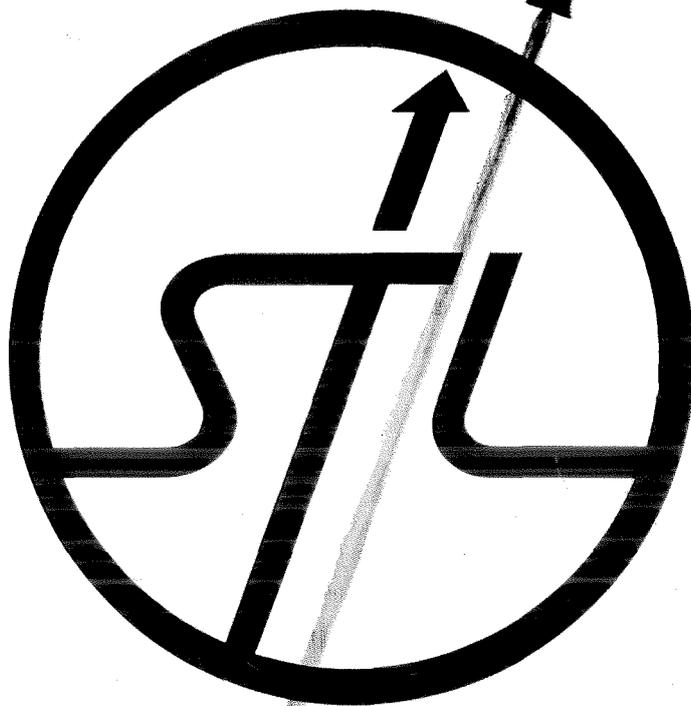
GM has plenty of room in which you can grow. As you move forward, you take on jobs of greater responsibility in your Division and can bridge across to positions of responsibility in other Divisions of the Corporation. And if you wish to continue with advanced studies, GM offers financial assistance.

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GENERAL MOTORS



Space Technology Laboratories' new corporate symbol represents a bright history in a stimulating age. ★ STL has provided the over-all systems engineering and technical direction for the Air Force Ballistic Missile Program since it was assigned the highest national priority in 1954. Five years of accelerated effort produced epic advances in science and technology, and propelled the art of missilery through three distinct generations of progress. STL contributed technical leadership to the science/government/industry team which has built this solid, expandable foundation for future advances in space, and is daily adding new strength to our national security. ★ In addition to its major management functions, STL also conducts advanced space probe experiments for the Air Force at the direction of such agencies as NASA and ARPA. ★ To those scientists and engineers with capabilities in propulsion, electronics, thermodynamics, aerodynamics, structures, astrophysics, computer technology, and other related fields and disciplines, STL now offers unique professional opportunities. Inquiries regarding staff positions at STL are invited.

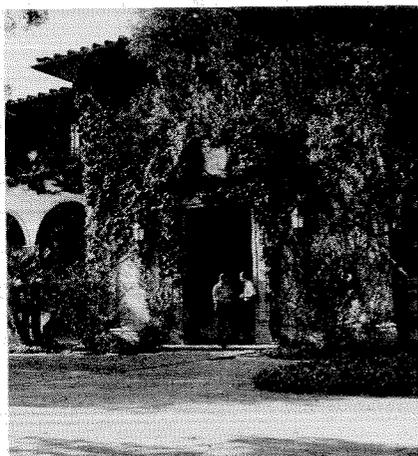


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technology

Space Technology Laboratories, Inc. P. O. BOX 95004, LOS ANGELES 45, CALIFORNIA

ENGINEERING | AND | SCIENCE

NOVEMBER 1959 VOLUME XXIII NUMBER 2



On Our Cover

an idyllic view of one of Caltech's Student Houses (Fleming, to be specific). On page 30, a more acid view of the Student Houses by an undergraduate, Douglas W. Shakel '60.

James A. Lockhart

research fellow in biology, received his BA from the University of Wisconsin in 1944, then went to Michigan State for his BS in 1946 and his MS in 1949. He came to Caltech to do plant research after receiving his PhD in plant physiology from the University of California in 1954. In his research, he has concentrated on the plant hormone, gibberellin, and the relationship between this remarkable plant-growing substance and the effects of light. He writes about this interesting relationship in his article, "Gibberellin - A New Plant Hormone," on page 15 - and about the colorful history and background of the hormone which may someday help agriculture to new highs of productivity.

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Published monthly, October through June, at the California Institute of Technology, 1201 East California St., Pasadena, Calif., for the undergraduates, graduate students and alumni of the Institute. Annual subscription \$4.50 domestic, \$5.50 foreign, single copies 50 cents. Second class postage paid at Pasadena, California. All Publisher's Rights Reserved. Reproduction of material contained herein forbidden without written authorization. Manuscripts and all other editorial correspondence should be addressed to: The Editor, *Engineering and Science*, California Institute of Technology. © 1959, Alumni Association, California Institute of Technology.

HUGHES MASTERS FELLOWSHIPS. The Hughes Masters Fellowship Program offers unusual opportunities for academic training leading to a master's degree . . . and, in addition, provides each fellow with practical experience in the professional field of his choice.

Approximately one hundred new awards will be made by Hughes in 1960 to qualified applicants who possess a bachelor's degree in science or engineering. Additional awards are open to qualified applicants interested in business administration and education.

Hughes conducts extensive research and development in the scientific and engineering fields. While working for Hughes, fellows may be assigned to such areas of Research & Development as: microwave devices, parametric amplifiers, masers, infrared search and track systems, microminiaturization, antenna arrays, simulation methods, propagation, data handling, human factor analysis—and to a variety of engineering areas such as guided missiles, weapons control systems and systems analysis.

A selected group of award winners will be offered a **FULL STUDY**

PROGRAM. Participants in this program will receive fellowships that permit them to attend an outstanding university on a full time basis during the regular academic year with a substantial stipend.

Other award winners will be assigned to the **WORK STUDY PROGRAM** and will attend a university sufficiently near a facility of the Hughes Aircraft Company to permit them to obtain practical experience, in a professional field of their choice, by working at the company part time each week. An appropriate stipend will also be awarded.

After completion of the Master's Program, fellows are eligible to apply for **HUGHES STAFF DOCTORAL FELLOWSHIPS.**

The classified nature of work at Hughes makes eligibility for security clearance a requirement.

Closing date for applications: January 15, 1960.

How to apply: Write Dr. C. N. Warfield, Scientific Education, Hughes Aircraft Company, Culver City, California.

Hughes Fellowship Programs



HOWARD HUGHES DOCTORAL FELLOWSHIPS. If you are interested in studies leading to a doctor's degree in physics or engineering, you are invited to apply for one of approximately 10 new awards in the 1960 Howard Hughes Doctoral Fellowship Program.

This unique program offers the doctoral candidate the optimum combination of high-level study at an outstanding institution plus practical industrial experience in the Hughes laboratories.

Each Howard Hughes Doctoral Fellowship provides approximately \$8,000 annually. Of this amount \$1,800 is for tuition, books, fees, thesis and research expenses. The remainder is the award of a cash stipend and salary earned by the fellow.

Hughes conducts extensive research and development in the scientific and engineering fields. Typical programs include: network analysis and synthesis, semiconductor materials, plasma electronics, communications, computing...and solid state physics, atomic and nuclear physics, tests of the general theory of relativity, chemistry, physical chemistry and metallurgy, information theory, mechanics of struc-

tures, electro-mechanical propulsion systems, and systems analysis.

Howard Hughes Doctoral Fellowships are open to outstanding students qualified for admission to graduate standing. A master's degree, or equivalent graduate work, is considered very desirable before beginning the Fellowship Program.

The classified nature of work at Hughes makes eligibility for security clearance a requirement.

Closing date for applications: January 15, 1960.

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Books

Magnets
Soap Bubbles
The Neutron Story
How Old is the Earth?
Echoes of Bats and Men

Doubleday-Anchor Books . . . 95c each

These are the first five paperbacks to be published in a new Science Study Series, "designed to bridge the gap between scientists and laymen." The series is one of the by-products of the work of the Physical Science Study Committee, set up at MIT in 1956 to revise the teaching and study of high-school physics. The committee is writing a new physics textbook, producing a library of classroom films, and designing simple apparatus that can be constructed by teachers and students. The Science Study Series has been conceived as supplementary reading to this program, and about 15 titles will be published every year.

The books are designed for both students and the general public. High school pupils who have these paperbacks forced on them are going to be delighted with most of the books. But the general public, unless it is encouraged to seek them out, is likely to avoid the books because their straightforward titles promise only dry accounts of specialized (even esoteric) fields. But this is far from the fact. *Magnets* and *Soap Bubbles*, in particular, are little masterpieces of popular science writing. *Magnets*, as it turns out, is the absorbing autobiography of a physicist, Francis Bitter. (Now professor of physics at MIT, he was at Caltech on a National Research Fellowship in the late '20s, working under R. A. Millikan on the magnetic properties of gases). *Soap Bubbles* is a charming, and famous, series of talks given by Sir Charles Vernon Boys to an audience of children at the London Institution in 1889 and 1890.

Of the other books, *The Neutron Story* is perhaps the most "difficult." Its author, Donald J. Hughes, is a senior physicist at the Brookhaven National Laboratory. Patrick H. Hurley, author of *How Old is the Earth?*, is a geophysicist at MIT. Donald R. Griffin, who wrote *Echoes of Bats and*

Men, has spent most of his scientific career investigating the navigating techniques of animals. He is professor of zoology at Harvard.

Forthcoming titles in this new Science Study Series (in 1960) include *The Physics of Television*, *Galileo*, *Crystals and Crystal Growing*, *Radio Astronomy*, *The Birth of a New Physics*, and *Waves and the Ear*.

Men and Atoms

by William L. Laurence

Simon & Schuster \$4.50

Reviewed by Robert F. Christy,
professor of theoretical physics

Mr. William L. Laurence has had almost unparalleled opportunities as a writer in the field of atomic energy. Through his position as science editor of the *New York Times*, he was acquainted with the beginnings of fission work in this country in the New York area. Later, he was chosen as official correspondent in the last stages of the atom bomb project. Since then he has witnessed tests and followed the developments in atomic energy with a tremendous advantage over other writers.

This book, *Men and Atoms*, covers the field of atomic energy from its inception with the discovery of radioactivity by Becquerel, through the discovery of fission by Hahn and Strassman, to the explosion of an H-bomb, and then to a discussion of the aging process in man and the bearing thereon of isotope research. Parts of this wide-ranging story are fascinating, but the book lacks the underlying unity that might tie together what ends up as a strange collection of essays.

The book starts with the remarkable story of the discovery of fission and the spread of that knowledge around the world. It is on the whole well told and is indeed one of the classic episodes of physics discovery. It tells how Hahn and Strassman tried for years to understand the radioactivities associated with the capture of neutrons by uranium, until they

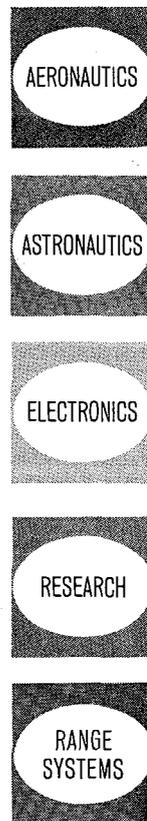
continued on page 10

Five Vought Divisions Provide Engineers Greater Opportunity for Space-Age Advancement

Young engineers, particularly, will be interested in the new opportunities created by Chance Vought's recent realignment into five divisions.

Today, for every Vought engineer, there is a division to make fullest use of his talents and to speed his personal advancement. And, of course, he is backed by the four other divisions whose balanced activities add security to his company and his future.

Vought's realignment was the result of considerable study of both company capabilities and new business opportunities. The move intensifies a diversification program which began early in 1959. It specifically gears this progressive, 42-year-old aircraft firm for the challenges and opportunities of the age of space.



ASTRONAUTICS DIVISION

Vought is taking fullest advantage of its existing capabilities and is drawing on 12 years' experience in the missile field to obtain broader responsibilities in the race for space. Concentration will be on advanced vehicles for space exploration, and on ballistic and anti-ballistic missile systems.

Under a current contract, Vought is readying the four-stage *Scout* research rocket and its launcher for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Also, Vought and other members of the Boeing team are participating in the development of the *Dyna-Soar* boost-glide vehicle in competition for an Air Force contract. In the human factors of flight, Vought is taking the lead with its orbital flight simulator and space-oriented Cockpit Laboratory.

AERONAUTICS DIVISION

Weapons of many types will take shape here. For example: new generations of manned aircraft and atmospheric missiles, and devices for antisubmarine warfare. Systems to support these weapons, and subcontracting assignments are other Aeronautics activities.

Among this division's current contracts: a Navy order for development of an environmental protection and escape capsule for aircraft pilots. Other work includes production contracts for three versions of F8U *Crusader* aircraft, study contracts in submarine detection and classification, and subcontracts for military and commercial aircraft assemblies.

ELECTRONICS DIVISION

Vought electronics will be developed, manufactured and marketed in increasing volume. Military systems under development include antennas and related electronics, ground support electronics and antisubmarine warfare apparatus.

RESEARCH DIVISION

In a new Research Center, scientists of this division will mine new knowledge from many fields. Basic research is planned into astronautics, undersea warfare, the life sciences (relating to human factors of flight), electrogravities and other areas. As it evolves into applied research, this advanced work will materially support other Vought divisions.

RANGE SYSTEMS DIVISION

Twelve years' experience in remote base operation qualifies Vought for additional business in this new field. The Range Systems team will establish and operate test ranges and test equipment for missiles and space vehicles.

Genesys Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary company, intensifies Vought's diversification into commercial electronics. Company emphasis is on automation, and its key personnel are engineers experienced in the fields of electronics, computers, magnetic memory, and associated electro-mechanical devices.

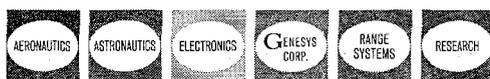
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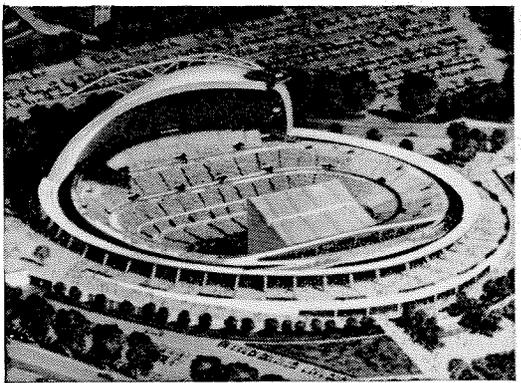
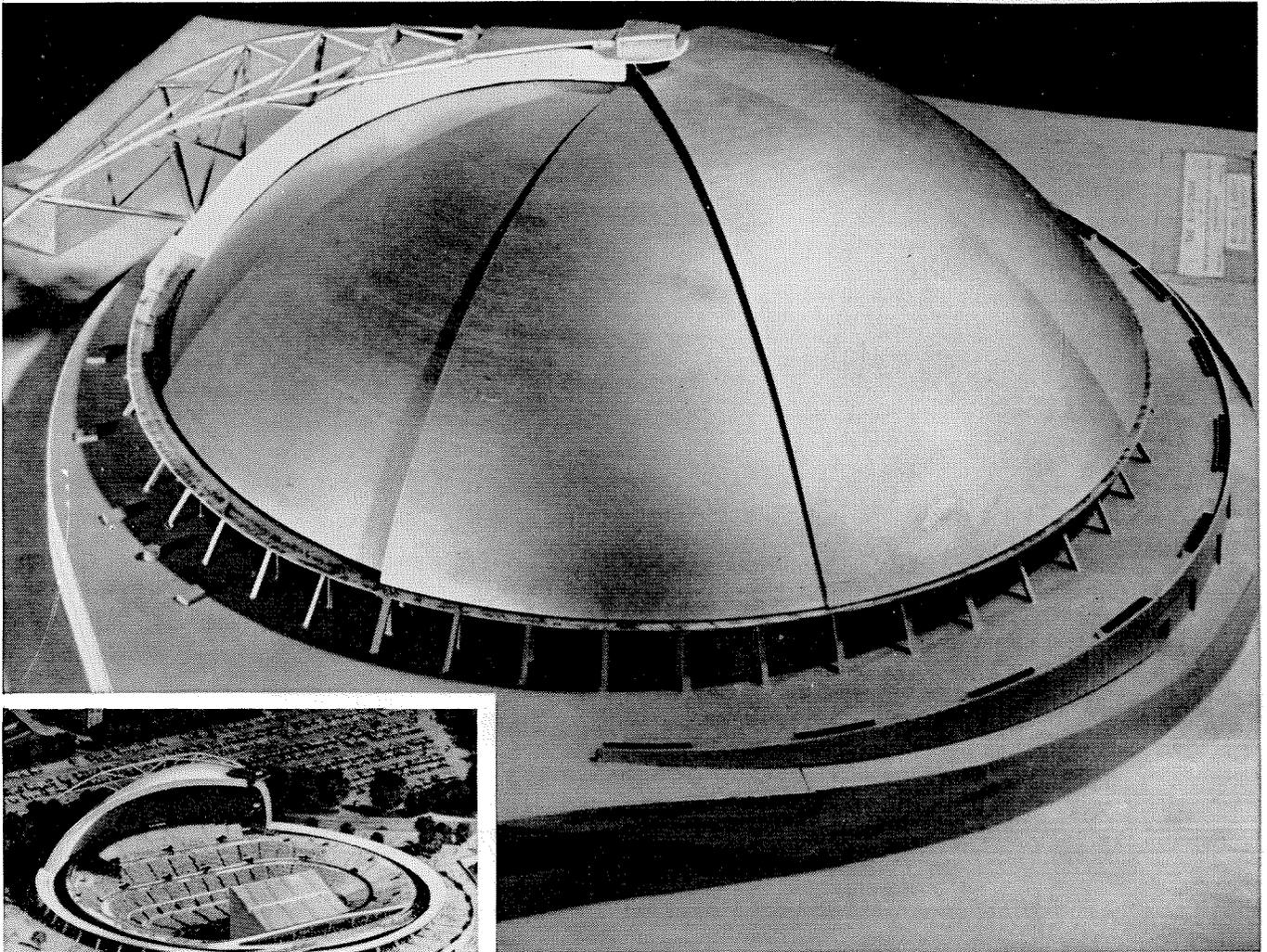
In Texas there is no state income tax and no local or state sales taxes. Low school and property levies add to your savings. Home construction costs — as well as house and apartment rentals — are below the national average. Fuel costs are negligible, and most groceries cost less.

Dallas has grown faster since 1950 than any other U. S. city. One reason is the city's wealth of entertainment and cultural centers. Another reason is the attractive cost of living.

Student engineers are invited to write for further information about new Vought activities, and how you can start your career with one of Vought's five divisions. Please address inquiries to:

Professional Placement Office
Dept. CM-25





All-weather auditorium in Pittsburgh will be covered by a 415-foot diameter Nickel-containing stainless

steel dome. Largest of its kind in the world, the dome will protect an audience of more than 13,000.

For Pittsburgh's new auditorium...

A "push-button umbrella roof" of Nickel stainless steel ...the roof design of tomorrow

Here's the first of a revolutionary new type of roof design, destined to introduce a new concept in building.

A simple concept, but a daring one. The domed roof of a building is divided into eight sections which nest together when opened. Push a button, and six of these sections glide quietly together around an outside track.

In Pittsburgh's new all-weather auditorium, the push-button umbrella roof can be closed at the first sign of bad weather without disturbing the show. In private homes, a roof design like this could bring the beauty of nature right into the home.

But what material is lasting enough for a dome like this? Architects and designers of the auditorium looked into all types of materials. They selected Nickel-containing stainless steel. They selected Nickel stainless because it has the best combination of properties for this purpose. For example it is one of the most weather-resisting, corrosion-resisting metals.

Naturally, this is just one example of how designers are taking advantage of the unique properties of Nickel-containing metals. In the future, however, you may be designing a machine—not a spectacular all-

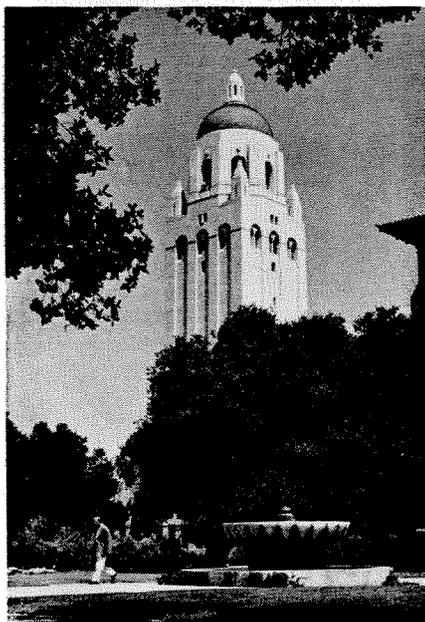
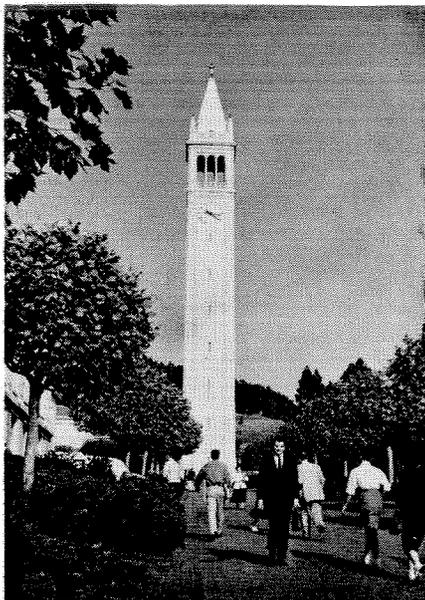
weather push-button roof. You might need a metal that resists corrosion, or wear, or high temperatures. Or one that meets some destructive combination of conditions. Here, too, a Nickel-containing metal could be the answer.

But, whatever your field of study, in the future you can count on Inco for all the help you need in metal selection. Right now, if you'd like to get better acquainted with Nickel Stainless Steel, why not write Inco for "Stainless Steel in Product Design." Write: Educational Services, The International Nickel Company, Inc., New York 5, N. Y.



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Engineering and Science

An Announcement of Importance to Engineering and Physical Science Majors



Lockheed Missiles and Space Division is engaged in a broad spectrum of scientific exploration. The Division has complete capability in more than 40 areas of technology — from concept to operation.

Diversity of the work areas is typified by the programs in such fields as: magneto-hydrodynamics; space medicine; oceanography; sonics; propulsion and exotic fuels; metallurgy; advanced systems research; manned space vehicles; reconnaissance; optics and infrared; electromagnetic wave propagation and radiation; electronics; physics; chemistry; mathematics; computer design; aero and thermo dynamics; test; design and operations research and analysis.

PROJECTS—Current major projects include the Navy POLARIS Fleet Ballistic Missile; the DISCOVERER program; MIDAS and SAMOS; Air Force Q-5 and X-7 and the Army KINGFISHER. PROJECT MIDAS is an early warning infrared system against ballistic missile attacks, based on the use of satellites. PROJECT SAMOS is designed for the development of an advanced satellite reconnaissance system. DISCOVERER, MIDAS, and SAMOS are programs of the Advanced Research Projects Agency under the direction of the Air Force Ballistic Missile Division with Lockheed as systems manager.

LOCATIONS—You have a selection of two of the choicest living areas in the country at Lockheed. Headquarters for the Division are at Sunnyvale, California, on the San Francisco Peninsula. Research and development facilities are located in the Stanford Industrial Park in Palo Alto and at Van Nuys, in the San Fernando Valley of Los Angeles. Testing is conducted at Santa Cruz and Vandenberg AFB, California; Cape Canaveral, Florida; and Alamogordo, New Mexico.

Together, the Division's facilities occupy more than two million, six hundred thousand square feet of laboratory, engineering, manufacturing and office space and provide the latest in technical equipment, including one of the most modern computing centers in the world.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCED EDUCATION—For those who desire to continue their education and secure advanced degrees Lockheed maintains two programs. The Graduate Study Program permits selected engineers and scientists to obtain advanced degrees at the company's expense while working part time at Lockheed.

The Tuition Reimbursement Plan remits fifty per cent of the tuition for approved evening courses for salaried employees who are working full time.

For Information regarding career opportunities at Lockheed, please write Professional Placement Staff, Dept. K-96, Lockheed Missiles and Space Division, 962 West El Camino Real, Sunnyvale, California, or see your Placement Director for date of Lockheed campus visit.

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were finally forced to the conclusion that meant fission. Laurence tells of the spread of this discovery to New York. The reviewer can attest that it was no less exciting on its arrival in Berkeley a few days later.

Atomic energy project

Laurence then tells of the early work in fission in America and the struggling beginnings of the atomic energy project. He was close to these developments and offers some interesting sidelights to the story.

There follows a wonderful action story of the raids on the Norwegian heavy water plants. This, in fact, makes one of the most exciting episodes in the book.

The fact that Laurence had no connection with the most important years in the atom project—the vital and exciting years at Berkeley, Columbia, Chicago, Oak Ridge, Hanford, and Los Alamos—is reflected in the almost entire absence of the 1942-1945 period in the book. This is an unfortunate omission from the

point of view of the overall picture, since these were the big years of the project.

The book then returns to episodes that Laurence is best known for—his reporting of the Alamogordo test and of the dropping of bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. These are competently reported by someone who was there. There follows a remarkable chapter—which appears to be based largely on a report of Father Siemes, S. J., who went through it—of the bombing of Hiroshima and its aftermath. The report tells in simple form of the initial explosion, which seemed, in the suburbs, just like a blockbuster going off nearby. The unfolding of the story then shows the slow dawning of the magnitude of the disaster, as it becomes clear that it was not just one house, or just a block, or a neighborhood, or a district, but indeed a whole city that had been engulfed.

The rest of the book seems to lack any coherence whatsoever. One of the best known, and indeed dramatic, stories of the H-bomb development

—the arguments and discussions leading to the Oppenheimer hearings—is not even mentioned in Part Two, “The Hydrogen Bomb.” Perhaps Laurence was afraid that he would be damned no matter what he said on that subject.

People in science

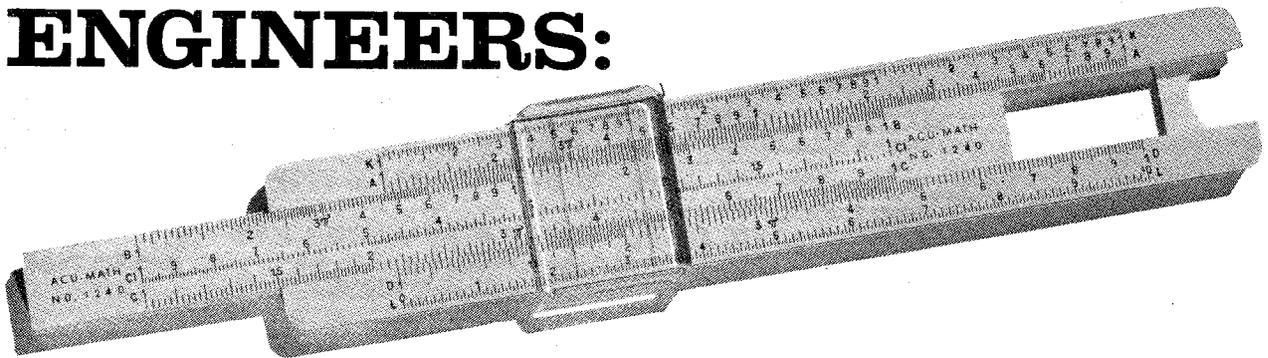
Part Three seems little more than a collection of essays—on people from the Curies to Einstein—which, although occasionally of interest, don't seem to be tied into the book at all.

Part Four, “Looking Forward,” also reads like excerpts from various newspaper stories on the future of atomic energy, rather than the kind of well-organized material one expects to find in a book.

At this point the reviewer broke down and did not read Part Five, “Atomic Primer”—24 pages on the atom according to William L. Laurence.

Robert F. Christy, professor of theoretical physics at Caltech, worked on the atomic energy program at the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory from 1943 through 1946.

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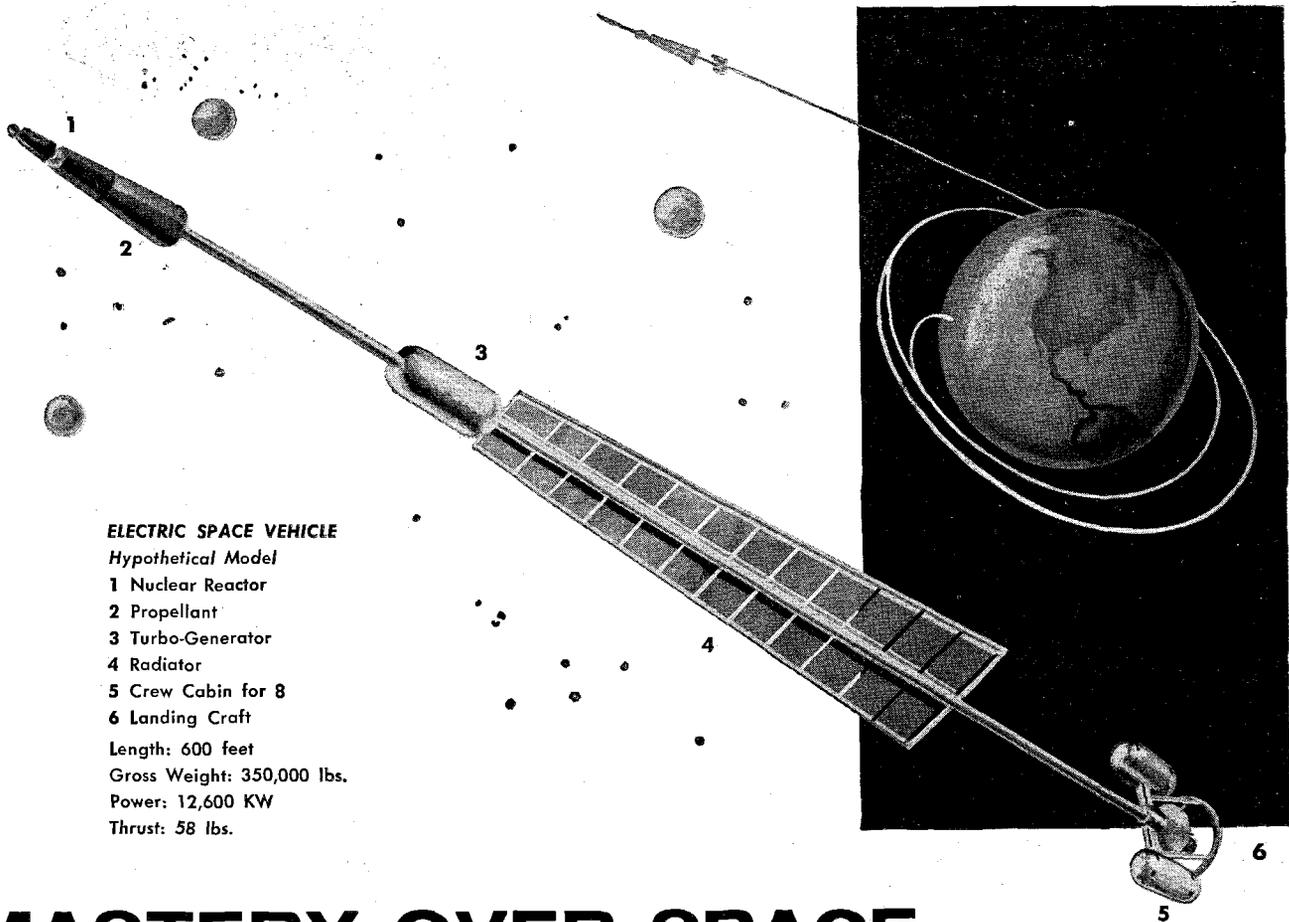
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To accomplish these objectives NASA's broadly conceived programs encompass intensive work in the following areas:

Scientific investigations in space by means of sounding rockets, scientific satellites, lunar probes, deep space probes.

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Meteorological and communications satellite systems.

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NASA

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

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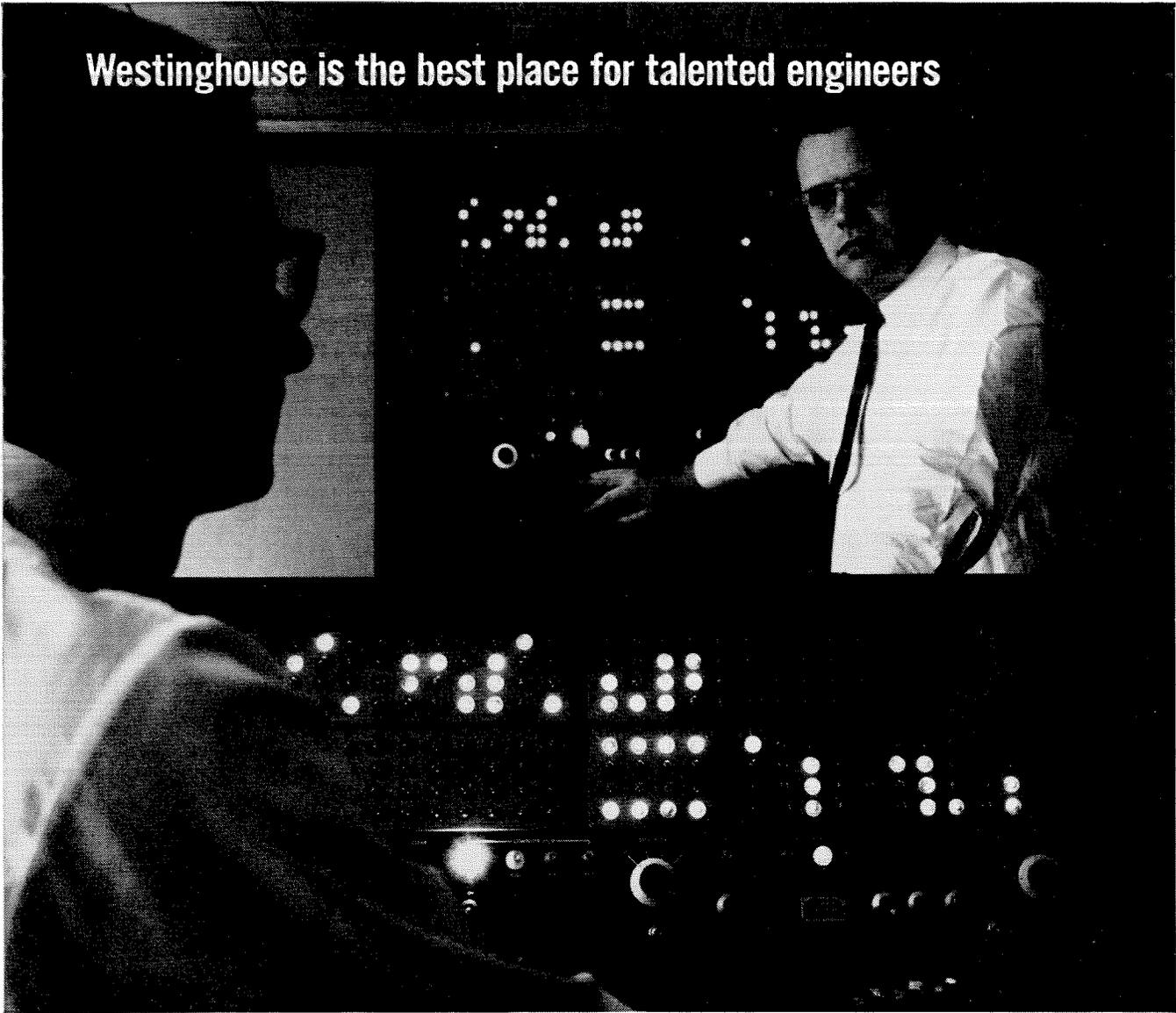
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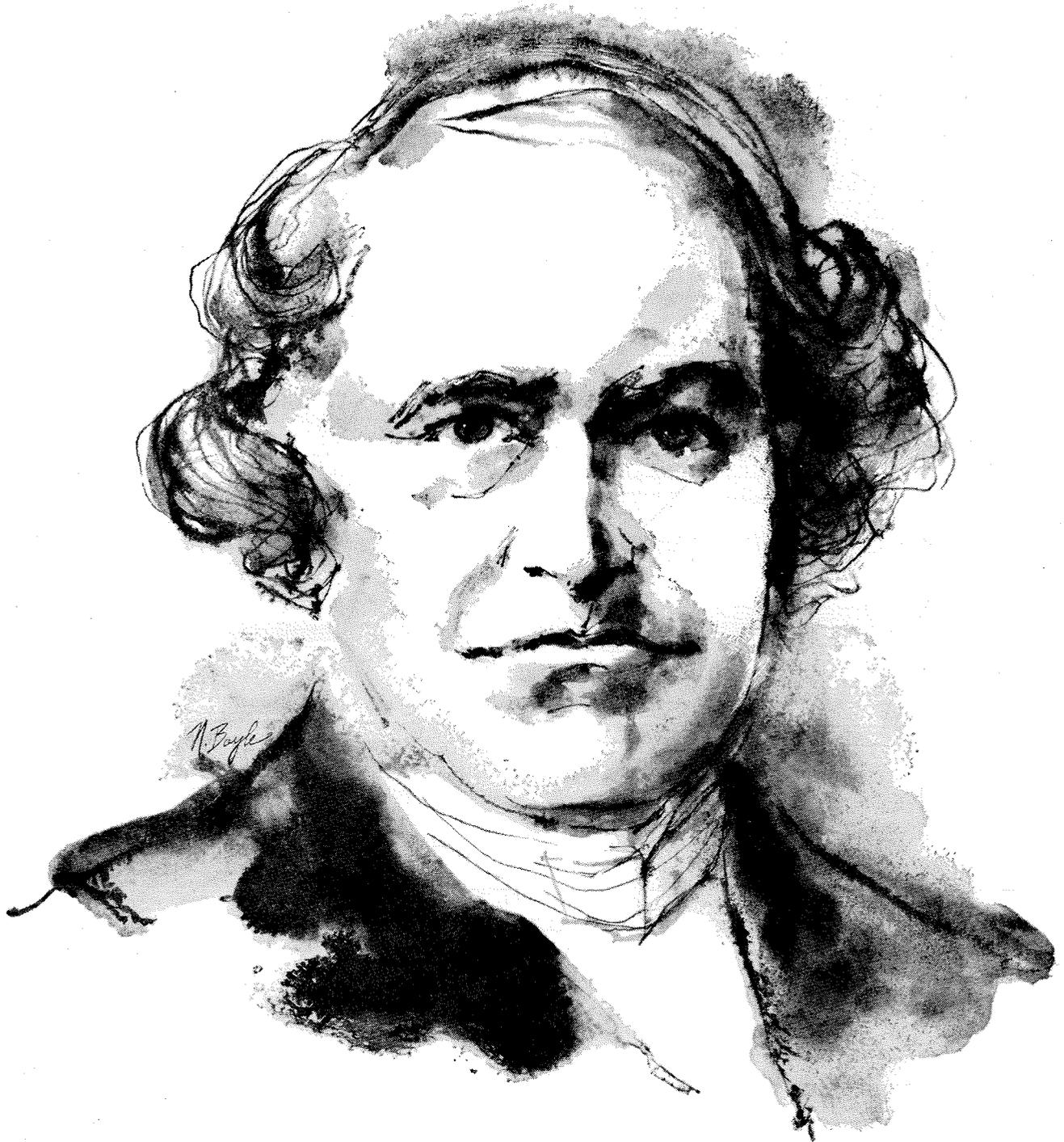
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may in this way please himself, and admire the creations of his own brain, he can never, by this course, hit upon the real scheme of nature. With his ideas unfolded by education, sharpened by controversy, rectified by metaphysics, he may *understand* the natural world, but he cannot *invent* it. At every step, he must try the value of the advances he has made in thought by applying his thoughts to things."

—*Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences*, 1847

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How gibberellin affects Thompson Seedless grapes. The grapes at the left got no gibberellin at all; the center ones were sprayed with 20 parts per million; those at the right with 50 ppm.

Gibberellin — A New Plant Hormone

by James A. Lockhart

One of the knottiest problems of plant physiology has been to explain the peculiar growth of dwarf plants. At one time or another, plant physiologists have attempted to explain it in terms of every known growth factor and metabolic act — and always without success. What seemed to be needed was an entirely new and different plant growth hormone. As it turned out, this hormone had already been found. It was only necessary to recognize it.

Growth of a corn plant may be reduced 80 percent by a defect in only one of the thousands of genes which control its heredity. Among these thousands of genes there are several dozen which must function properly for corn (or other plants) to attain normal size. A malfunction of any one of these genes results in a dwarf plant. The mature, dwarf corn plant may be only a foot high, with almost no stem, short, wide leaves, and an ear three to four inches long with only half a dozen kernels on it. This is certainly not a desirable or useful plant, but for many years plant physiologists have been at a loss to explain the cause of this dwarf growth.

We know that, as a general rule, each gene is responsible for forming one kind of enzyme. Each

enzyme, in turn, is required for one step in the pathway of synthesis of one of the many chemical compounds necessary for normal metabolism and growth. Clearly, then, one or more chemical compounds are required — not for respiration, photosynthesis or organ formation, but simply to promote a normal increase in plant size.

In some species of plants — for example, in many deciduous fruit trees — the seeds require a cold treatment consisting of several weeks of low temperature (40-50°F.) before normal germination will occur. It is possible to force these seeds to germinate without a cold treatment, but when this is done the seedlings grow as dwarfs, similar in many respects to dwarf corn. Roots develop normally, leaves grow, but almost no stem elongation occurs and the plant appears as a rosette. As soon as these dwarf tree seedlings are given a cold treatment, stem growth begins and a normal plant results. This is a “physiological” dwarf — a plant which remains dwarfed until a certain temperature requirement is fulfilled. Here again, though, plant physiologists had no idea what the cold treatment supplied to the plant.

Another example of growth restriction and control

is related to flowering in many long-day and biennial plants. In early spring or fall, when the days are short, long-day plants grow as rosettes. They form many leaves, but they have no stems and do not flower. During May and June, when day length is longest, these plants send up stems or flower stalks which bear flowers and fruits. Biennial plants generally grow in a similar fashion, but they form flowering stalks only after exposure to several weeks of cold weather. In some plants, day length may instead control vegetative stem growth. Many bushes and trees become dormant in the fall because of the shortening day length. They will resume growth only when the day length again becomes long in the spring.

Light may also inhibit stem growth. When seeds, tubers and bulbs germinate in complete darkness, the stem grows extremely rapidly and soon becomes very long and thin. Everyone has seen examples of this, as when potatoes or onions sprout in a closet or cupboard. In these dark places, stems become extremely long and spindly – while if these same plants were grown in sunlight, the stems would be short and stocky. Light is, of course, necessary for photosynthesis, and plants growing in darkness die when they exhaust the reserve food stored in the seed or tuber. In the meantime, however, they grow very rapidly. Some growth factor – probably a hormone – seemed to be involved here, too, but workers were unable then to gain an insight into the nature of this hormone.

Again and again, simple environmental factors exert an astonishing control over the type and extent of plant growth. The question plant physiologists ask is: How does the plant convert an environmental stimulus into a growth response?

Foolish seedling

While plant physiologists throughout the world were puzzling over these problems involving stem growth, a number of plant pathologists and biochemists in Japan were struggling with what appeared to be a completely unrelated problem. This was the “Bakanae” disease of rice. “Bakanae” means foolish seedling, so called because rice seedlings infected with this disease grow much faster and taller than normal plants. The seriousness of the disease lies in the fact that many seedlings die before forming grain, while the rest give very low yields.

It was only after a great deal of difficulty that K. Sawada and his student, E. Kurosawa, working at the Taiwan (Formosa) Agricultural Experiment Station in 1924, were able to demonstrate that the disease was caused by a fungus, *Gibberella fujikuri*. Soon after, in 1926, Kurosawa reported that the disease symptoms could be produced equally well by a culture solution in which the fungus had previously grown. Thus, the active principle causing overgrowth of rice had been extracted from the fungus.

Kurosawa, as well as a group from Hokkaido Uni-

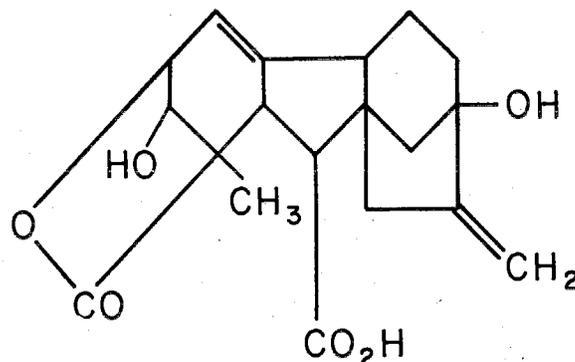
versity, soon demonstrated that the active principle was a small organic molecule. A group of chemists from the University of Tokyo, headed by Professor Yabuta, immediately took up the problem of purifying and identifying the active chemical. This proved to be a long and arduous task. Since much larger quantities of material were needed for purification, the Tokyo group had to work out a quantitative bio-assay, then establish cultural conditions for maximum yields from the fungus, and solve other technical problems.

Isolation of gibberellin

Chief among these problems was the fact that the fungus also produced a potent plant growth inhibitor. In fact, the disease caused by *Gibberella* is sometimes characterized by growth inhibition rather than by overgrowth, a fact which created considerable confusion when Sawada and Kurosawa were trying to identify the organism which caused the disease. By 1934, Yabuta's group had identified the inhibitor and named it fusaric acid (5-n-butylpicolinic acid). They systematically developed a procedure for isolating the growth-promoting substance which is used, with only minor modifications, throughout the world today. In 1938, Yabuta and Sumiki announced the isolation of two crystalline, biologically active materials which they named gibberellins A and B.

Today, we know of five different gibberellins, differing only slightly, chemically and biologically. The structure of gibberellin A₃, the one most studied so far, is illustrated below. In general, the other gibberellins differ from gibberellin A₃ only in having different numbers of double-bonds. Two of them (gibberellins A₁ and A₅) have so far been isolated from higher plants.

Anyone familiar with the principles of organic chemistry will recognize that gibberellin A₃ has eight asymmetric carbon atoms. This means that an ordinary organic synthesis of this compound will yield 256 different compounds with the same basic struc-



Tentative structure proposed for gibberellin A₃ worked out by Professor Sumiki and his group at the University of Tokyo, and also by organic chemists at Imperial Chemical Industries in Great Britain.

ture, only one of which will be the same as the natural compound. No one knows yet how many of these compounds will have biological activity. But judging from previous experience with isomers of this kind, it may be expected that only a few will have the expected activity. Thus, gibberellin will be produced commercially by the fungus for a long time to come. However, synthesis and separation of the isomers might yield compounds with new and interesting activities.

Gibberellin in the West

When the first gibberellins were isolated, the quantities available to Japanese plant physiologists were very small, and tests of the effects of gibberellin on higher plants were limited. Gibberellins were observed to have marked growth-promoting effects on many higher plants, but no real hint of their subsequent importance was found. Due partly to the limited number of scientists in Europe and America who read Japanese, and partly to the wartime interruption of the normal flow of scientific literature, relatively little was known about gibberellin in the West until about 1950.

Investigations by plant pathologists in both the U.S. and Great Britain started at that time. However, physiologists in the West only became interested in gibberellin with the publication of a paper in 1955 by a group from Imperial Chemical Industries in Great Britain, headed by the plant pathologist, Dr. P. W. Brian. This work demonstrated that growth rate of dwarf pea plants was increased 5-6 times by gibberellin treatment, while gibberellin treatment of tall (non-dwarf) peas had relatively little effect. Here, then, published in one of the world's outstanding plant physiology journals (*Physiologia Plantarum*, journal of the Scandinavian Society of Plant Physiology) was a striking indication that this new growth-promoting substance was, in fact, of direct natural significance for higher plants. It appeared to be able to change the growth habit of peas from dwarf to normal.

Immediately, Professor B. O. Phinney, at UCLA, who had been working for several years on the problem of dwarf mutants, began investigations on the physiological significance of gibberellin which were to prove conclusively that gibberellin would completely and quantitatively restore a genetic dwarf to a normal plant. Phinney had inbred a large number of single-gene dwarf mutants of corn until he had genetic lines identical except for the single gene for dwarfness. Now he treated the dwarf plants periodically with gibberellin, and his highest hopes were realized. With proper gibberellin treatment, dwarf plants could not be distinguished from normal ones.

Gibberellin, then, could completely overcome the dwarf character and restore plants to normal growth. Genetically identical normal plants provided a quan-



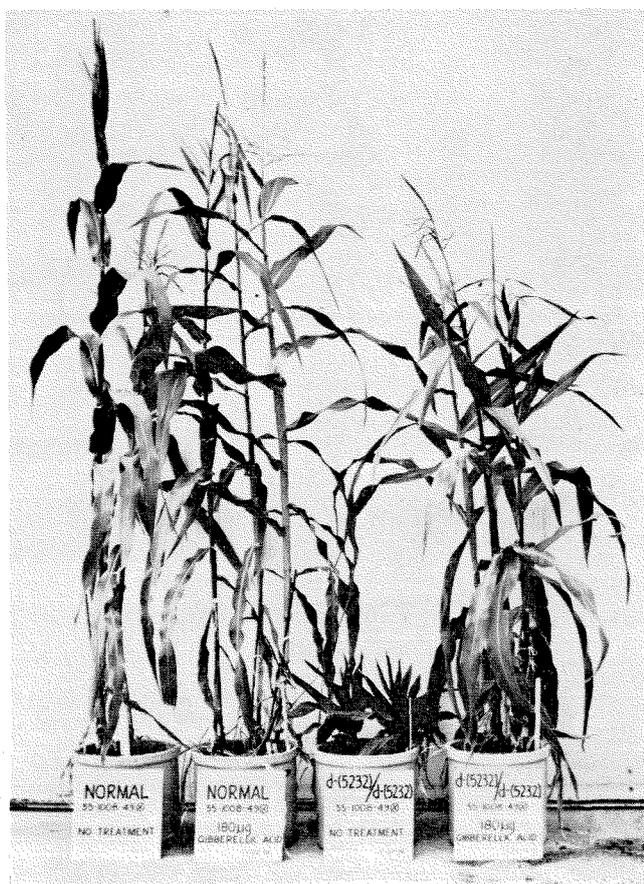
Carrots must be grown in low temperatures before they will flower. The rosette plant at the left has not been exposed to low temperatures; the flowering plant at the right has. The center plant was simply treated with gibberellin, which completely replaces low temperature in the carrot.

titative measure of what the normal should look like. Thus, gibberellin application completely replaced the factor present in normal plants, but lacking in dwarfs, which was responsible for dwarf growth.

Flowering biennials

And now the rush was on. One of the major contributors to recent research in the field has been Anton Lang, who came to Caltech this fall from UCLA, as professor of biology. Professor Lang had long been interested in the problem of flowering in biennial plants; he had, in fact, published his first paper on the subject as early as 1939. Since flowering of biennial and long-day plants is characterized by a rapid concurrent elongation of the stem, Lang decided to find out whether gibberellin would induce flowering of these plants without the usual cold (or long-day) treatment. Again success.

In many species, the presently known gibberellins are fully as effective as the most favorable environment, but further work has shown that gibberellin will not always — or not completely — replace the effects of the long-day or cold requirement. Similarly Phinney found that gibberellin A₃ would correct the



Corn plants showing the different effects of gibberellin on normal plants and dwarf mutants. Gibberellin has little effect on normal plants (left), but the dwarf mutant on the right shows a complete conversion to normal as a result of the gibberellin.

dwarf habit of only 5 of 11 genetic dwarfs of corn.

While Lang and Phinney were doing this work, Dr. Lela Barton, at the Boyce Thompson Institute in New York, was examining the effect of gibberellin on physiological dwarfs — germinated seeds of apple which had not been given a cold treatment. She found that here, too, added gibberellin would completely replace the cold treatment and promote normal stem growth in these plants. It appears, then, that a natural gibberellin hormone must accumulate in those plants which require cold for normal development.

At the same time Caltech investigations were showing that gibberellin affected light inhibition of stem growth. It was easy to show that pea seedlings grown in light and treated with gibberellin would grow just as tall as if they had been grown in complete darkness. Adding gibberellin to dark-grown plants had no effect on growth. These results suggested that light was destroying some naturally-occurring gibberellin in the plant.

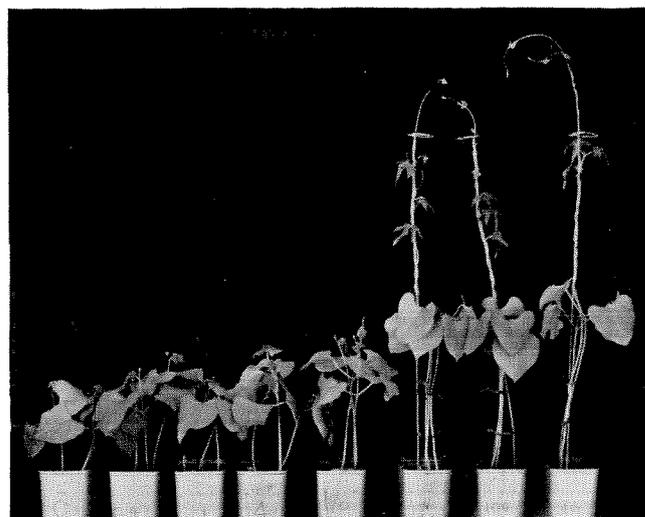
Gibberellin is indeed a natural hormone of higher plants. As soon as plant physiologists knew what to look for, it was relatively easy to find gibberellins in higher plants. This was first reported by Dr. Margaret Radley, working with Brian at Imperial Chemical In-

dustries, and, soon after, Phinney and his students reported the extraction of substances with gibberellin activity from some 23 species of higher plants. Earlier workers had extracted gibberellin from higher plants occasionally, but it was not recognized at the time that these active extracts contained activity different from the known growth hormone — auxin.

Chemically, gibberellin and auxin are quite different, and yet they are both organic acids of relatively small molecular weight with generally similar solubilities. Thus, the crude purifications usually used in biological studies would not separate the two hormones. Some of their biological properties are also similar. Work in Caltech's Division of Biology showed that gibberellin, like auxin, is produced in the stem tip and they both move down the stem to the growing region. Furthermore, gibberellin, like auxin, acts primarily on the cell wall, increasing the plasticity of the cell wall and in this way permitting greater stem elongation. However, it is very easy to distinguish the two known plant growth hormones, auxin and gibberellin, by their various physiological activities:

	Auxin tip	Gibberellin tip
Site of production	tip	tip
Primary activity	cell wall	cell wall
Cure dwarfism	—	+
Reverse light inhibition	—	+
Replace vernalization	—	+
Promote flowering of long-day plants	—	+
Prevent abscission of leaves	+	—
Maintain apical dominance	+	—
High concentrations inhibitory	+	—
Cause curvatures, e.g., in Avena	+	—

In the past, plant physiologists attempted to explain dwarf growth and many other physiological responses in terms of the action of auxin. Correlations were



Bean plants are fast growers, but gibberellin will markedly stimulate growth even in these plants. The one at the left is untreated; the rest have received varying amounts of gibberellin up to 1/300,000 ounces.

often found between auxin and growth responses, but few causal relations could be demonstrated. It is now clear that both gibberellin and auxin must be present for normal stem growth. Auxin, due to the unique transport system by which it moves through the plant, is utilized for tropic responses, i.e., bending of the stem toward light (phototropism) and bending away from — or toward — the force of gravity (geotropism). Gibberellin, on the other hand, appears to be used for control of many of the development processes which take place in plants, as described here.

Here, in the last four years, is one of the most exciting chapters in the history of plant physiology, comparable only to the years immediately following the discovery of the first plant growth hormone — auxin — by Dr. Frits Went in 1928. Thus, a major step has been taken in the understanding of not one, but several, of the major subjects of plant physiology research in a single flurry of discovery. For the first time, we have the beginning of an insight into the general nature of the hormonal control of developmental processes in plants.

Frenzied activity

Since these basic physiological discoveries were reported, literally hundreds of agricultural workers have sprayed, poured, dipped and dusted gibberellin on thousands and thousands of plants. One of the reasons that gibberellin is so popular is that almost any plant will show a marked response to gibberellin treatment. Furthermore, it is nearly impossible to injure most species, no matter how much is applied. Thus, experiments with gibberellin are almost always a "success," and no one knows how many thousands of plants have been measured, weighed, cut up, and each individual part measured and weighed again. It is, of course, always possible that something of interest or practical use will come of this frenzied activity.

Naturally, many other excellent plant physiologists, horticulturists, and other plant investigators throughout the world are contributing greatly to our understanding of the gibberellins. In this, as in most other work which develops completely new insights into wide fields of research, no one person can be singled out as being the discoverer. The efforts of many workers — those mentioned here and many others as well — made possible the understanding that has been achieved in this new field.

What of the practical uses of this great discovery? Mostly, they are yet to come. Some of the largest chemical companies in many countries — especially those with experience in the fermentation processes necessary to grow the gibberellin-producing fungus — have initiated programs to study production and uses of gibberellin. And it was, of course, Imperial Chemical Industries in Great Britain which was responsible for the breakthrough which started this flood of knowledge and understanding. But, in spite of some

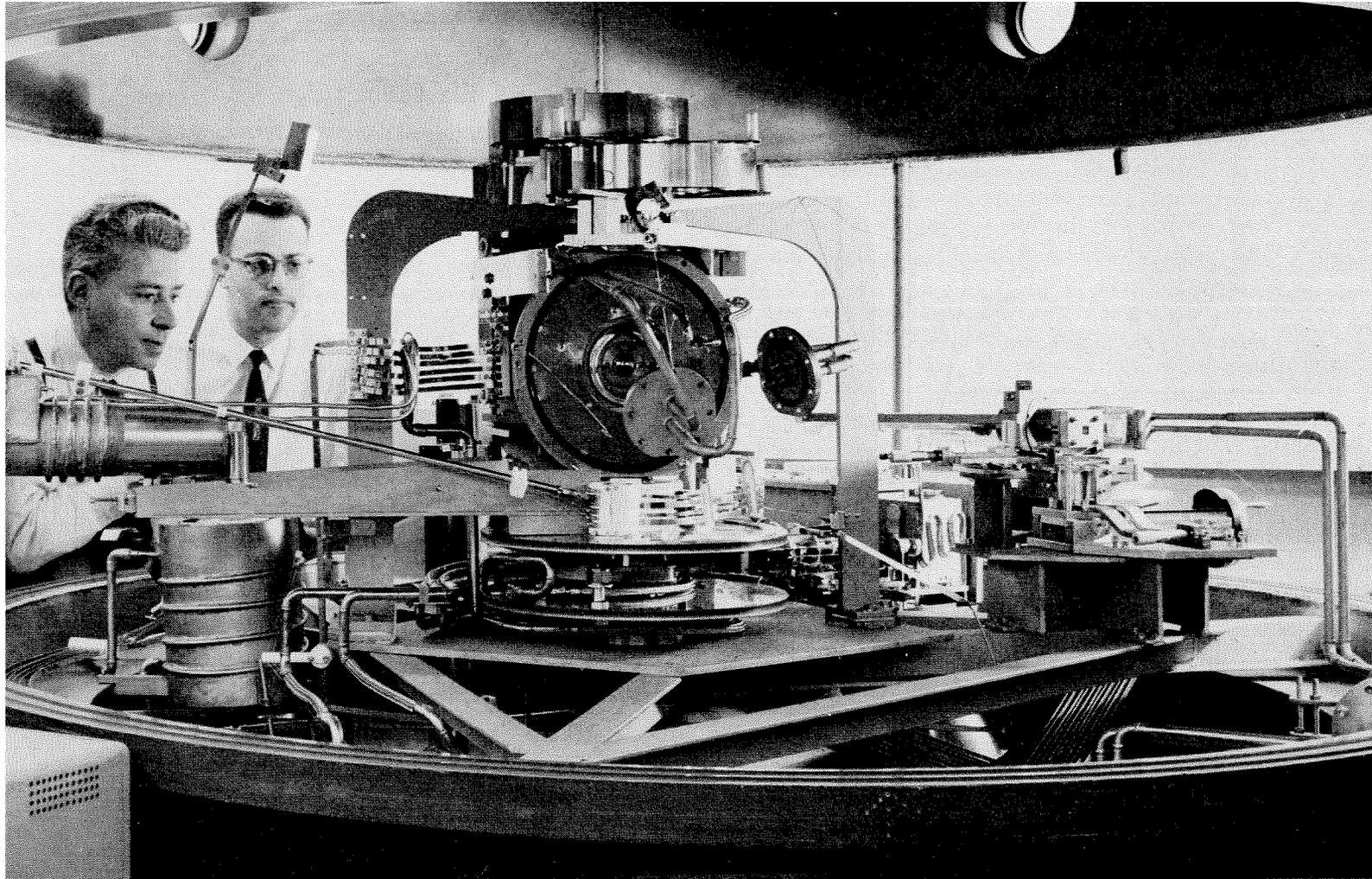
Chronological History of the Discovery of the Gibberellins

- 1924 Kurosawa and Sawada demonstrated that the fungus *Gibberella Fujikuri* was the casual agent of "Bakanae" disease of rice.
- 1926 Kurosawa showed that the active principle causing disease symptoms could be extracted from the fungus.
- 1934 Yabuta and his group identified fusaric acid, a growth inhibitor also produced by fungus.
- 1938 Yabuta and Sumiki crystallized two biologically active materials and named them gibberellin A and B.
- 1950 Work on isolation of gibberellin begun at U.S. Department of Agriculture and Imperial Chemical Industries.
- 1955 Publication of paper by Brian and Hemming on the effects of gibberellin on dwarf peas.
- 1956 Phinney reported complete reversal of dwarf habit in single-gene mutants of corn by gibberellin.
- 1956 Lockhart reported reversal of light inhibition of stem growth by gibberellin.
- 1956 Lang reported induction of flowering in biennial plant without a cold treatment by gibberellin.
- 1956 Barton reported reversal of dwarf growth habit of non-cold-treated seeds by gibberellin.
- 1956 Radley reported extraction of gibberellin-like compounds from pea seedlings.
- 1956 Lona reported induction of vegetative growth in a tree on short-days by gibberellin.

of the most extensive applied research programs in the history of the agricultural chemicals industry, commercial applications of gibberellin to agriculture have so far been limited. One worries whether the failure to find immediate large-scale commercial uses of gibberellin may jeopardize further large-scale research in this field.

One of the most successful applications so far involves spraying grapes, especially the Thompson Seedless variety. Gibberellin has been found to loosen the naturally tight bunches, and this actually results in larger fruit and bigger bunches. The next time you eat Thompson Seedless grapes, see if the individual fruit doesn't look more elongate and less nearly spherical than it did two to three years ago. This is a good indication that gibberellin helped to grow bigger grapes. (Since gibberellin is a natural product found, probably, in all plant products, it certainly cannot injure people at the levels used.)

This use on grapes, however, is of only minor importance compared to what has been visualized by many people for the future. It was 10 or 15 years before the discovery of auxin led to the commercial weed-killers of today, but now the agricultural chemical industry which grew from this discovery amounts to many millions of dollars a year. It may well be that in another 10 years an equally unexpected but revolutionary use for gibberellin will be helping agriculture to new highs of productivity.



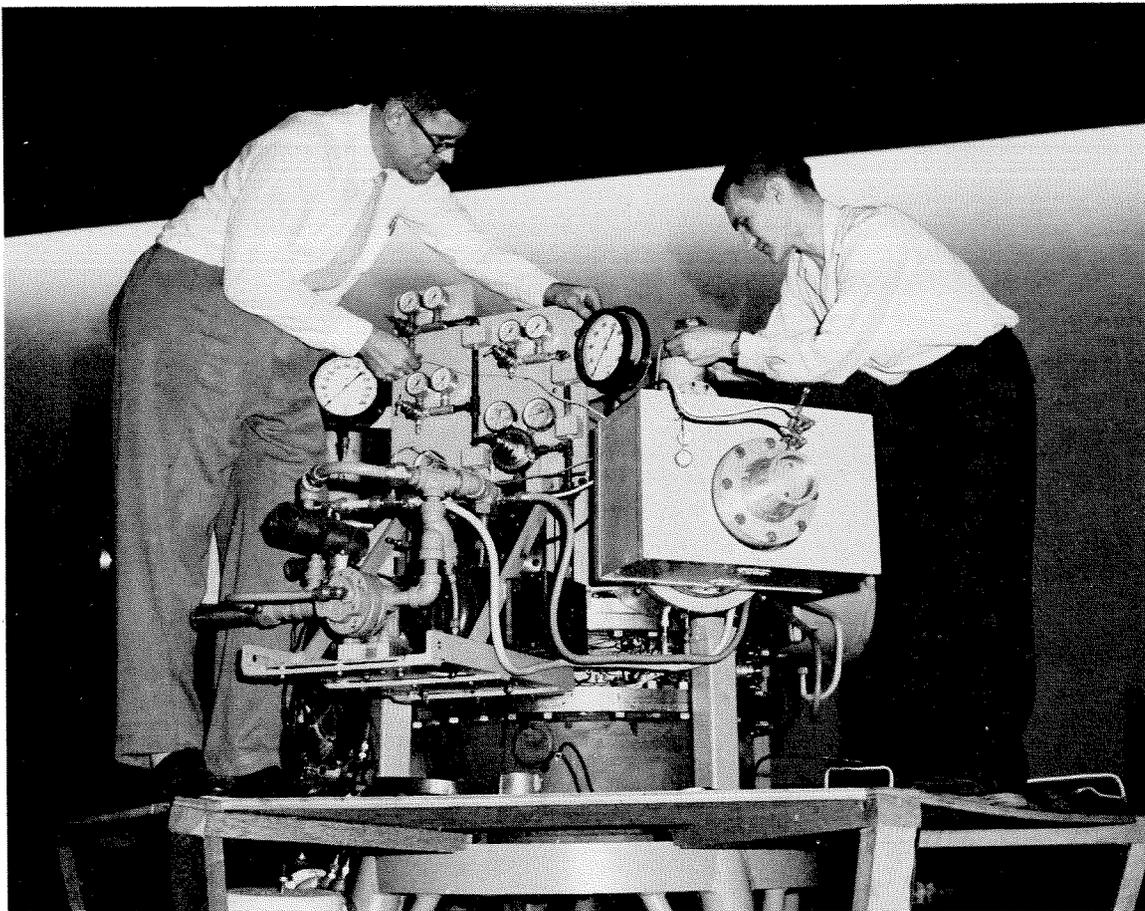
Caltech's new high temperature x-ray spectrometer analyzes the atomic structure of space-age metals. Pol Duwez, professor of mechanical engineering (left), and graduate student Ronald Willens, designed it. CES built it.

Big Business on Campus

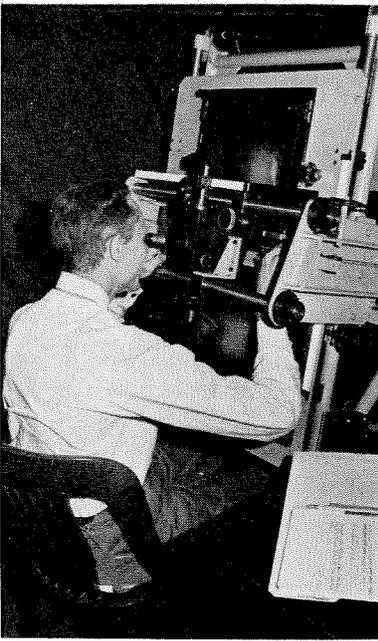


Scientific research calls for a steady flow of original and intricate equipment — most of which must be newly created. In fact, Caltech has had to create a separate unit to keep the Institute's countless research projects supplied with this necessary equipment. This unique organization, Central Engineering Services, was originally formed to design and build Palomar's 200-inch telescope in the early thirties. Today, it has grown into a \$175,000-a-year business. Some of the equipment it makes is so effective that other universities and research institutes ask for duplicates. On these pages, a sampling of some of the original instruments designed and built in Central Engineering Services.

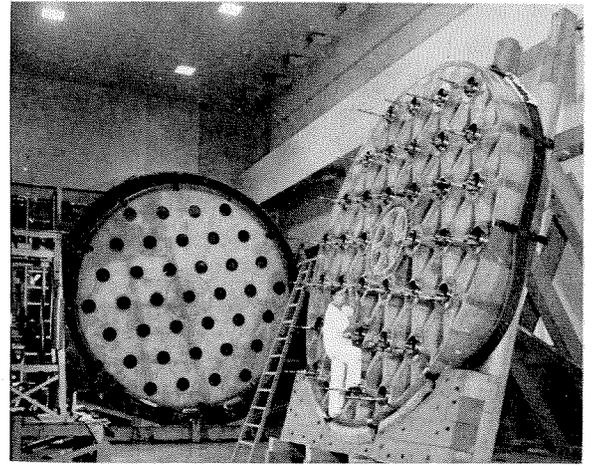
Bruce Rule (center), director of Central Engineering Services, and co-workers gingerly handle a block of fragile crystal. This will eventually be a part of a Cerenkov counter which detects high energy particles.



John Teem, senior research fellow in physics, and research assistant Joe Mullins operate a new bubble chamber which receives x-ray pulses from the Caltech synchrotron and photographs the tracks of pi and k mesons.



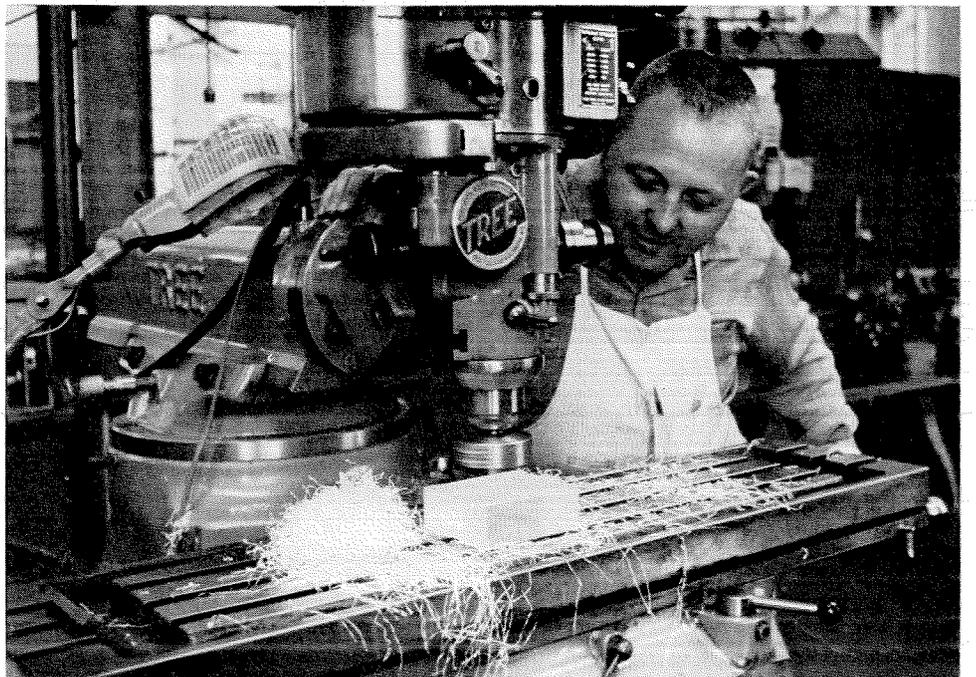
An astronomer uses the blink comparator, a viewing device which allows comparison of an old and a new picture of one astronomical field. This is how supernovae and other astronomical phenomena are found.



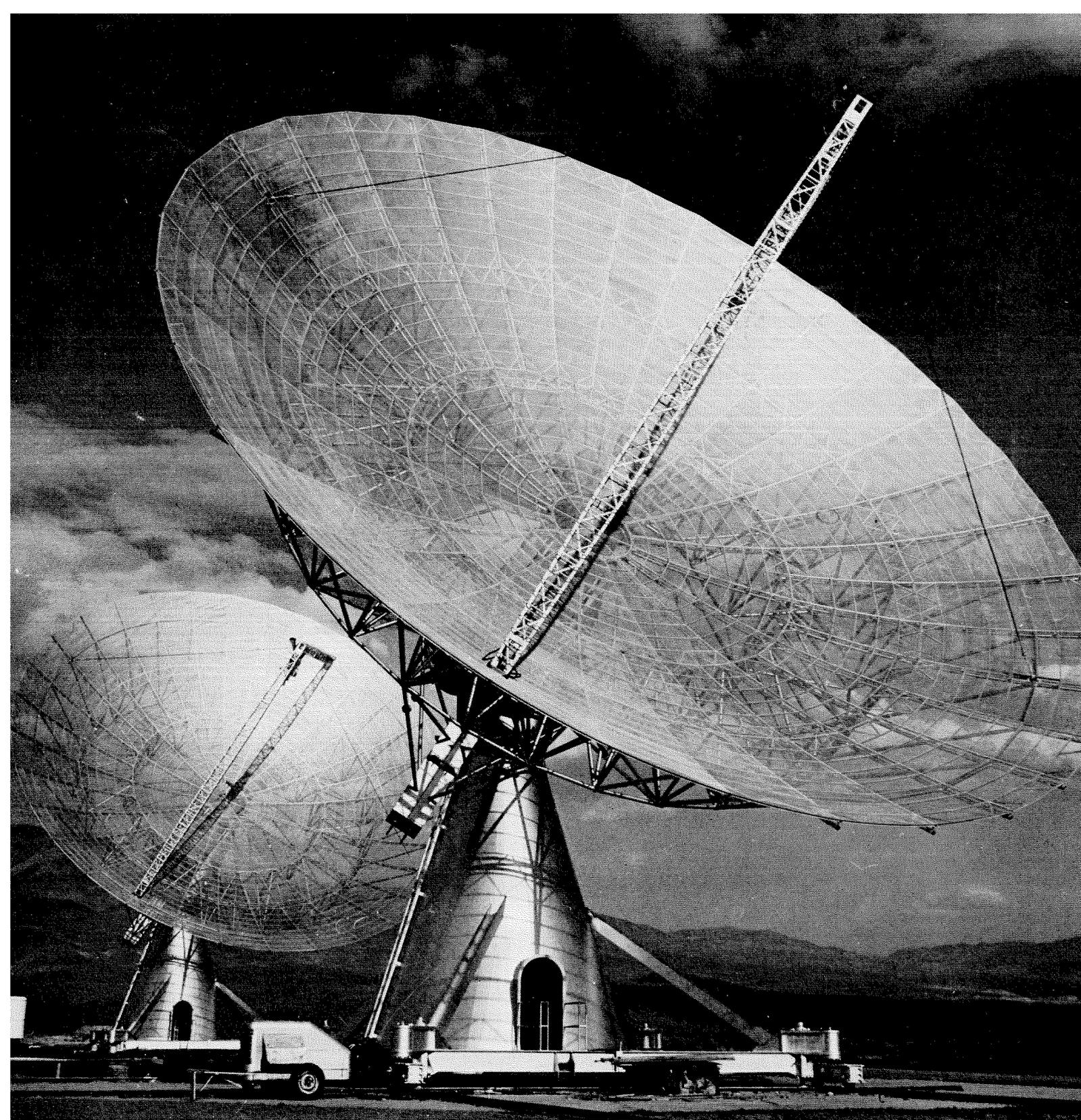
CES's first job — designing and building the 200-inch Palomar telescope.



Fred Birri, superintendent; Frank Tennant, precision machinist; and Robert Harrington, engineer-designer, examine a new CES instrument. This is a dual viscometer, which measures the viscosity of liquids used in basic studies of hydrodynamics.



Thomas Shortridge, precision machinist, shapes a piece of lucite for use as an x-ray beam catcher for the synchrotron.



At Caltech's new radio astronomy installation in Bishop, California, giant reflectors receive radio signals from space. All control apparatus, tracking equipment, timing mechanisms and differential drives for the project were built by Central Engineering Services. Original specifications were set up by John G. Bolton, professor of radio astronomy; and Bruce Rule, chief engineer of the radio astronomy project.



The spiral galaxy, NGC 4725, photographed by the 100-inch telescope at Mt. Wilson. The picture on the left shows the galaxy before the supernova explosion. At right the arrow indicates the supernova.

Search for Supernovae

by Fritz Zwicky

Supernovae are cosmic explosions which, at maximum brightness, radiate away as much energy every day (in the form of light and corpuscular radiation) as the sun does in a hundred million years.

Studies of these phenomena may be of great importance for views on the evolution of stars and stellar systems, the nature of neutron stars, and the origin of cosmic rays. Also, there is the possibility that data on supernovae may be used to calibrate distances to the very periphery of the visible universe.

The original supernova search began at Caltech in 1933 and continued until 1942, when the war—and the work load—forced its abandonment. In 1956 it was decided to renew the search for supernovae through the cooperative effort of several observatories, such as Palomar, Lick, and Steward in this country, and Berne in Switzerland. This international enterprise, of which I am director, is largely financed by funds from the National Science Foundation and from the Swiss National Science Fund.

From this combined effort, a dozen supernovae have been found in the last few years. (Only about 60 have been recorded in history.) Two of the most

important ones were discovered by a collaborator in my group, Dr. M. L. Humason (who retired in June 1957 as a staff member of the Mount Wilson and Palomar Observatories).

Existence of the supernova phenomenon was first clearly proved from observations at the Palomar Observatory in 1937, with the aid of the 18-inch Schmidt telescope. With this instrument, specifically built for the supernova search, Dr. J. J. Johnson (then research fellow in astrophysics) and I, discovered 19 supernovae in the period from September 1936 to January 1942. This investigation showed that, on the average, one supernova flares up in a normal galaxy about once in 360 years.

It was also found, from the analysis of the light curves and of the spectra, that there are several types of supernovae. The two most prominent are designated as types I and II.

Perhaps the most important result to come from this study was the conclusion, drawn first in 1937 (long before the H-bomb experiments) that the supernova phenomenon is caused by a stupendous *nuclear fusion chain reaction*.

Data on supernovae may be used to calibrate distances to the very periphery of the visible universe

Type I supernovae are the brightest known so far. Their spectra, which consist of ill-defined bands, have completely defied interpretation in spite of concerted efforts by the world's best spectroscopists. This failure to understand the origin of even one single feature in the spectrum of the brightest supernovae is one of the reasons the search for supernovae was resumed a few years ago.

In some cases the decline in luminosity (as seen in blue light only) of type I supernovae is approximately exponential for periods of several hundred days, starting from 50 to 100 days after maximum. This means that the photographic magnitude increases linearly with time.

During the past few years, some observers have published data indicating that the photographic brightness of supernovae of type I, regardless of absolute brightness, declines by one magnitude every 52 days. This supposition induced a number of investigators to propose that the light curves of supernovae of type I can be explained by assuming that the decay of some radioactive isotope (Californium 254, for instance) is responsible for the emission of light by the gas clouds expelled by the supernova. This theory has proved to be incorrect because the decay rates of supernovae of type I, found so far, are not all the same; they lie in the range from 28 to 52 days.

From our extended search with the 18-inch Schmidt telescope on Palomar Mountain, between 1936 and 1941, it was found that supernovae of type II are intrinsically fainter than those of type I. In contradistinction to the spectra of those of type I, the spectra of type II supernovae seem to show considerable similarity with the spectra of some of the common novae. In fact, Dr. R. L. Minkowski (staff member of the Mount Wilson and Palomar Observatories) obtained strong evidence, from the widths of the emission lines of hydrogen, that gas clouds are being ejected with velocities between 5000 and 7000 km/sec.

Two new supernovae

The first of the two important new supernovae discovered by Dr. Humason last June appeared next to a spiral arm, and slightly within an absorbing lane, of the giant spiral galaxy, NGC 7331. This object is probably the brightest supernovae of type II ever

found. Its apparent magnitude was +12.5 and its absolute photographic magnitude was estimated as about -17 (or about 600 millions times brighter than the sun).

Fortunately, Dr. J. L. Greenstein (Caltech professor of astrophysics and staff member of the Mount Wilson and Palomar Observatories) and Dr. Minkowski were at hand to repeatedly photograph the spectrum of this explosion. As a result of their efforts, it was clearly established that the spectrum is actually similar to that of some common novae—as Minkowski's spectra had indicated 20 years ago. The gas clouds, which are ejected at a velocity of about 6000 km/sec instead of only 1000 km/sec—as in common novae—seem to be of unexpectedly large mass.

Contrary evidence

Also, not only were the emission lines of the Balmer series of hydrogen photographed, but emission lines of other elements such as helium and highly ionized carbon could be identified as well. There is no indication, however, that heavier elements were ejected in any great abundance, which is clearly contrary to the idea advocated by Professor Fred Hoyle (now visiting professor of astronomy at Caltech, from Cambridge University) and others, that supernovae populate interstellar space with the heavier elements.

The second bright supernova discovered by Dr. Humason made its appearance in an open barred spiral galaxy which may be a member of the large Virgo cluster of galaxies. This supernova was of type I and, spectacularly enough, at maximum it was several times as bright as the entire galaxy of stars in which it occurred. Its apparent photographic magnitude at maximum was about +13.5.

The two newly discovered supernovae have temporarily disappeared from sight. Early in 1960, when the respective constellations come into reach of our telescopes again, we hope to be able to photograph them at later stages of their development. Then we may be able to determine the physical characteristics of the tail ends of their light curves by photographing them in several colors. This should enable us to establish the necessary data for the use of supernovae as distance indicators to the most remote parts of the universe which can be reached with present telescopic equipment.

Earthquakes to Order

Because nature only comes up with the genuine article at rare intervals, Caltech engineers have now designed a machine that will manufacture earthquakes on demand. When it is placed in a building, this instrument can shake and crack the structure with all the violence of a natural quake. And by cracking some real buildings under controlled conditions, the Caltech engineers hope to produce information that will lead to practical, economical designs for buildings, dams and bridges that can withstand earthquakes without damage.

Because of the wide demand for this information in countries where earthquakes are prevalent, scientists from Japan, India, Argentina and Chile are cooperating on this research in the Caltech earthquake engineering laboratories. The work is under the direction of George W. Housner, professor of civil engineering and applied mechanics; and Donald E. Hudson, professor of mechanical engineering. The project is sponsored by the Earthquake Engineering Research Institute, a nationwide non-profit agency composed of engineers and scientists and headed by Dr. Housner, under a contract with the California State Department of Architecture.

The CSDA's chief concern is with public school buildings. Many school buildings in California do not conform to earthquake codes, though they are still in use because school building programs haven't caught up with the population growth.

The shake-making machine is small compared with the formidable quake it can produce. It is compact enough to carry through doorways—with help. It weighs about 500 pounds, including its 1½-horsepower motor. The shaking is produced by a pair of 20-inch swing boxes that counter-rotate unbalanced amounts of lead weights horizontally. Up to 400 pounds of the weights can be packed into each box. The boxes swing between heavy triangular steel plates, 46 inches long by 26 inches on the shorter two sides. The 15-inch-high assembly is bolted to the floor.

Varying the quakes

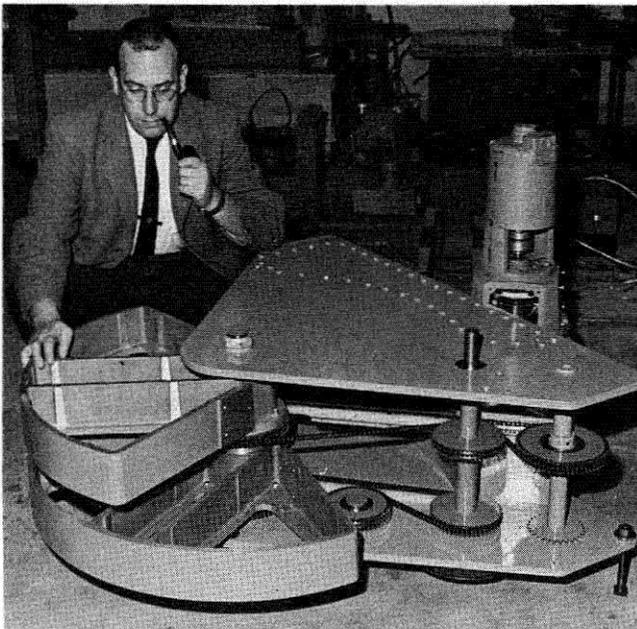
The ability to vary the weights in the boxes and to regulate the speed of the rotations between four and five hundred revolutions per minute makes it possible to produce quakes of varying magnitudes. The direction of the shaking is also controlled. The machines can be used singly or in teams on each floor of a building to produce motions in various phase relations.

Present plans call for constructing four of the machines, which were designed by Dino Morelli, associate professor of mechanical engineering. Thomas K. Caughey, associate professor of applied mechanics, devised the electrical design.

Drs. Hudson and Housner are now looking for a building in which to give the device a shakedown test. The ideal situation for testing the machine and for producing earthquake engineering data would be the erection of a test building about 20 feet square and 40 to 50 feet high. Such a structure would require only a steel framework and floor slabs.

Additional work is planned on other buildings, such as commercial structures or warehouses scheduled to be torn down on freeway clearance projects.

With data produced by the vibrator, and by some 100 small seismographs that are being installed in Los Angeles and San Francisco, Drs. Hudson and Housner hope to develop quake-resistant designs for structures, and to help produce sound building codes in areas subject to earthquakes.



Thomas K. Caughey, associate professor of applied mechanics, and the new earthquake-making machine.

Caltech on the Air

Caltech's 1959-60 series of radio programs, "Atomic Age Answers," can now be heard on Wednesdays from 7:05 to 7:30 p.m. on KFI, Los Angeles. Programs coming up include:

November 18—

"The San Andreas Fault and What a Geologist Does."
Clarence Allen, associate professor of geology.

November 25—

"Techniques Involved in Modern Geology. Methods of Determining the Age of Rocks."
Charles McKimney, senior research fellow in geology.

December 2—

"Neuron Pathways of the Brain. Brain Mechanisms."
Roger Sperry, professor of biology.

December 9—

"The New ONR Tandem Electrostatic Accelerator at Caltech."
Ward Whaling, associate professor of physics.

December 16—

"An Astronomer at Work."
Halton C. Arp, staff member of Mt. Wilson and Palomar Observatories.

December 23—

"Genetics"
George Beadle, chairman of the Division of Biological Sciences.

December 30—

"The Many Facets of Chemical Engineering."
George Neal Richter, assistant professor of chemical engineering.

January 6—

"Disappearing Boundaries Between the Basic Sciences."
Norman Davidson, professor of chemistry.

Ford Foundation Grant

Caltech has received a grant of \$3,200,000 from the Ford Foundation for the advancement of engineering education. The grant was part of \$19,050,000 which will go to 10 educational institutions in the Foundation's new program in support of science and engineering.

The grants have two objectives: to help promote excellence on engineering faculties, both by additional training of present faculties and by recruiting and development of increased numbers of well trained engineering teachers; and to support promising plans for the development of imaginative educational programs. The Caltech grant is to be used over a period of 10 to 15 years.

Of the total amount, \$800,000, together with the 10-to-15-year income from it, will be used for salaries for four new senior professorships in engineering.

Approximately \$900,000, plus income, will be used for salaries or salary supplements for a minimum of seven additional assistant and associate professorships.

Approximately \$800,000, plus income, will provide salaries for senior positions for four or five key professors now on the engineering faculty.

Approximately \$500,000, plus income, will be used

The Month at Caltech

to provide or construct equipment needed for faculty or graduate research in engineering.

An additional \$100,000 is earmarked for use over a period of one to three years, for fellowships and loans to graduate students: \$75,000 is allocated to provide travel and study opportunities for faculty members at the Institute; and \$25,000 will cover costs of faculty members from sister institutions who come to Caltech to study.

Honors and Awards

Norman H. Brooks, associate professor of civil engineering, has won two 1959 awards of the American Society of Civil Engineers for his paper on "Mechanics of Streams with Movable Beds of Fine Sand," the J. C. Stevens Award and the Collingwood Prize for Junior Members, each consisting of a cash award and a certificate.

President DuBridg e received the Arthur R. Berman Human Relations Award on October 19 at a ceremony in the Pasadena Jewish Temple and Center. The award is presented annually by the Pasadena Lodge of B'nai B'rith to a member of the community who, in public or private life, has made a significant contribution to the betterment of human relations in the community or in the nation.

Renato Dulbecco, professor of biology, and Dr. Marguerite Vogt, senior research fellow in biology, have received the \$1,000 Kimble Methodology Research Award for their technique that speeds up both research and control of virus diseases. The award is sponsored by the Kimble Glass Company, an Owens-Illinois subsidiary. The Dulbecco-Vogt technique uses animal tissue, instead of the entire animal, in virus research.

Wesley L. Hershey, executive secretary of the Caltech YMCA, has been elected national president of the Student YMCA Secretaries Association. During his three-year term, he will head a professional staff of more than 100,000 members.

Lester Lees, professor of aeronautics, will receive a Fellow Membership in the American Rocket Society at their 14th annual meeting in Washington, D.C., November 16-20. The award is given in recognition of his outstanding contributions to aeronautics and space technology.

Milton Plesset, professor of applied mechanics; and Frank Press, director of the Caltech Seismological Laboratory, have been appointed by Governor Edmund G. Brown to the scientific advisory committee of California's new office of Atomic Energy Development and Radiation Protection.

Bruce H. Sage, professor of chemical engineering, will receive the 1959 William H. Walker Award of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers at the 52nd annual meeting of the Institute in San Francisco, December 6-9. The award has been made each year since 1936 to some of the nation's outstanding chemical engineers for authorship of important papers.

Hallett D. Smith, chairman of the Humanities Division, has been appointed a Phi Beta Kappa Visiting Scholar for the 1959-60 academic year. The appointment involves appearances for lectures and informal talks at eight colleges and universities that have chapters of the national scholarship fraternity.

Undergraduate Chemical Engineering

Caltech is offering an undergraduate program in chemical engineering for the first time this year. In the past, undergraduates interested in this field majored in applied chemistry; chemical engineering courses were available only at the graduate level.

This change has been made possible by several curriculum changes, including the introduction of rigorous quantitative analysis in the freshman year. Both chemistry and chemical engineering students now complete their basic organic chemistry by the end of the junior year, making it possible for them to include several chemical engineering courses in the junior and senior years. The new program is also facilitated by an increase in the professional staff and an expansion of laboratory facilities.

Josef J. Johnson

Josef J. Johnson, research associate in astrophysics at Caltech from 1935 to 1952, died of cerebral thrombosis at his home in Pasadena on September 30. He had been retired from the Institute since 1952 because of ill health. Dr. Johnson was a graduate of Caltech (BS '30, PhD '35) and received an MS from Ohio Wesleyan. His particular interests in astrophysics were the observation of solar eclipses, theories of the solar corona, and studies of spiral nebulae.

Paul Perigord

Paul Perigord, who was professor of European history at Caltech from 1919 to 1924, died on November 4 at his home in Palisades, N. Y. Dr. Perigord was a graduate of the University of Toulouse and received his PhD from the University of Minnesota. In 1924 he left Caltech to become professor of French Civilization at UCLA.

Space Science Research Conference

Caltech and JPL exchange ideas in a new field of research

by Henry L. Richter, Jr.

As a sign of the times, a new weekly seminar has been added to the list of regular academic activities. The establishment of the Space Science Research Conference is a direct result of the interest on the part of both faculty and students in this new and expensive research activity. It is also an indication of the ever-closer association between the Jet Propulsion Laboratory and the Institute. As far as we know, this is the first organized seminar of its type at any American academic institution.

Until the influence of the IGY programs, and with the exception of some upper atmosphere rocket research work, the bulk of American rocketry has been shielded from the public view by military secrecy. Even the contacts between the Caltech campus and JPL have been restricted in recent years by the military nature of much of the work at the Lab. But since JPL's participation in the launching and instrumenting of the Explorer satellites — and particularly since JPL was transferred to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration — the work at the Lab has been approaching that of scientific and supporting research.

It seems logical that, along with the Laboratory's proven ability as a maker of rocket and satellite vehicles, many of the fundamental experiments in space research should be carried out by JPL personnel working in conjunction with scientists and engineers on the Caltech campus. A space science division has recently been formed at JPL, to work with interested persons on campus and elsewhere in the carrying out of space, planetary and lunar exploration.

It seemed that one method of strengthening the contact between those at JPL and the campus would be the establishment of a regular weekly research conference in which both groups could participate and exchange ideas. A committee was appointed to plan and oversee the Space Science Research Conference, consisting of Albert R. Hibbs (Chairman) and Henry L. Richter, Jr., from JPL; and R. B. Leighton and Harrison S. Brown, representing the campus.

A series of lectures has been scheduled for the

first ten meetings; these are aimed toward two goals. One is the dissemination and discussion of the results obtained from scientific experiments carried aboard spacecraft. The second is to expose people who have been sheltered from the limitations and constraints imposed on spaceborne instruments to the factors that must be considered when planning, designing or constructing instruments for space research; or when interpreting scientific data received from instruments carried in such vehicles. Every effort is going to be made to avoid describing our glorious plans for the future.

The first seminar consisted of a discussion of the purposes of the Space Science Research Conference, and a summary of the scientific spacecraft launched to date, along with the instruments known to be aboard each. Subsequent and future seminars for the first quarter include:

October 13	Rolf Dyce Stanford University	Radiation Around the Earth
October 20	Eberhardt Rechtin JPL	Space Communications
October 27	Harrison S. Brown Caltech	Meteorites and Their Properties (I)
November 3	Harrison S. Brown	Meteorites and Their Properties (II)
November 10	L. G. Jacchia Smithsonian Astro- physical Observatory	Solar Radiation and the Atmospheric Drag of Artificial Satellites
November 17	H. C. Urey University of Califor- nia, La Jolla	Problems of Lunar Structure
November 18	H. C. Urey	Some Chemical and Physical Properties of the Meteorites
November 19	H. C. Urey	Some Observations on the Origin of the Solar System
November 24	G. Kuiper Yerkes Observatory	Moon
December 1	Open	Satellite Geodesy
December 8	R. Richardson Griffith Observatory	Mars

THE STUDENT HOUSES

— The last chance to observe the old order?

The opinions expressed in this article are those of the author; they are not an expression of editorial opinion by Engineering and Science. All complaints and comments should be addressed to the author c/o E & S — Ed.

The atmosphere that has confined rivalry between the Houses in recent years to organized competitions, semi-subtle political machinations, and private conversations has also resulted in a lack of open criticism. Although everyone is eager to point up the separate identity of each House, few are willing to proceed to concrete descriptions. With three new Houses in the works, this may be the last chance to observe the old order.

Life at Caltech centers about the four Student Houses. (The official "four Student Houses and Throop Club" is a diplomatic fiction that extends little beyond the structures of interhouse government.) Sharing some of the characteristics of fraternities, dormitories, and eating clubs, the Houses share little else. Meals are served from a central kitchen, but each House has its own physical appearance, symbols, traditions, behaviors and attitudes.

Though the Houses were established at Caltech in the early thirties, it was not until after World War II, and a period of general reorganization, that each House became interested in some particular element of its pre-war tradition and proceeded to develop this element into a full-fledged basic principle. Social evolution has carried things to the point where now the character of each House — from campaign issues to off-campus behavior — is influenced by a single fundamental concept.

Blacker

The least restrictive of House fundamentals is Blacker's "individualism." Its main purpose is to rule against any action even remotely akin to social pressure. In this way, the individual is assured of expression, and the advantages thereof may be enjoyed by all. Unfortunately, the desire to be different often finds expression before one's individuality has

developed. As a result, Blacker is uniformly non-conformist, exerting a militant social pressure to stamp out all other social pressures. Instead of producing a greater concentration of creative persons, this environment is inclined to inhibit their appearance and growth. Thus, when a worthwhile person does turn up in Blacker, he must be a truly capable individual to have pushed his way through the confused clutter of common Blacker men.

To the other Houses, Blacker represents a homogeneous group of Nebbish-like creatures, all looking somewhat alike (usually barefoot and unshaven) and seldom doing anything of note. By design, Blacker is not a House. It is just a group of guys who happen to live together.

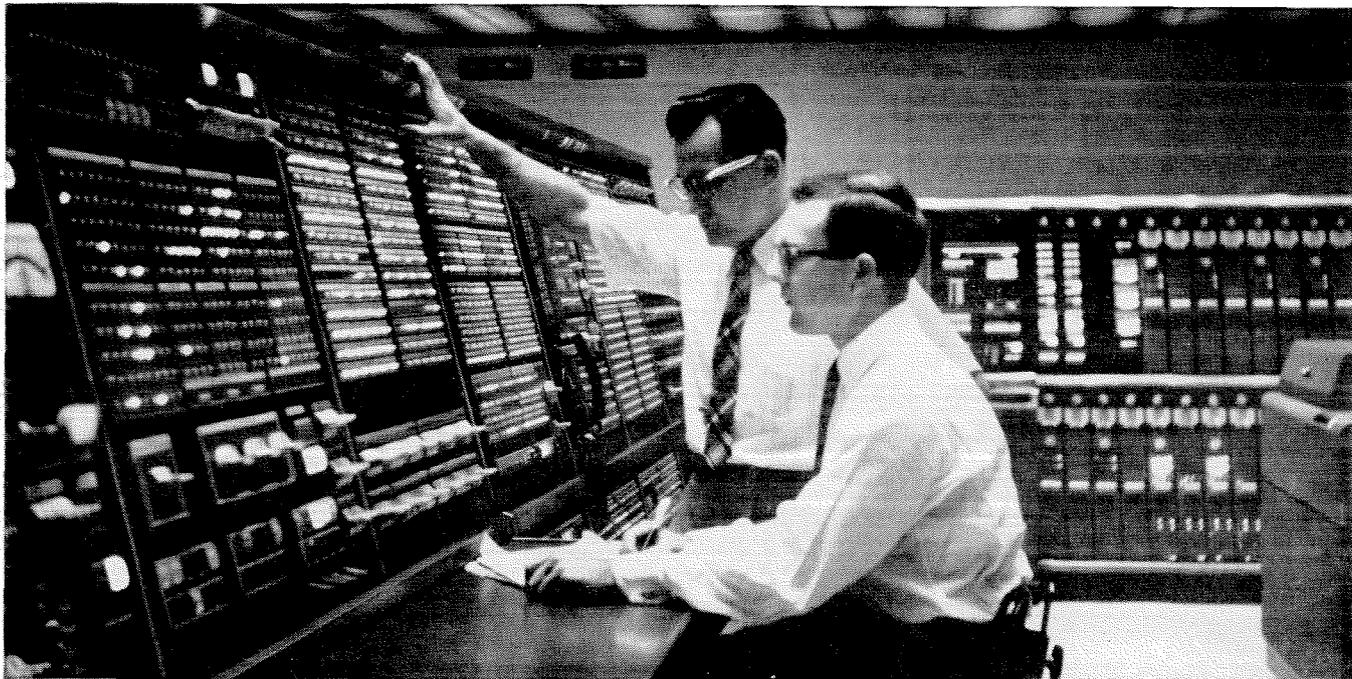
Reform movements have never made significant gains in Blacker. Its leaders have always found enough "House spirit" to hold things together in spite of the conflict with basic doctrine. But many are the times when a little more unity would have been enough to put Blacker on top. And last year's revolt and consequent banishment of Hell Alley may have shaken foundations sufficiently to cause an overall reappraisal. The other Houses will concede that Blacker has the greatest amount of untapped potential. So, if an internal policy change is in the offing, this may really be the year to "look out for Blacker."

Ricketts

For as long as any of them have been at Tech, members of the other Houses have been predicting the decline of Ricketts. As soon as the first trophy leaves, spectators begin to gather to witness the fall. But the mild skid is usually followed by an overwhelming comeback that sends the crowds reeling home to cry in their beer and ask, "How do they do it?"

Two interconnected ideals enable Ricketts to attract bright and shiny young frosh to the Land of Millikan's Pot. The first is the basic idea of the "Ricketts Rowdy." The second is the guarded tra-

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W.E. DEFENSE PROJECTS ENGINEERS are often faced with challenging assignments such as systems testing for the SAGE continental air defense network.

ENGINEERS explore exciting frontiers at Western Electric

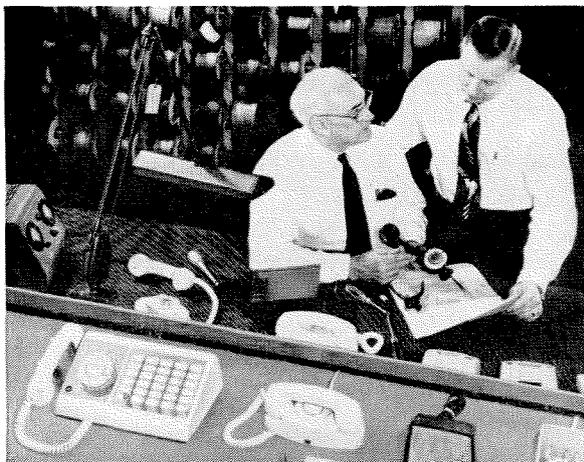
If guided missiles, electronic switching systems and telephones of the future sound like exciting fields to you, a career at Western Electric may be just what you're after.

Western Electric handles *both* telephone work and defense assignments . . . and engineers are right in the thick of it. Defense projects include the Nike and Terrier guided missile systems . . . advanced air, sea and land radar . . . the SAGE continental air defense system . . . DEW Line and White Alice in the Arctic. These and other defense jobs offer wide-ranging opportunities for all kinds of engineers.

In our main job as manufacturing and supply unit of the Bell System, Western Electric engineers discover an even wider range of opportunity. Here they flourish in such new and growing fields as electronic switching, microwave radio relay, miniaturization. They engineer the installation of telephone central offices, plan the distribution of equipment and supplies . . . and enjoy, with their defense teammates, the rewards that spring from an engineering career with Western Electric.

Western Electric technical fields include mechanical, electrical, chemical, civil and industrial engineering, plus the physical sciences. For more detailed information pick up a copy of "Consider a Career at Western Electric" from your Placement Officer. Or write College Relations, Room 200D,

Western Electric Company, 195 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y. And sign up for a Western Electric interview when the Bell System Interviewing Team visits your campus.



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engineers

and what they do

**The field has never been broader
The challenge has never been greater**

Engineers at Pratt & Whitney Aircraft today are concerned with the development of all forms of flight propulsion systems—air breathing, rocket, nuclear and other advanced types for propulsion in space. Many of these systems are so entirely new in concept that their design and development, and allied research programs, require technical personnel not previously associated with the development of aircraft engines. Where the company was once primarily interested in graduates with degrees in mechanical and aeronautical engineering, it now also requires men with degrees in electrical, chemical, and nuclear engineering, and in physics, chemistry, and metallurgy.

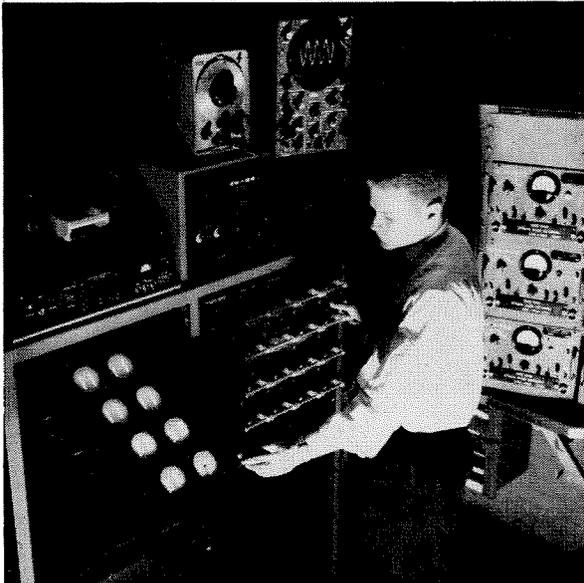
Included in a wide range of engineering activities open to technically trained graduates at all levels are these four basic fields:

ANALYTICAL ENGINEERING Men engaged in this activity are concerned with fundamental investigations in the fields of science or engineering related to the conception of new products. They carry out detailed analyses of advanced flight and space systems and interpret results in terms of practical design applications. They provide basic information which is essential in determining the types of systems that have development potential.

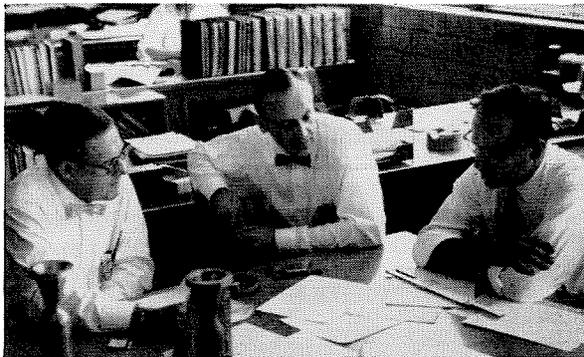
DESIGN ENGINEERING The prime requisite here is an active interest in the application of aerodynamics, thermodynamics, stress analysis, and principles of machine design to the creation of new flight propulsion systems. Men engaged in this activity at P&WA establish the specific performance and structural requirements of the new product and design it as a complete working mechanism.

EXPERIMENTAL ENGINEERING Here men supervise and coordinate fabrication, assembly and laboratory testing of experimental apparatus, system components, and development engines. They devise test rigs and laboratory setups, specify instrumentation and direct execution of the actual test programs. Responsibility in this phase of the development program also includes analysis of test data, reporting of results and recommendations for future effort.

MATERIALS ENGINEERING Men active in this field at P&WA investigate metals, alloys and other materials under various environmental conditions to determine their usefulness as applied to advanced flight propulsion systems. They devise material testing methods and design special test equipment. They are also responsible for the determination of new fabrication techniques and causes of failures or manufacturing difficulties.



Automatic systems developed by instrumentation engineers allow rapid simultaneous recording of data from many information points.



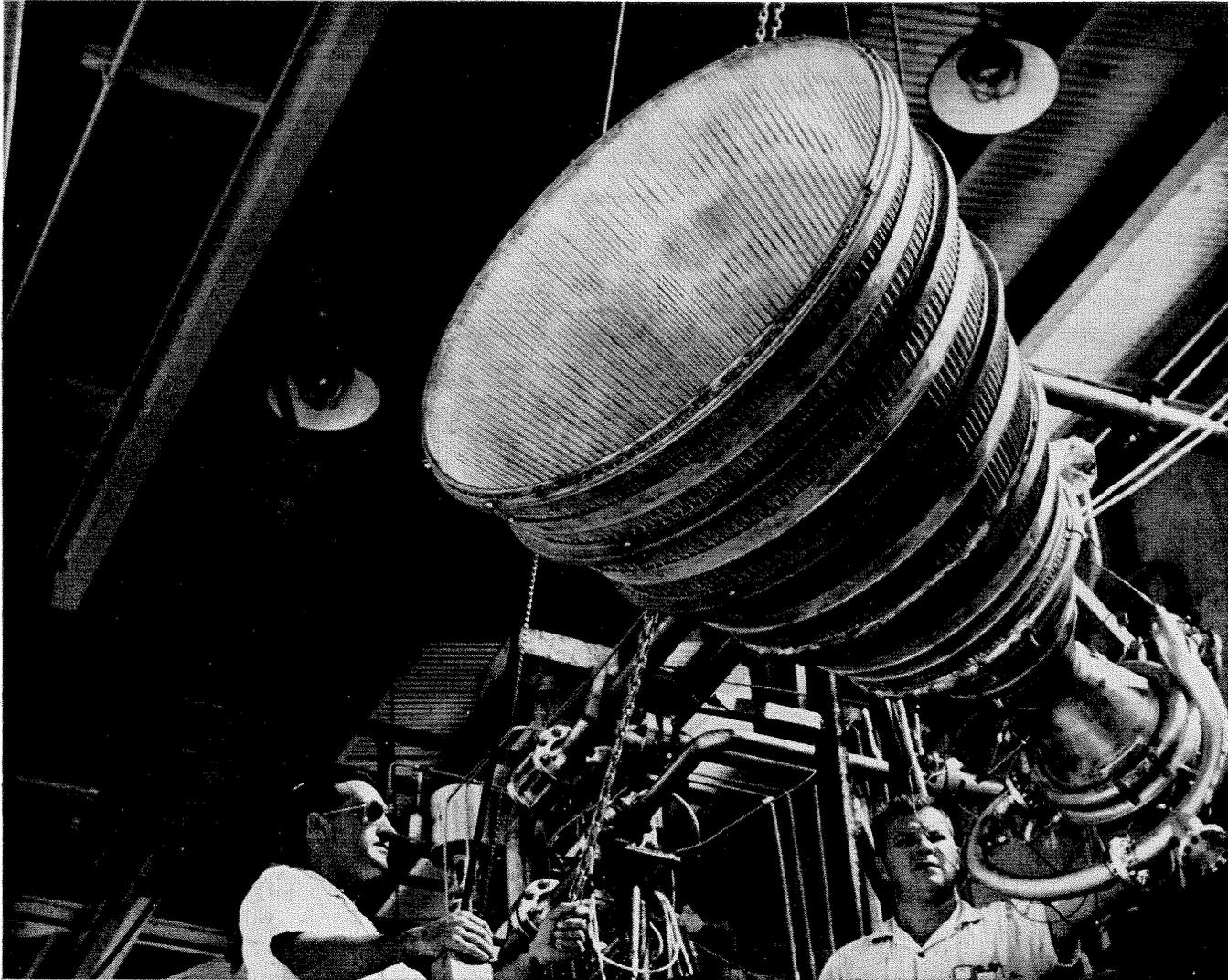
Frequent informal discussions among analytical engineers assure continuous exchange of ideas on related research projects.



Under the close supervision of an engineer, final adjustments are made on a rig for testing an advanced liquid metal system.



at Pratt & Whitney Aircraft...



Exhaustive testing of full-scale rocket engine thrust chambers is carried on at the Florida Research and Development Center.

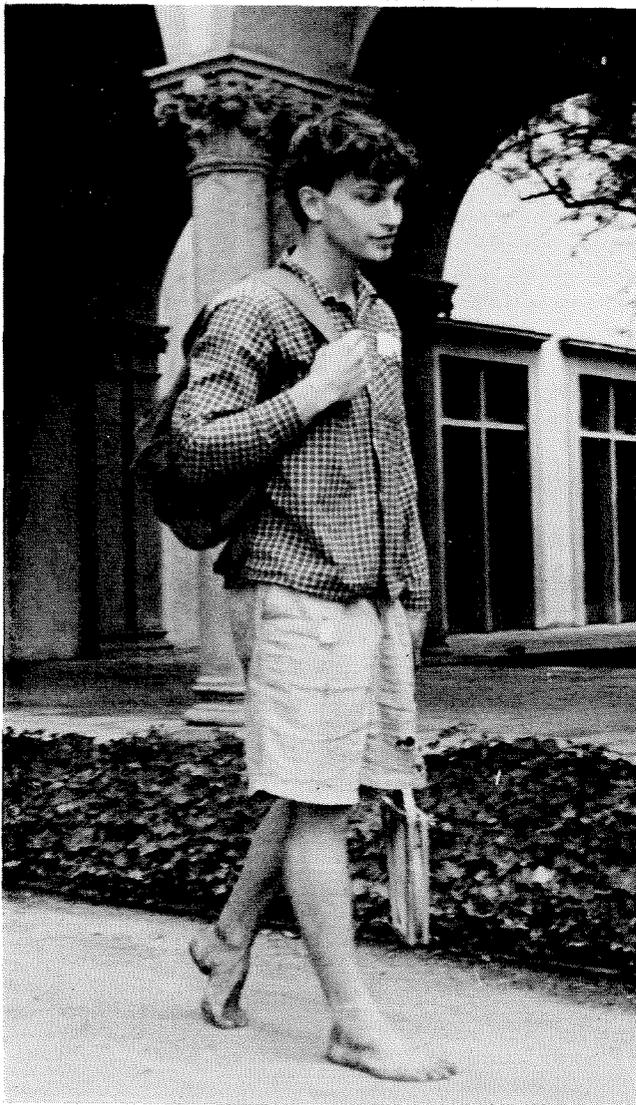
For further information regarding an engineering career at Pratt & Whitney Aircraft, consult your college placement officer or write to Mr. R. P. Azinger, Engineering Department, Pratt & Whitney Aircraft, East Hartford 8, Connecticut.

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Blacker individual.

dition of "The House of Politicians." These phrases embody two cherished aims of almost every new college student — and particularly of new Techmen.

High school seniors enter college filled with visions of college pranks, gleaned from the reminiscences of parents and teachers, and the pages of the *Saturday Evening Post*. And the lad who comes to Tech is especially ready to be Joe College after having had to be a good boy in high school.

Then there is the political prospect. The new Techman was either president and/or chairman of everything in his school — or else he was little noticed outside of the Chess Club. Both types come to Tech with ideas of easy political conquests at a school where most people are too busy studying to run for anything. So much for science-fiction.

The "rowdy" feeling is adaptable to many forms and varying degrees, and is therefore easy to live with. But the politics angle is a constant source of friction. A large portion of Ricketts House is thoroughly uninterested in politics, and the constant emphasis on same leaves them cold. Defeated candidates make up another large portion of the House.

Although less sharply defined now, the three social strata of Ricketts House are just as important as when they formed a few years ago. The Outs are such a large minority that they take pride in their status and strive to remain "out of it" at all costs. The Ins, on the other hand, find it all the more necessary to be in things if they are to maintain any feeling of confidence in the face of the exuberant spirit displayed by the Outs. The third group, known as the Straw Hat Set, consists of rebels dissatisfied with the cheap contrivances of the Ins, yet too proud to be "out of it." So they go in for carefully chosen



Fleming diners.

activities in a most devoted manner, and remain out of things not up to their standards. The members of this group no longer wear their straw hats, but their superior nature is still to be detected.

Let no one say Ricketts is divided; outside competition is sufficient to keep the three groups united and strong. But if the other Houses could conceivably ignore Ricketts for a time, the spectators would really be treated to a spectacle; Ricketts is not split — but the strain gages are being worked overtime.

Dabney

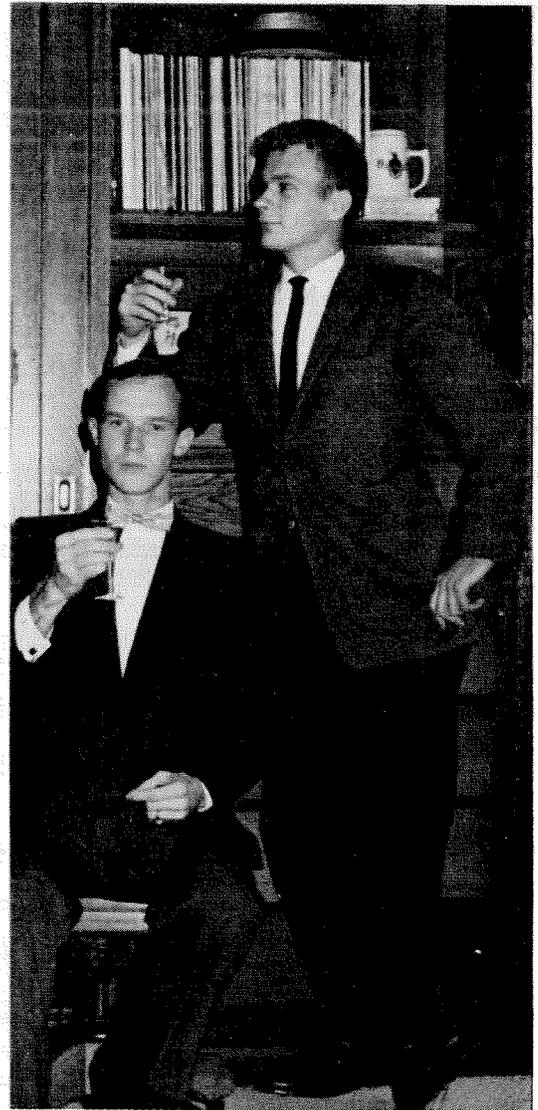
Members of Dabney have frequently seemed somewhat aloof to the men in the other Houses. This is because Dabney men are often preoccupied with internal issues. Their most common controversy is the abstract principle that is Dabney's tradition: "Dabney is the House of Gentlemen."

The range of opinion on this type of ideal is extreme. The crux of the controversy is where to draw the line between acceptable social conduct and having a good time. Darbs don't like to be labeled prudes, yet they are determined to display a degree of courtesy that is higher than the Caltech norm.

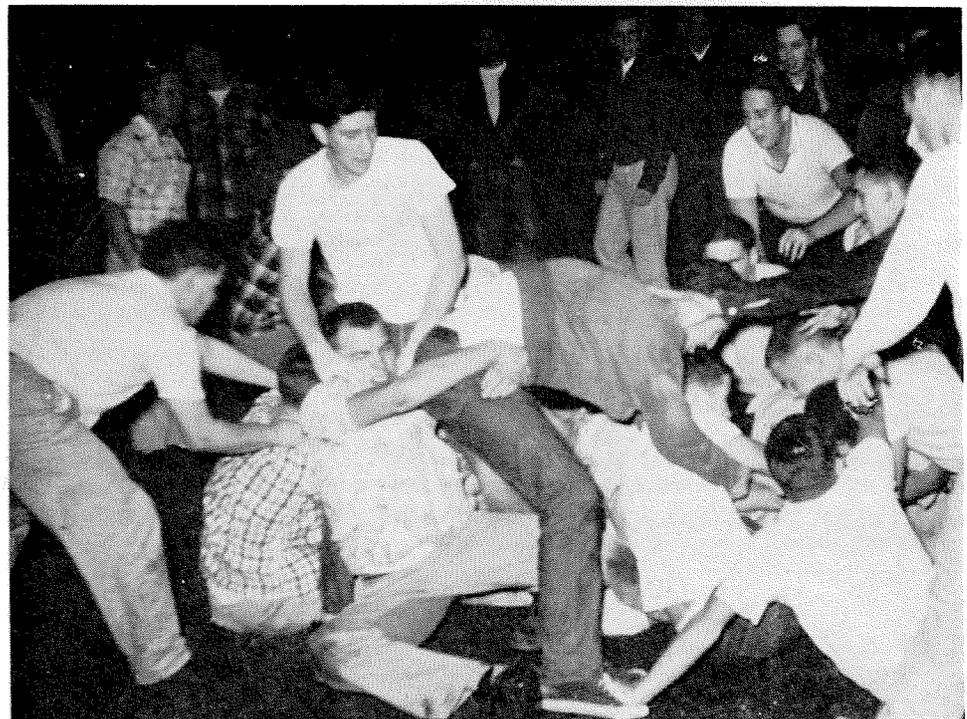
The issue is further confused by a slight feeling of inferiority, brought on by the fact that Dabney is smaller than the other Houses by 20 to 25 members. Feeling an extra need to guarantee House unity, members try to maintain a greater than normal number of contacts within the House, and the usual group formation along lines of common interests is consequently diluted.

This hyper-desire for unity is behind the effort to

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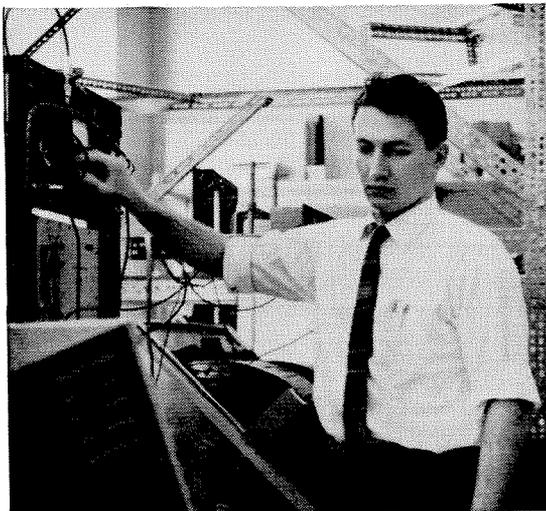
Dabney gentlemen.



Ricketts rowdies.

Basic Research at IBM

IBM scientist Gerald Burns studies ferroelectrics to improve understanding of their basic properties.



A basic research project

"I'm using nuclear resonance to explore ferroelectrics," says IBM scientist Gerald Burns. "We're trying to discover how the ions in a ferroelectric crystal are arranged, and why and how they change position and structure with temperature changes. Ferroelectric crystals have a reversible spontaneous polarization . . . that is, they can be polarized in either of two directions, and, by the application of an electric field, polarization can be reversed."

How did Gerry Burns come to work on this problem? "I started this particular research project because it was related to other work I had been doing and I felt it would prove challenging and rewarding. Little is known about what goes on in a ferroelectric crystal—or why. Our basic objectives are to find out *what* and *why*."

"At the planning stage, the project seemed to offer a great research potential, but none of us was sure how long the project might last or what its ramifications might eventually be. It's a good example of the basic research done at IBM."



A day at the laboratory

One of the eight scientists in the Ferroelectric Research Group, 26-year-old Gerald Burns began a recent day by setting up equipment for the first daily run.

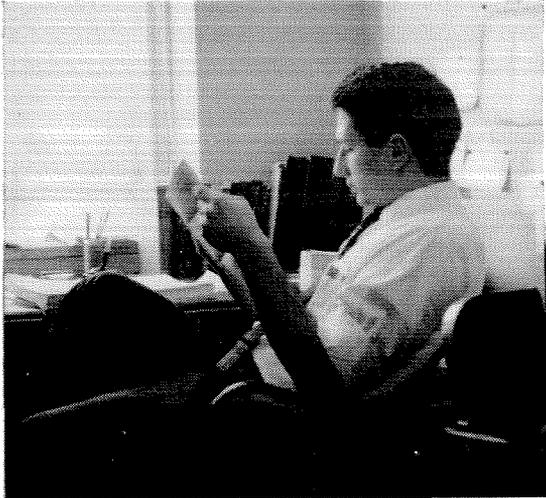
"The experiment is conceptually quite simple," he explained. "A ferroelectric crystal is placed in the tank circuit of an oscillator, between the pole pieces of a large electromagnet. The sample is surrounded by a dewar so that the temperature can be accurately regulated. Then the magnetic field is slowly decreased. When the field reaches certain values, the nuclei in the crystal absorb energy from the oscillator. The trick is to detect this absorption which is quite small. Runs at various temperatures are made, and the temperature dependence of this absorption is studied."

After setting up the first run, Gerry Burns met with the head of his group. Together, they discussed the temperature dependence of the nuclear quadrupole resonance coupling constants. Several helpful suggestions were made.

Gerry Burns then talked with chemists who grow the crystals used in the experiments. They discussed possible variations in the crystal-growing method and considered the growth of other crystals in order to broaden the experiments.

Early in the afternoon, he attended a seminar conducted by a visiting professor on the subject of the atomic structure of solids. Each week, several such seminars on a variety of technical matters are given.

After the seminar, Gerry Burns returned to set up another run at a different temperature. He also talked to a technician about building a new piece of equipment to be used in future experiments.



Excellent facilities and programs

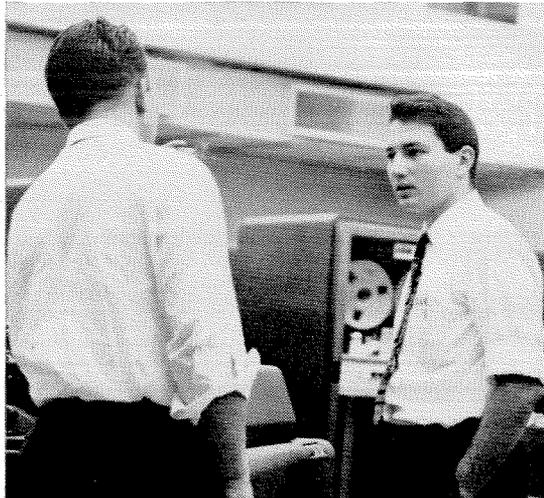
"Besides these experiments, I'm also doing some theoretical calculations in the field of nuclear quadrupole resonance. The actual computations were done here at the Laboratory on an IBM 704, which can perform *in minutes* computations which would take weeks if done by other methods.

"This is one of the advantages of working at IBM. Large-scale high-speed computers are available to research scientists when needed. Furthermore you will find your colleagues always willing to help when you are stumped by a problem. Many of these men are recognized authorities in their fields. The exchange is always informative and often stimulates new ideas and approaches.

"Our Company offers many educational opportunities—both in general education and for advanced degrees," Gerry Burns said. "As an example, engineers and scientists may earn a Master's Degree in a post-graduate program conducted by Syracuse University right here in Poughkeepsie.

"We also have a very useful library. Just the other day I dropped in to pick up some technical papers I needed as source material for an article. I've already published one paper on my experiments," he noted. "You're encouraged to publish your findings and to participate in professional society meetings. It's important for a research man to work in an atmosphere where independent thinking is encouraged and where every effort is made to facilitate research investigations."

November 1959



Some IBM advantages

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keep domestic problems inside the confines of House meetings. The entire House acts as one large lobby, and a concerted effort is made to achieve unanimity on any issue even before it is brought to a vote.

It is as though the members fear that any sign of disagreement would be sufficient to split the House beyond repair. Parliamentary procedure is followed to the letter, yet is hardly needed. A House meeting in Dabney is one of the more useless gatherings on campus, yet nowhere else is there such an abundance of railroad-sensitive voters. The result is a House of unparalleled unity that is too busy with discussion of policy to find time to apply its findings.

Capable as it is in other fields of endeavor, Dabney tends to be childish about its attempts at gentlemanly behavior. With a lesser emphasis on the pica-yunish elements of Emily Post, and a more positive attempt at common courtesy as dictated by common sense, Dabney might closer approach its ideal.

Fleming

With the founding of three additional Houses next fall, the nature of each of the existing four will tend to become established in its present form. Assuming that the average House would like to be on top of the heap every so often, this could be the year that showed whether Fleming would ever make it.

Even before the war, Fleming was identified by the big bohunk type — beer-drinking, ruckus-raising, proud of slovenly living, sacrilegious activities, and fast eating. Fleming's one and only claim to fame was

in being Caltech's "Jock House." But since the war, the athletic Techman has ceased to be a bohunk. The Varsity Rating Trophy is the last trophy on Fleming's mantelpiece — and *it* may even leave soon. Fleming is still the "Jock House" — it's just that all the campus athletes live in other Houses.

Phlegms now pursue their art of slovenly living with a strong bent toward obscenity. Needless to say, few new frosh find this type of atmosphere inviting. Each year produces its inevitable crop of Fleming frosh who are dissatisfied with their house assignment — and who thus help to further the cynicism that is already so rampant in the House. So the vicious circle continues.

Some of the most cultured members of the student body, as well as some of the most effective campus leaders, have lived in Fleming. But, so far, they have been unable or unwilling to reshape the House.

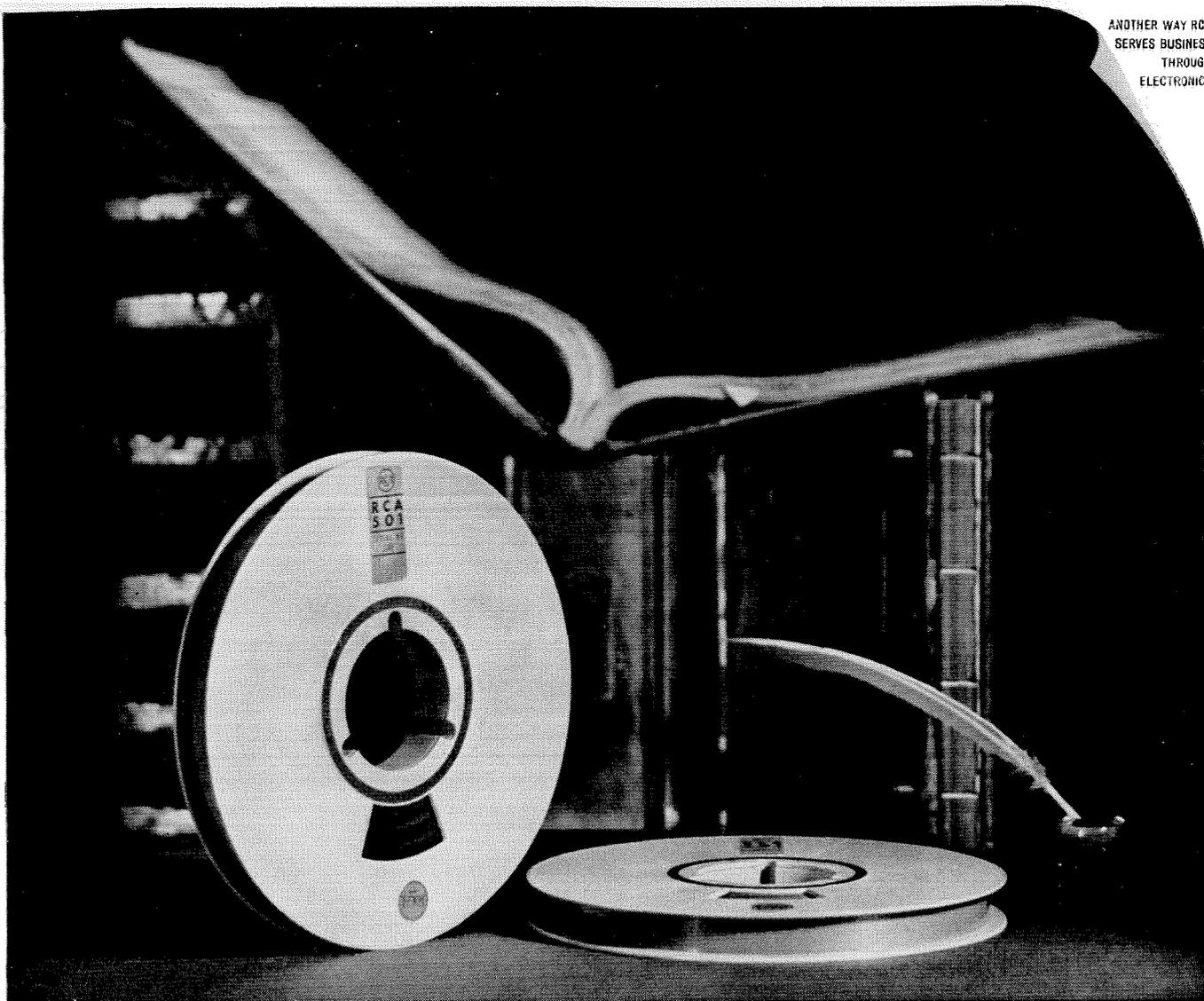
Caltech students have not relished the reputation the Institute has gained through the actions of various members of Fleming House. And their contrived excuses for such actions (*viz.*, those displayed on last spring's Economy Run and Glee Club Tour) only cloud the problem and antagonize the home front.

Members of other Houses were involved in these incidents, to be sure. But when Fleming House takes significant action against such behavior, Caltech's "great unwashed" will be defenseless. When members of Fleming can bring their parents or wives to dinner without advance warning, and not be afraid of embarrassment, a milestone will have been reached.

— *Doug Shakel '60*

SOME COMPARABLE ASPECTS OF THE HOUSES

	Blacker	Dabney	Fleming	Ricketts	Throop
House color	Blue	Green	Red (House coats are black)	Maroon (Brown when maroon is hard to get)	Yellow (or whatever is left)
Symbol on House coat	Script "B"	Coat of Arms	Coat of Arms	Coat of Arms	(No House coat)
Associated with	(Maybe that blue stripe around their courtyard)	Green elephant	Kloke's	Millikan's Pot	Wives and kids
Consider themselves	Individuals	Gentlemen	Jocks	Rowdies	Off-campus
Are considered	(Unprintable)	Prudes	Slobs	ASCIT also-rans	Out of it
Social character	Faculty tea	Party-party	Beer blast	Apache dance	Occasional
Intrahouse competitions	Fur-lined athletic garment	Auerbach trophy Coe trophy	Brass spittoon	Brake drum Skill games	?



RCA Electronics creates the "501" to streamline the paper work of business—it reads, writes, figures and remembers on tape

Much of today's traffic jam in paper work is being eliminated by electronic data processing. But to build a system that would be practical and economical for even medium-sized organizations was a job for electronic specialists.

To solve the problem, RCA drew on its broad experience in building computers for military applications and combed its many laboratories for the latest electronic advances that could help. The result was the RCA "501" high-speed electronic data processing system—the most compact, flexible, and economical ever built. It is a pioneer sys-

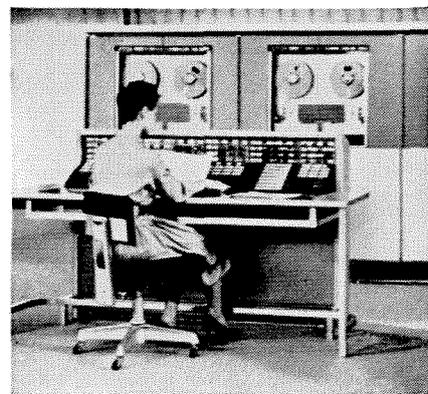
tem with all-transistor construction for business use.

The "501" cuts out paper work bottlenecks for many government agencies and businesses, from stock brokerage firms to public utilities, banks, insurance companies, and steel mills.

It "remembers" millions of letters, numbers, and symbols that are "read" onto its magnetic tapes by such things as punch cards and paper tapes. In a fraction of a second, it can do thousands of calculating, sorting, and comparing operations—and checks each step. Finally, it writes such things as bills, re-

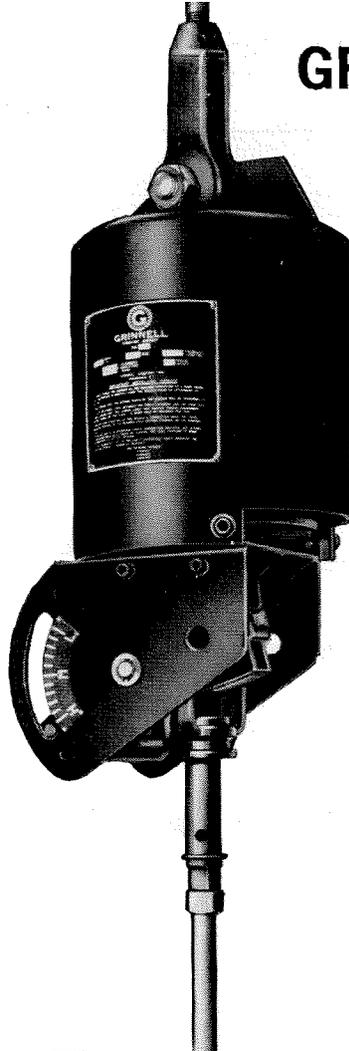
ports, payrolls in plain English at 72,000 characters per minute.

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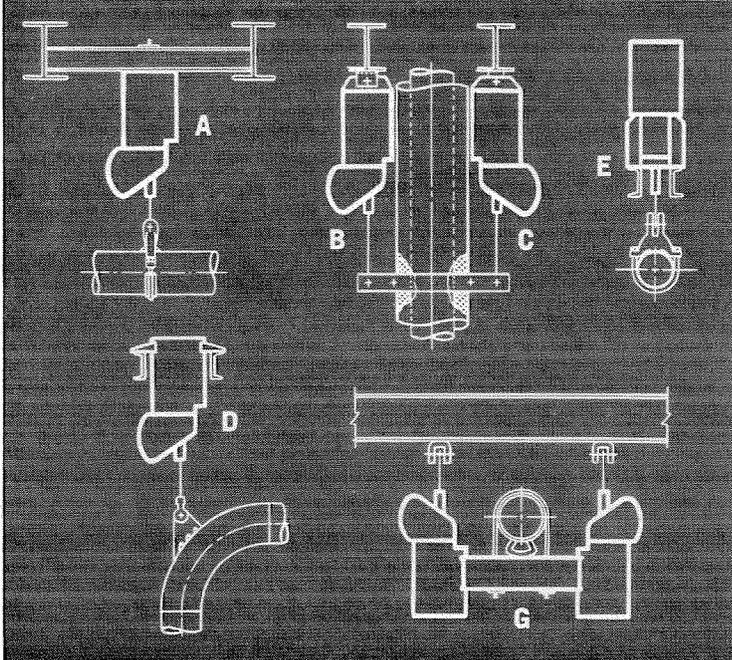
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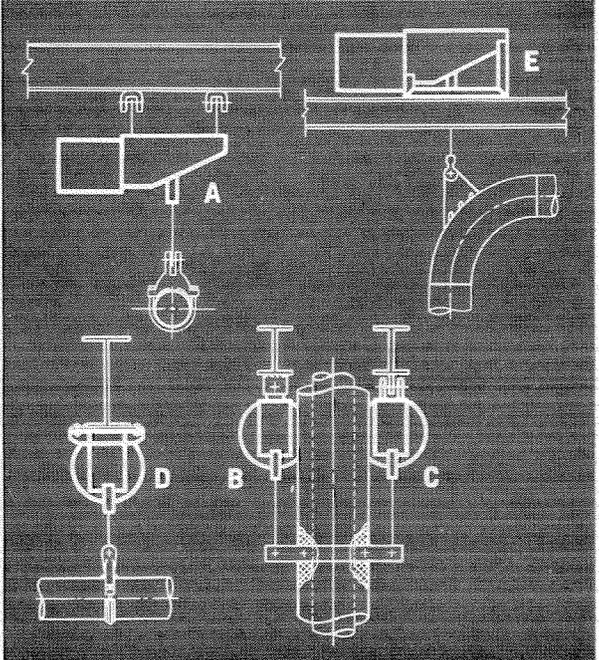
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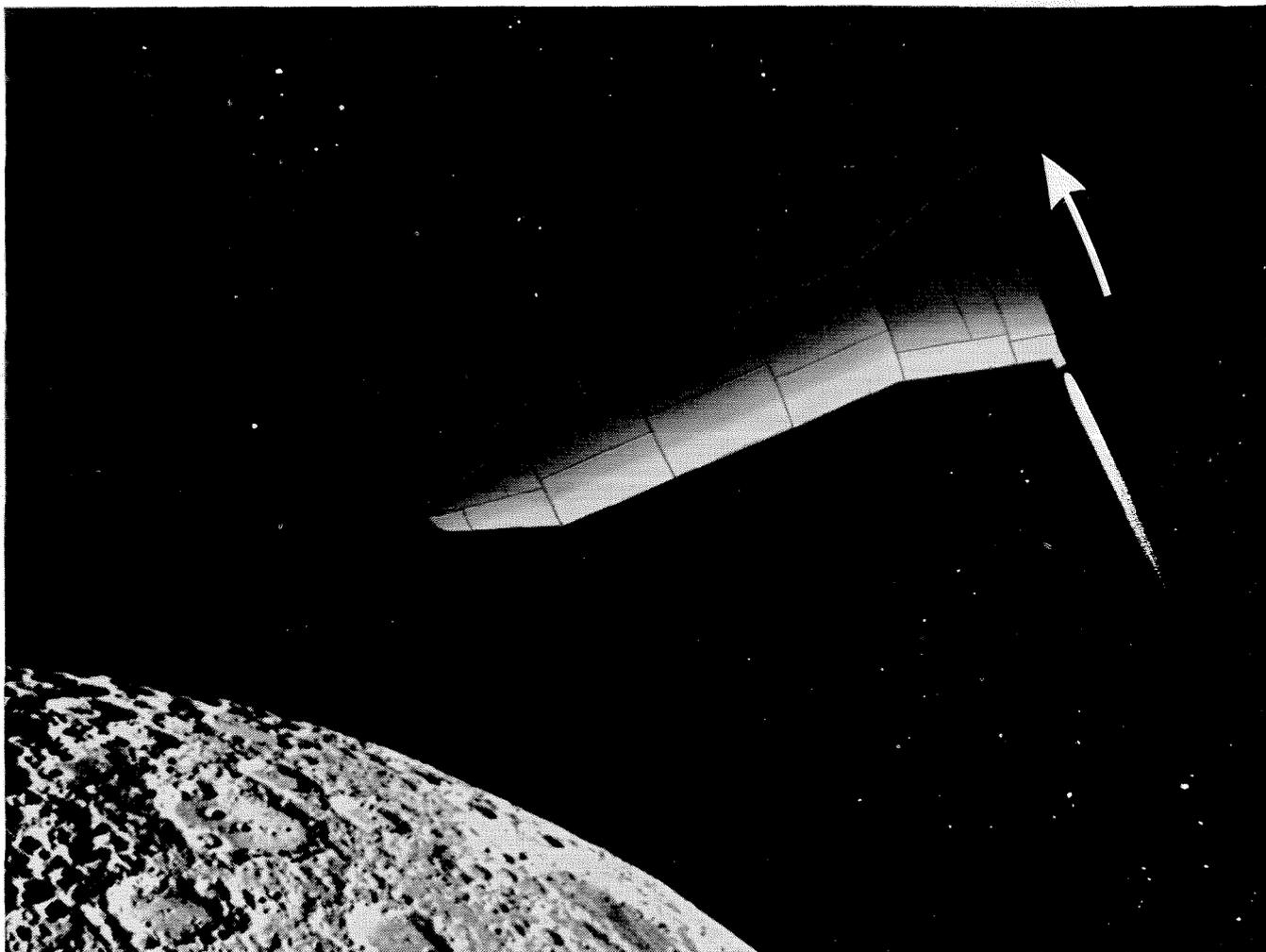


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tude of space vehicles. It consists of a series of gas reaction controllers (actually miniature rockets) which are mounted around the satellite. Individually controlled by a built-in intelligence system, they emit metered jets of gas on signal whenever it is necessary to change the orientation of the satellite.

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ponents activities. These include prime contract responsibility for the Navy's advanced missiles, Talos and Eagle.

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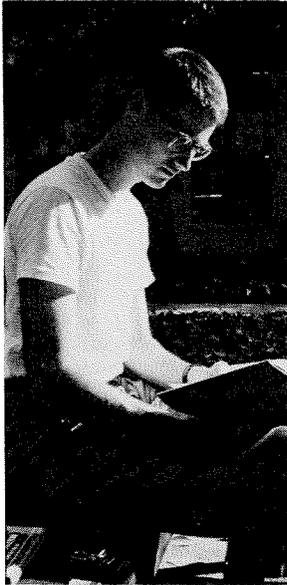
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Alumni News

Alumni Scholar



Karvel K. Thornber, a freshman from Portland, Oregon, is the sixth Caltech student to receive an Alumni Scholarship. The award — a four-year, full-tuition grant made possible by an endowment created by Caltech alumni, through past contributions to the Alumni Fund — has been given each fall since 1954. Karvel ranked first in his class of 360 at Franklin High School, and was on the Honor Roll for four years. His athletic activities include swimming and basketball (he was a high-

school letterman in both), track and mountaineering.

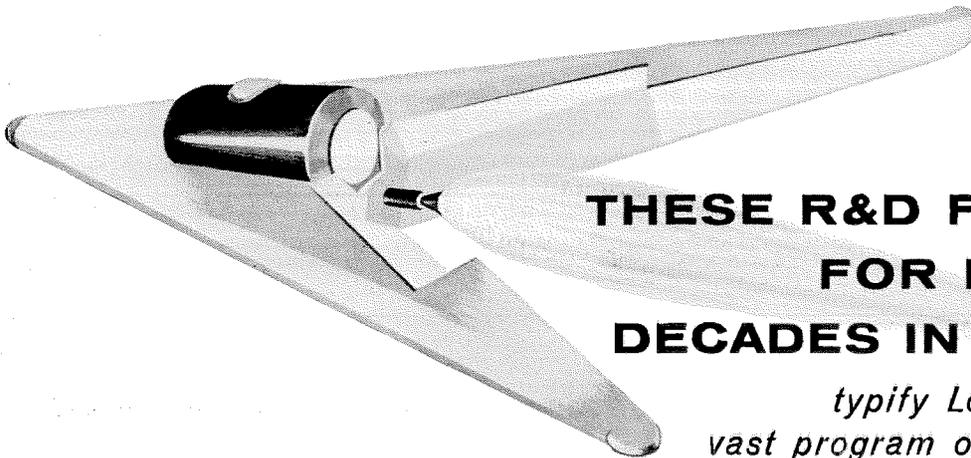
His father is a civil engineer for the U.S. Government. Karvel hopes to go on to graduate work in electrical or mechanical engineering after he gets his BS.

Alumni Tour

Word is reaching the Alumni Association of the interest and enthusiasm with which Professor and Mrs. Royal W. Sorensen are being greeted on their tour across the country, visiting alumni in many cities, in order to show the tremendous changes taking place on campus.

Professor Sorensen spoke before about 54 alumni and wives at a dinner meeting held on October 12 at the Fior D'Italia Restaurant in San Francisco, according to Lee A. Henderson '54, secretary-treasurer of the San Francisco Chapter.

Richard G. King '49, secretary of the Washington, D. C., Chapter, also writes of a successful dinner meeting attended by about 20 alumni and wives.



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Engineering and Science

Professor and Mrs. Sorenson were the guests at a meeting held on October 19 in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City, attended by nearly 50 alumni and wives. Harry J. Moore '48, current secretary of the New York Chapter, reports that this was the annual meeting at which new officers for 1960 were elected. Professor Sorensen showed slides and talked on the building program at Caltech and about his India trip. A second meeting at the Bell Telephone Laboratories in Murray Hill, New Jersey, was attended by 21 alumni.

On October 23 Professor and Mrs. Sorensen were guests of the Detroit area alumni at a dinner held at Kingsley Inn in Bloomfield Hills, arranged by Jay C. Taylor '35.

A dinner and meeting is planned for alumni in and near Houston, Texas, for November 16 or 17, to honor the Sorensens and learn of the development program at the Institute. John G. McLean '38 and W. F. Wilson '22 are working to make this an outstanding event.

— Donald S. Clark, Secretary, Alumni Association

Frontiers in Science

Frontiers in Science, the book made up of articles from *Engineering and Science*, has sold over 17,500 copies since it was published in May, 1958, by Basic Books, Inc. Royalties received to date amount to

\$9,029.90. The Board of Directors of the Caltech Alumni Association has voted to contribute all royalties to the Development Program, for credit to faculty salaries.

Dinner, Game and Dance

Caltech students have invited the alumni and their wives and friends to join them for a buffet dinner in the Student Houses before the Claremont-Harvey Mudd game in the Rose Bowl on November 20. This is Caltech's last football game of the season. A dance will be held in the Fleming-Ricketts courtyard after the game. This will be a fine opportunity for a social gathering of alumni and undergraduates. Make up a group and come along for dinner and an enjoyable evening. *Announcements will be in the mail to all alumni in southern California early this month.*

— John D. Gee, Chairman, Program Committee

Among the Missing

The Alumni Association is trying to complete its file of Caltech publications and is still lacking some early issues of the school's annuals. Would anyone who has copies of the following publications be willing to send them to the Association?

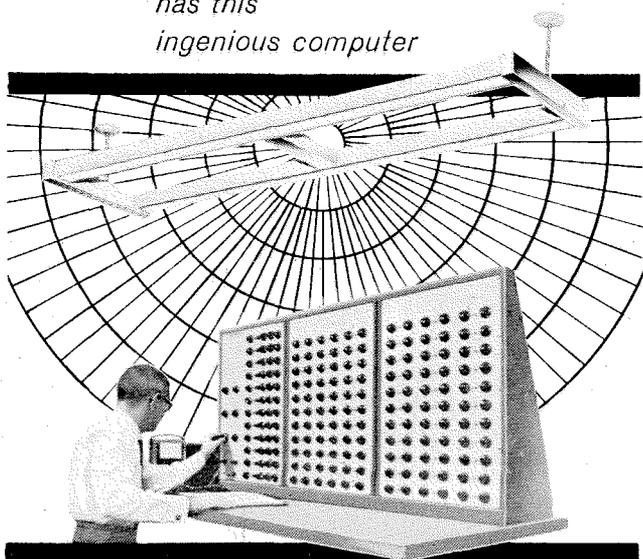
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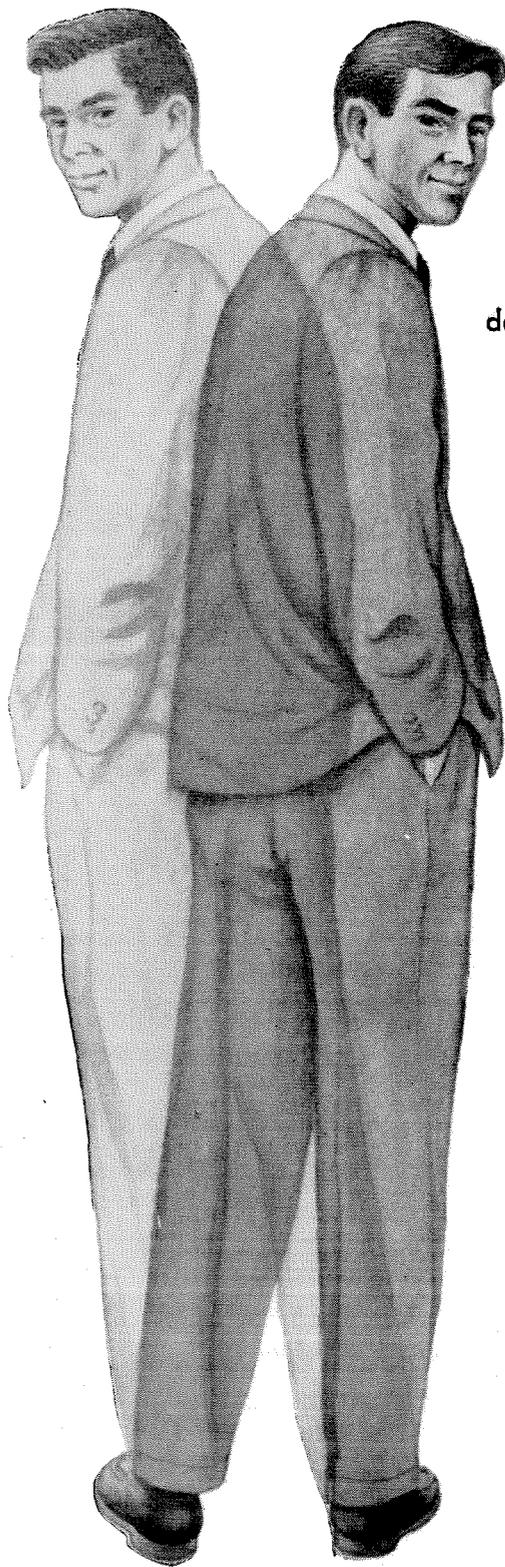
Space Research Laboratories of Litton Industries in Southern California has openings now for men who are capable of conceiving and conducting advanced research in the above fields.

For further information please contact Mr. Joseph Cryden, Litton Industries, 336 No. Foothill Road, Beverly Hills, California.

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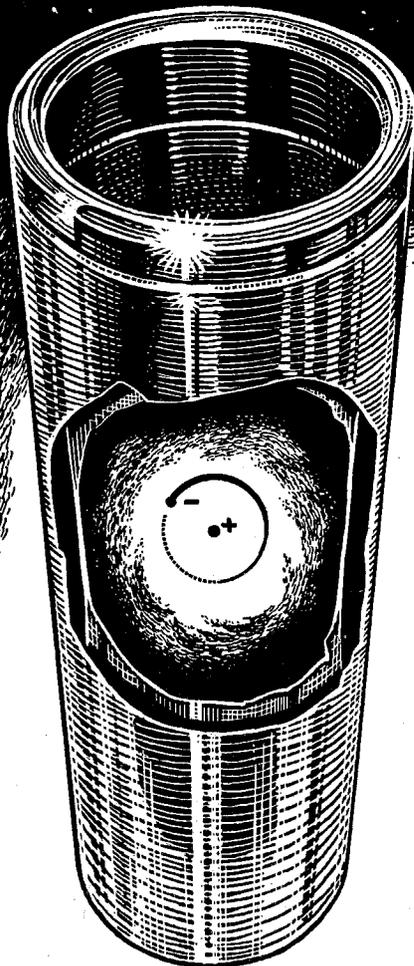
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A measure of disorder?

A statistical probability of state?

The gradient of a scalar?

Macrocosmic phenomenon or
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Personals

1915

Charles H. Wilcox, retired staff engineer of the Southern California Gas Company in Los Angeles, died of heart failure on September 8. Charles was a member of the Lafayette Escadrille and had won several Croix de Guerres with palms and stars. In 1915-16 he served as vice president of the Caltech Alumni Association. He leaves his wife and sister.

1921

George N. Hawley, vice president of the Southern California Edison Company in Los Angeles, died on September 8 of a heart attack. George had been with the Edison Company since 1928, when he joined the firm as an industrial heating specialist. He was made vice president in 1952.

1930

Robert I. Stirton, PhD '34, formerly manager of the product development department of the Oronite Chemical Company in San Francisco, is now general manager of the company's new commercial development department.

1938

Elburt F. Osborn, PhD, dean of the College of Mineral Industries at Pennsylvania State University in University Park, Pa., is now a fellow of the American Ceramic Society.

Robert Barry, president of Barry and Company, consulting management engineers, in Los Angeles, is also keeping busy this year as a member of the Sales Executives Club, Oneonta Club, National Association of Accountants and the Jonathan Club, besides serving as president of the South Pasadena Community Chest.

Charles F. Robinson, MS, PhD '49, has been appointed associate director of research at the Consolidated Electro-dynamics Corporation in Pasadena. He has been with CEC since 1947, and was formerly chief research physicist.

1941

William B. Hebenstreit is now program director for communication satellites in the Systems Engineering Division of Space Technology Laboratories, Inc., in Los Angeles.

Col. Carl W. Carlmark, MS, has retired from the U.S. Air Force and is now at the Hawaiian Preparatory Academy in Kamuela, Hawaii.

John R. White, MS '42, is manager of the new monitor and control division of Fenwal, Inc., in Ashland, Mass. He was previously manager of airborne systems sales for the company, which manufactures fire detectors, electronic systems and temperature controls.

Robert E. Rundle, PhD, professor of chemistry at Iowa State College and senior chemist in the Ames Laboratory of the Atomic Energy Commission, has won the 1959 Iowa Medal of the American Chemical Society's Iowa Section. The medal is awarded to an Iowa chemist or chemical engineer annually for meritorious achievement in teaching, research or industry.

1942

E. W. Van Ness has been elected a vice president of the Ralph M. Parsons Company in Los Angeles. He is manager of the construction company's petrol-
continued on page 50

people

who design airplanes, build
bridges, solve equations,
run factories, teach physics,
and do all sorts of clever
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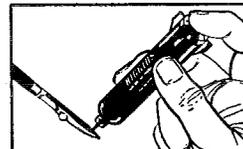
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In the future, under the direction of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, pioneering on the space front

tier will advance at an accelerated rate.

The preliminary instrument explorations that have already been made only seem to define how much there is yet to be learned. During the next few years, payloads will become larger, trajectories will become more precise, and distances covered will become greater. Inspections

will be made of the moon and the planets and of the vast distances of interplanetary space; hard and soft landings will be made in preparation for the time when man at last sets foot on new worlds.

In this program, the task of JPL is to gather new information for a better understanding of the World and Universe.

"We do these things because of the unquenchable curiosity of Man. The scientist is continually asking himself questions and then setting out to find the answers. In the course of getting these answers, he has provided practical benefits to man that have sometimes surprised even the scientist."

"Who can tell what we will find when we get to the planets?"

Who, at this present time, can predict what potential benefits to man exist in this enterprise? No one can say with any accuracy what we will find as we fly farther away from the earth, first with instruments, then with man. It seems to me that we are obligated to do these things, as human beings."

DR. W. H. PICKERING, Director, JPL



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This space can easily be measured. It is the space-dimension of cities and the distance between them . . . the kind of space found between mainland and offshore oil rig, between a tiny, otherwise inaccessible clearing and its supply base, between the site of a mountain crash and a waiting ambulance—above all, Sikorsky is concerned with the precious "spaceway" that currently exists between all earthbound places.

Our engineering efforts are directed toward a variety of VTOL and STOL aircraft configurations. Among earlier Sikorsky designs are some of the most versatile airborne vehicles now in existence; on our boards today are the vehicles that can prove to be tomorrow's most versatile means of transportation.

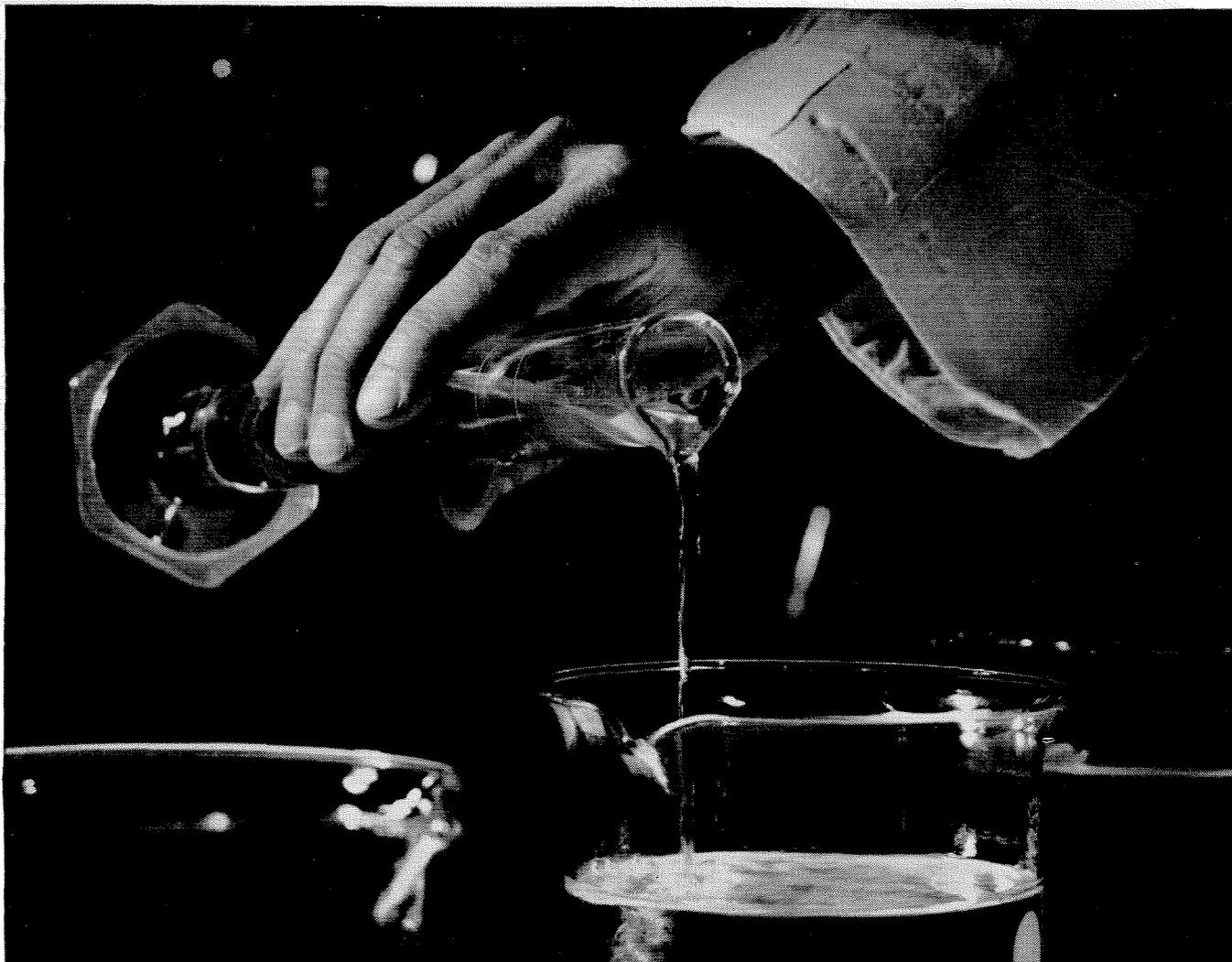
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Let's look at a quick profile of the kind of person Dow looks for. His mind and ambitions are not limited by the dimensions of the job he is doing. His horizons take in tomorrow, while he does his job well today. Problems appear to him in a dynamic context of both today *and* tomorrow. The "big picture" is not just a cynical phrase to him.

This broader view makes him plan well—for his family as well as for his job. As the phrase goes, he is "a good provider." He owns his own car. Chances are he owns his own home. Along with some 80,000 others he has invested in Dow stock because he believes in his

company and wants to back up that belief with cash.

He is a builder at work or in his community. He gets a kick out of creating new things. Such products as Saran Wrap*, Separan* for the mining industry, the new fiber Zefran*, and others. Making things that do some important job for the human community, better than it has ever been done before, gives him a real thrill.

Not everyone who works for Dow, whether at Midland or the other 23 United States locations (plus 23 foreign and 5 Canadian), fits this profile. But by and large most of those who do well tend to. Though they have more than their share of "creative discontent," they have found a good place to grow, and work out their hopes, plans and ambitions.

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*TRADEMARK

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eum and chemical engineering division.

Capt. Sheldon W. Brown, AE (U.S.N., Ret.) has been appointed as a consultant on the general planning staff of the All American Engineering Company in Wilmington, Delaware. Before his retirement from the Navy, he was Force Material Officer, Naval Air Force, Atlantic Fleet.

1943

Hewson Lawrence, MS, is now director of division customer relations at the Aerojet-General Corporation of Azusa. He has been with the company since 1946.

1944

Harrison W. Sigworth, research engineer at the California Research Corporation, is now at the Stanford Graduate School of Business on a Sloan Fellowship from the Standard Oil Company of California. Harrison was secretary-treasurer of the San Francisco Chapter of the Caltech Alumni Association in 1954, vice president in 1955, and president in 1956. The Sigworths have four children —

three boys, 13, 10 and 8, and a girl 2½.

Paul H. Winter, structural engineer with Neptune & Thomas and Associates in Pasadena, has now been made vice president of the firm. Paul, who has headed the structural engineering department for the past three years, was formerly director of the Afghan Institute of Technology, and advisor on school building projects as a member of the United Nations Technical Assistance Mission to Afghanistan. He is currently lecturing in the School of Engineering at USC, and spending all his spare time with his family aboard their 30-foot auxiliary sloop, *The Intrepid*.

1945

Albert R. Hibbs, PhD '55, is acting chief of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory's new Space Science Division, which has been formed to devise, plan, develop, operate and analyze experiments for the NASA-JPL space exploration program.

1946

William N. Lipscomb, Jr., PhD, formerly chief of the division of physical

chemistry at the University of Minnesota, is now professor of chemistry at Harvard University.

John E. Richter has been named housing specialist in the Los Angeles office of the Portland Cement Association. He's been with the company since 1956. The Richters, who live in La Canada, have three children.

Morris Lebovits, MS, is section chief of aerodynamics at the Solar Aircraft Company in San Diego. He was formerly chief of aerodynamics at Radioplane, a division of the Northrop Corporation.

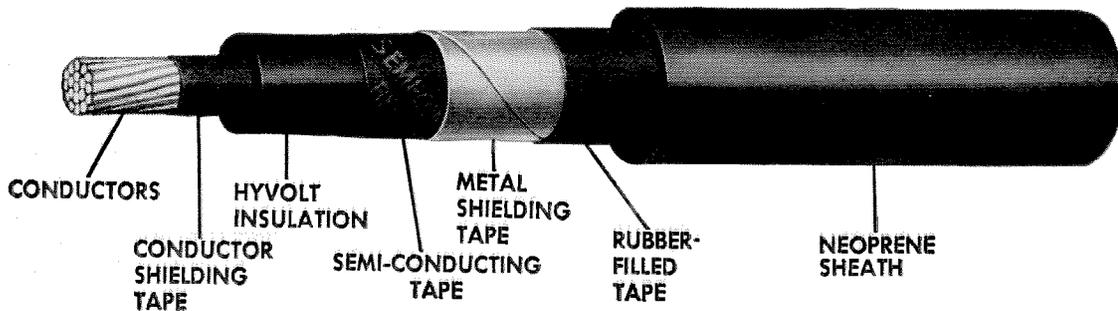
1947

Adrian Pauw, MS, PhD '52, writes that "I left the Rice Institute at Houston, Texas, in 1953, and have been with the University of Missouri in Columbia since then as professor of civil engineering. We now have four children — three boys and a girl, Janet, who is 3. We spent last summer in Austin, Texas, where I was visiting professor at the University of Texas."

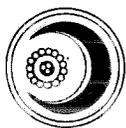
Manfred Eimer, MS '48, PhD '53, is continued on page 52

CRESCENT

HYVOLT SHIELDED POWER CABLE



FOR MORE AMPERES PER DOLLAR OF INSTALLED COST
 CRESCENT HYVOLT insulation is made from butyl rubber which is inherently resistant to ozone, heat, moisture and aging with excellent electrical characteristics. For 5000 Volt or higher service, HYVOLT cables are provided with shielding to protect them from surface burning, corona, and lightning surges.



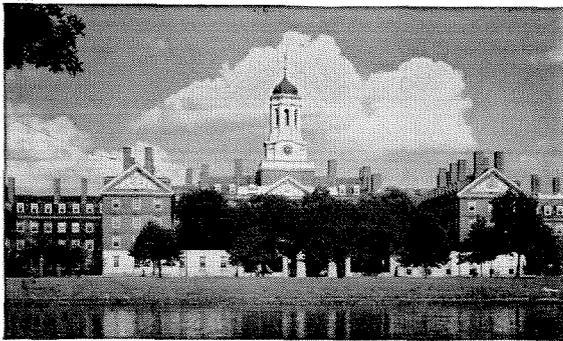
CRESCENT INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO.
 TRENTON, N. J.



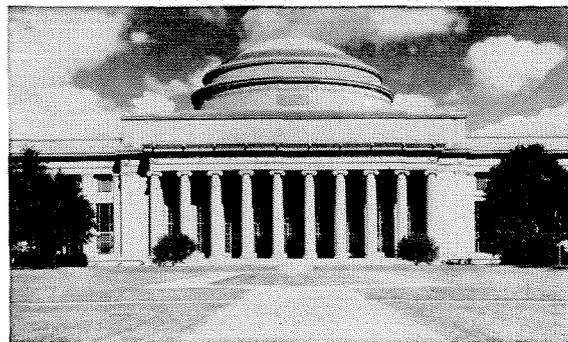
Raytheon Graduate Program

FOR STUDY AT HARVARD

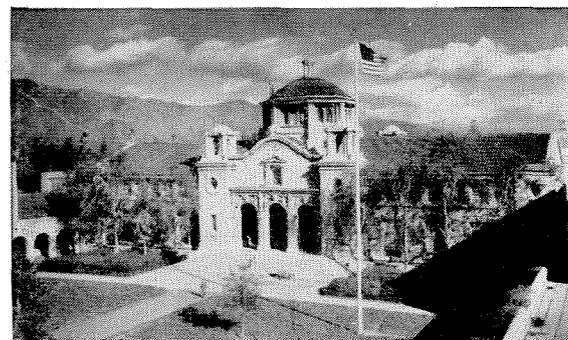
**MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
AND CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
IN 1960-61**



HARVARD



MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY



CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

The Raytheon Graduate Program has been established to contribute to the technical development of scientists and engineers at Raytheon. It provides the opportunity to selected persons employed by Raytheon, who are accepted as graduate students by Harvard University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and California Institute of Technology, to pursue at Raytheon's expense, regular courses of study leading to a master's or doctor's degree in science or engineering in the institution of their choice.

The Program requires, in general, two or three semesters of study, depending on circumstances, with the summer months spent in the Company's research, engineering, or manufacturing divisions. It includes full tuition, fees, book allowances and a salary while at school. Students are eligible for health, accident, retirement and life insurance benefits, annual vacation and other privileges of full-time Raytheon employees.

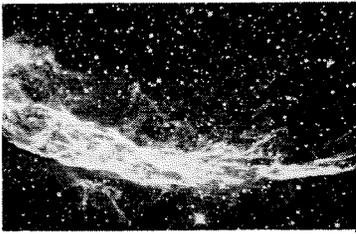
To be considered for the Program, applicants must have a bachelor's degree in science or engineering, and should have outstanding student records, show technical promise, and possess mature personal characteristics. They may apply for admission to the Program in anticipation of becoming employees of Raytheon.

YOU ARE INVITED TO ADDRESS YOUR INQUIRY to Dr. Ivan A. Getting, Vice President, Engineering and Research, outlining your technical background, academic record, school preference, and field of interest, prior to December 1, 1959.

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In addition to its major management functions, STL also conducts advanced space probe experiments for the Air Force at the direction of such agencies as NASA and ARPA.

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for a new era
of technology**



**Space Technology
Laboratories, Inc.**

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Los Angeles 45, California

Personals . . . continued

now section chief of the Research Analysis Section of JPL's new Space Science Division. He has been with JPL since 1953 and also serves on the NASA Committee for Missile and Space Craft Aerodynamics.

1948

Max Garber, formerly manager of Consolidated Electroynamics Corporation's Eastern Regional Office in Philadelphia, has now been appointed director of a new division in Rochester, N.Y.

Howard B. Lewis, Jr., BS '48 ME, BS '51 EE, is now chief engineer of the transducer division of the Consolidated Electroynamics Corporation in Pasadena. He has been with the company since 1952.

1949

Col. John A. Dodge, MS, has now joined Dr. Herbert J. York, director of Defense Research and Engineering in the Office of the Secretary of Defense. He has headed the Re-entry Vehicle Development program for the Ballistic Missile Division since September, 1955, and has been directly concerned with the Air Force-Lockheed X-17 project.

John Hann is now test project engineer on the DC-8 project at Douglas Aircraft's Long Beach plant.

R. L. Walquist is now manager of the communications and tracking department of the Telecommunications Laboratory of Space Technology Laboratories, Inc., in Los Angeles. He has been with STL since 1955. The Walquists and their son live in Rolling Hills.

1950

Allan Beek has been appointed senior project engineer in the Lockheed Electronics and Avionics Division. He was formerly with the Alwac Division of Electronics and the Electrodata division of the Burroughs Corporation.

1951

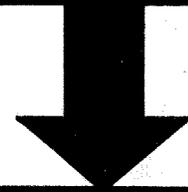
Thomas W. Layton is now associate manager of the inertial guidance department in the electromechanical laboratory at Space Technology Laboratories in Los Angeles. He has been with the company since 1955.

Bruce B. Hedrick has been senior sales engineer and manager of special equipment sales for Dynapak/Convair Pomona since January. The Hedricks have two girls, 7 and 5, and a boy, 1½.

1952

Henry Richter, Jr., PhD '56, heads the Space Instruments Section of the new Space Science Division at JPL. He has been with the Lab since 1955.

continued on page 54



UNEQUALLED OPPORTUNITIES AT ENDEVCO CORPORATION

Endevco is the leading manufacturer in the nation of vibration and shock measuring systems. These are precision proprietary products, we have no government development contracts. As a rapidly growing business, we need more help at all levels—from supervisory personnel to trainees.

As electronic firms go, we are small (under 200 employees) but our people find this an advantage. It gives everyone a chance to do the kind of work he likes best with plenty of freedom and an excellent opportunity for advancement. Benefits include profit-sharing, insurance, regular salary reviews and many others. All positions permanent, citizenship not required.

Application Engineers to develop customer applications. Knowledge of transducers desirable. BS, ME, EE or Physics Degree required.

Product Development Engineers to design and analyze products in the electro-mechanical instrument and electronic fields. Men needed at Senior and Junior levels.

Mechanical Standards Engineer to establish new product test procedures, mechanical standards and design of test fixtures. Desire BS, ME with vibration test experience.

Quality Control Supervisor to supervise inspection, instrument calibration and electronic test department. Administrative experience in quality control desired.

Design Draftsmen to design tooling and fixtures. 5 years experience.

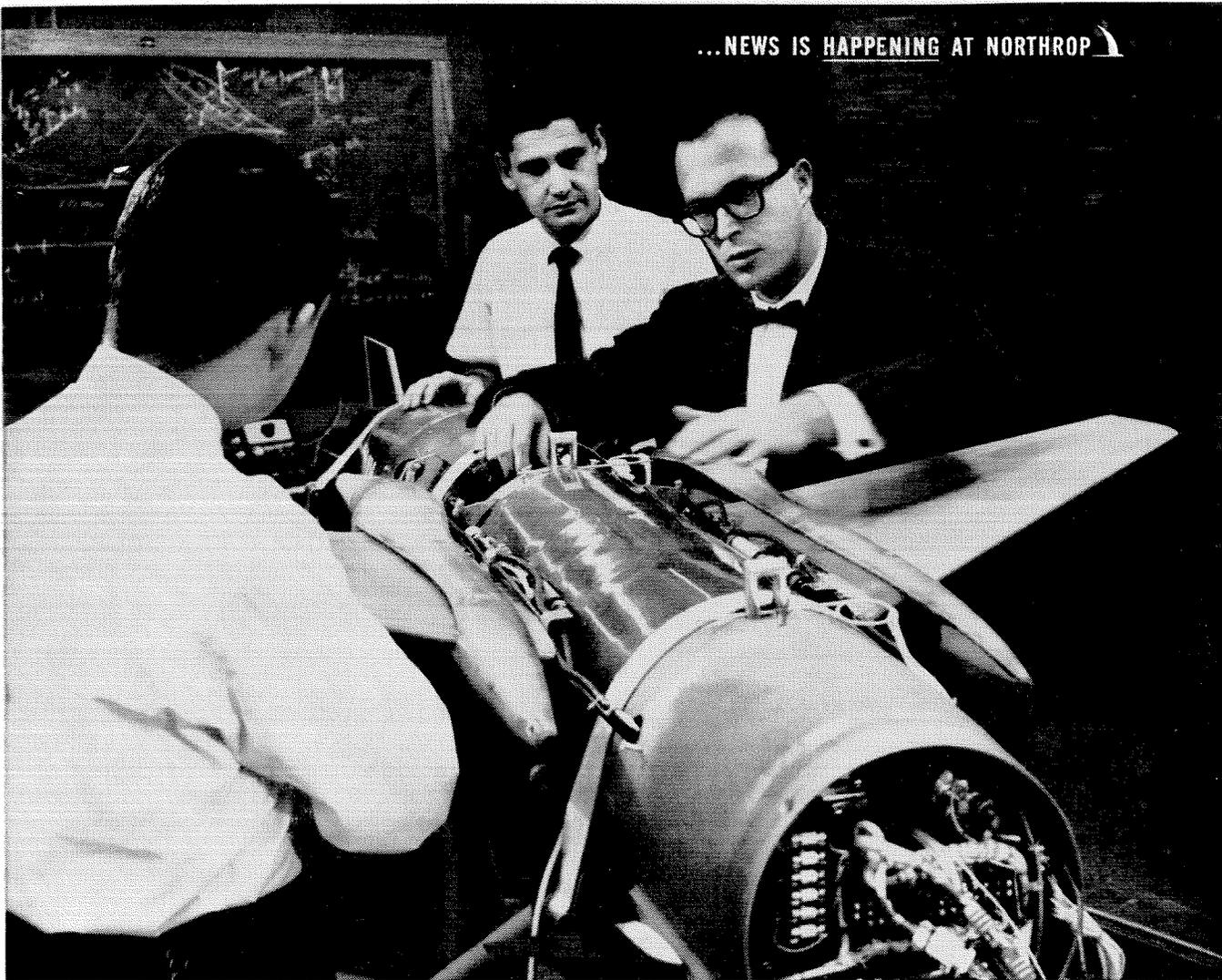
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dynamic instrumentation





Engineer Larry Klivans reviews the results of a computer-simulated ground checkout of Radioplane Division's near-sonic RP-76 rocket-powered target drone. Formerly

at Norair Division, Larry came to Radioplane in 1955. At 31, he is Manager of the Division's 140-man Electronic Support Group, is working toward his doctorate at UCLA.

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Northrop Corporation's dynamic and diversified corporate structure creates an ideal work climate for forward-thinking scientists and engineers. Our three autonomous divisions are all in Southern California - are all headed by progressive management eager to examine and try new ideas.

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YOU'LL LEARN while you earn, with no-cost and low-cost education opportunities at leading Southern California institutions - earn advanced degrees and keep abreast of latest technological advances in your own chosen field.

YOU'LL WORK with men who are acknowledged leaders in their fields - men chosen for their own capabilities *and* for skills in guiding and developing the creative talents of younger men. And, these are men who delegate authority, assuring your fair share of credit for engineering triumphs.

YOU'LL BE FLEXIBLE - able to apply your talents to the work you enjoy, in the field best suited to your own inclination and ability. Northrop Corporation and its divisions offer wide diversity, with over 30 operational fields to choose from. All offer challenge aplenty - opportunity unlimited!

RADIOPLANE DIVISION. Creator of the world's first drone family; has produced and delivered tens of thousands of drones for all the U.S. Armed Forces. Now developing ultra-advanced target drone systems for weapon evaluation, surveillance drone systems, and missile systems.

NORTRONICS DIVISION. Pioneer in celestial and inertial guidance. Currently exploring infrared applications, airborne digital computers and interplanetary navigation; developing ground support, optical and electro-mechanical, and data-processing equipment.

NORAIR DIVISION. Creator of SAC's intercontinental USAF Snark SM-62. Currently active in programs for the ballistic recovery of orbiting man; flight-testing the USAF T-38 supersonic trainer; readying the N-156F NATO-SEATO fighter for flight tests.

NOW WRITE! Get full information on Northrop Corporation and all of its Divisions. Then choose the division that offers *you* the most challenge. To reserve your spot where news is *happening*, write: Engineering & Scientific Personnel Placement Office, Northrop Corporation, P.O. Box 1525, Beverly Hills, California.



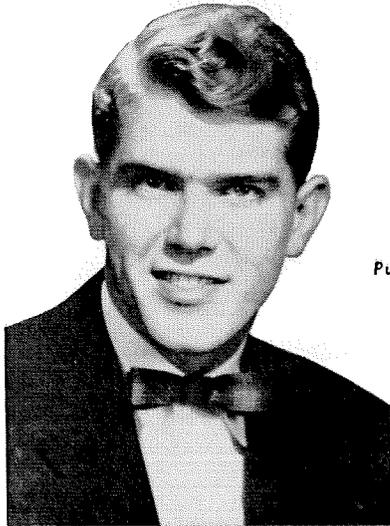
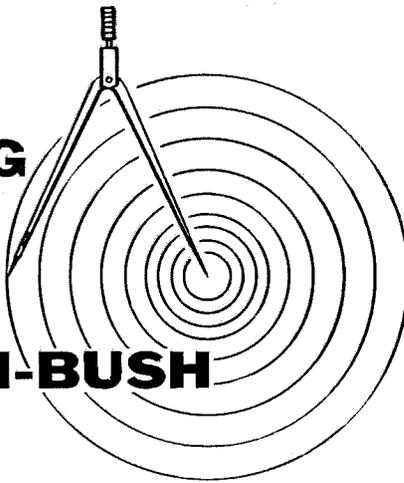
Divisions of NORTHROP CORPORATION



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at

DUNHAM-BUSH



DEANE KEUCH
Purdue University '53

DEANE KEUCH, one of 136 Dunham-Bush sales engineers, knows the advantages of being associated with a dynamic young company with extensive product lines.

Following his engineering studies at Purdue, Deane joined Dunham-Bush as a trainee and soon became an application engineer. After a relatively short time he was assigned his own territory, working out of the Cleveland area sales office.

In calling on consulting engineers, architects, plant engineers, wholesalers, contractors and building owners, Deane (like all Dunham-Bush sales engineers) finds it reassuring to be backed by his area office and the facilities of Dunham-Bush laboratories.

Equally reassuring is the availability of complete lines. The range of Dunham-Bush refrigeration products runs from compressors to complete systems; the range of air conditioning products extends from motel room conditioners to a hospital's entire air conditioning plant. The heating line is equally complete: from a radiator valve to zone heating control for an entire apartment housing project. The Dunham-Bush product family even includes specialized heat transfer products applicable to missile use.

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HEATING PRODUCTS AND ACCESSORIES

Dunham-Bush, Inc.

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SALES OFFICES LOCATED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Personals . . . continued

1953

John S. Winslow, MS '59, is now a research engineer in the solid state division of Electro-Optical Systems, Inc., in Pasadena. He had been working with the Consolidated Electrodynamics Corporation.

J. Morgan Ogilvie, formerly Chicago sales service representative in the Du Pont Company's petroleum chemicals division, is now sales promotion coordinator in the division's Eastern Region. He has been with the company since 1955.

1955

Donald B. Roberts writes that he "just started in the first year class of Harvard Medical School. After graduating from CIT in June, 1955, I spent two years in the Air Force at McClellan AFB in Sacramento, one year in physics at MIT graduate school, and 15 months working at MIT's Lincoln Laboratory and the MITRE Corporation, where I was doing logical design of digital computers for processing of radar data."

1956

Ralph O. Kehle, MS '57, writes that he is now "instructor of mathematics in the Natural Science Division, General College, University of Minnesota, in Minneapolis . . . and also registered as a graduate student in the department of geology where I shall complete my PhD studies.

"Until September 16 I was employed by the University of Michigan as a research associate in the department of geology. For six months I worked under the direction of Dr. James H. Zumberge on the IGY-sponsored Shelf Ice Deformation Project. We compiled and analyzed data collected during the 1957-58 and 1958-59 antarctic field seasons."

1957

James E. Conel, MS, is at Caltech, working for his PhD in geophysics on a Pan American Petroleum Foundation fellowship.

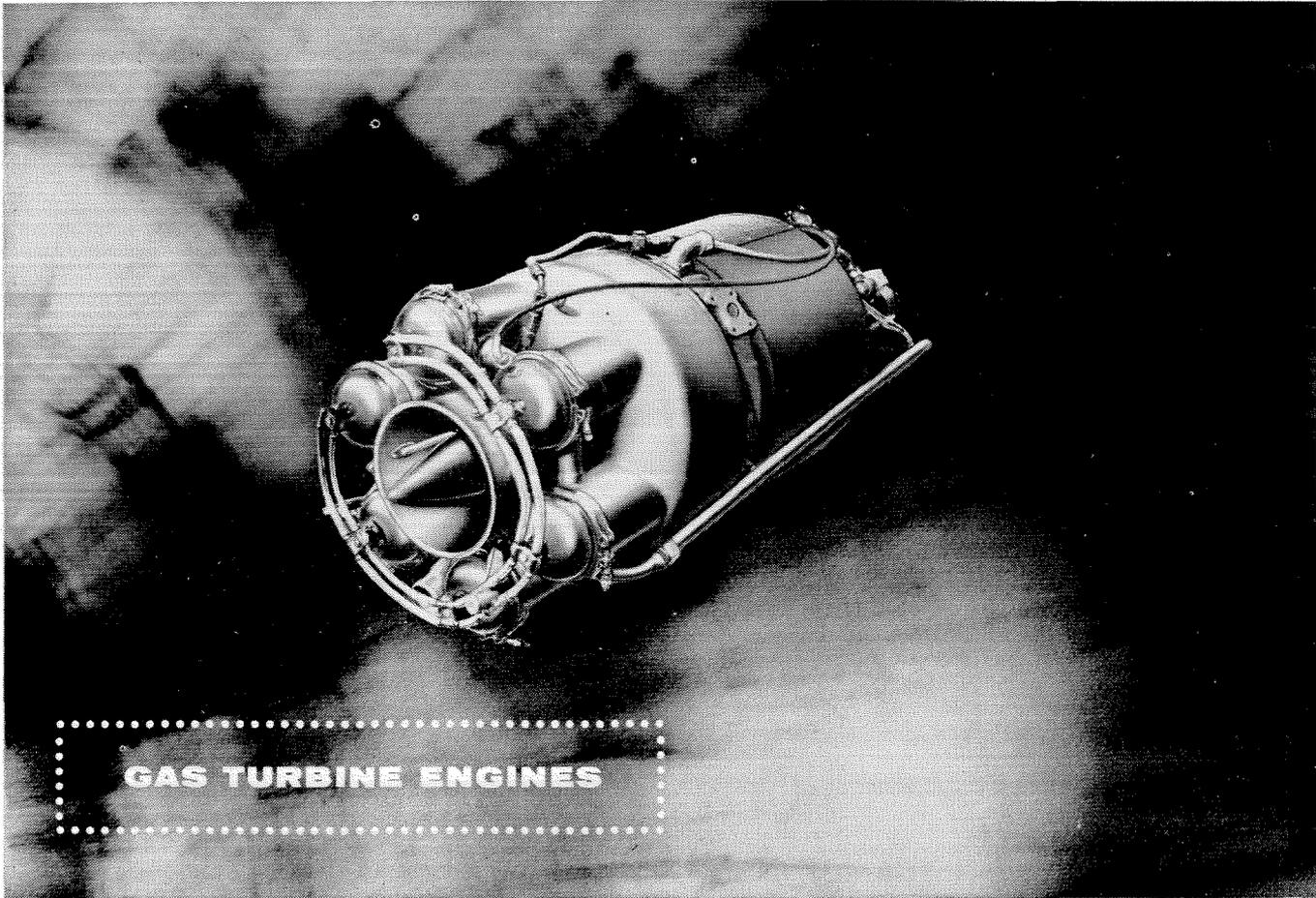
Gerd A. Tuchen, MS, engineer with the Bell Telephone Laboratories, received his MS from New York University in June, after completing a two-year program of advanced study at the new NYU-Bell Laboratories graduate center in Murray Hill, N.J.

1959

Nelson Byrne is studying for his PhD in physics at Stanford on a National Science Foundation grant.

Robert J. Kwik, MS, is in his first year of study at the Princeton Theological Seminary. He is married and has one son.

Engineering and Science



• The small gas turbine is an important aircraft support item used primarily for starting jet engines and providing on-board auxiliary power. The high compressed air and shaft outputs for its small size

and weight mark it as an important power source for common commercial use. AiResearch is the largest producer of lightweight gas turbines, ranging from 30 H.P. to the 850 H.P. unit pictured above.

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Other major fields of interest include:

• **Aircraft Flight and Electronic Systems**—pioneer and major supplier of centralized flight data systems

and other electronic controls and instruments.

• **Missile Systems**—has delivered more accessory power units for missiles than any other company. AiResearch is also working with hydraulic and hot gas control systems for missile accessory power.

• **Environmental Control Systems**—pioneer, leading developer and supplier of aircraft and spacecraft air conditioning and pressurization systems.

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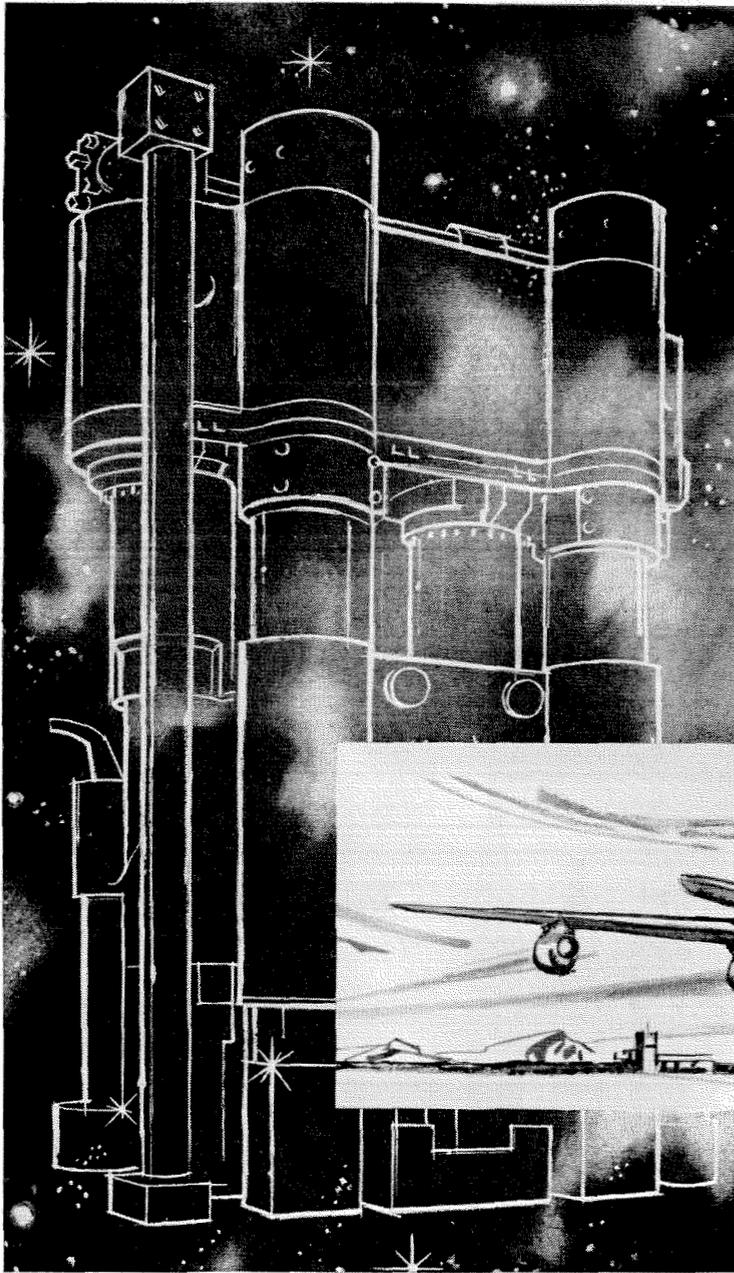
Air brake for a spaceliner



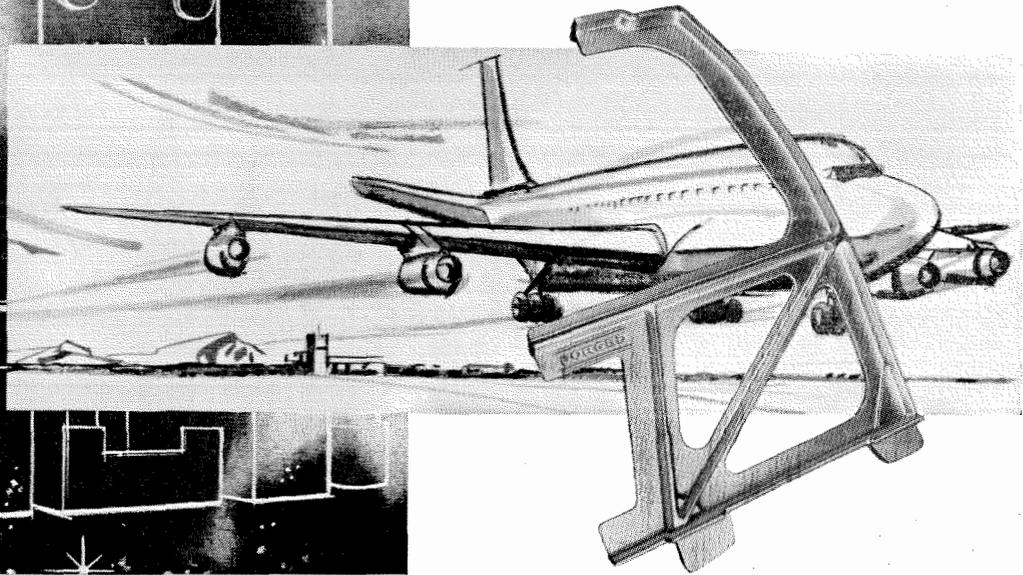
The earth's atmosphere, one of the biggest obstacles to getting into outer space, can be one of our biggest assets coming back. At Douglas we are investigating how we can use its braking effects on rockets returning from deep space trips at far faster than ICBM speeds. Success will allow us to increase payloads by reducing the weight of soft landing systems. This technique also will aid us in pinpointing landing areas. Current reports show real progress. Douglas is engaged in intensive research on every aspect of space planning, from environmental conditions on other planets to the destroyer-sized space ships necessary to get there. We invite qualified engineers and scientists to join us. Write to C. C. LaVene, Box 600-E, Douglas Aircraft Company, Santa Monica, California.

Arthur Shef, Chief, Advanced Design Section, Missiles and Space Systems, irons out a problem with Arthur E. Raymond, Senior Engineering Vice President of **DOUGLAS**

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Forged parts are the designer's friend ... strong where strength is needed, lowest in weight, twice-worked by original rolling of the best metals *plus* the hammer blows or high pressures of the forging process.

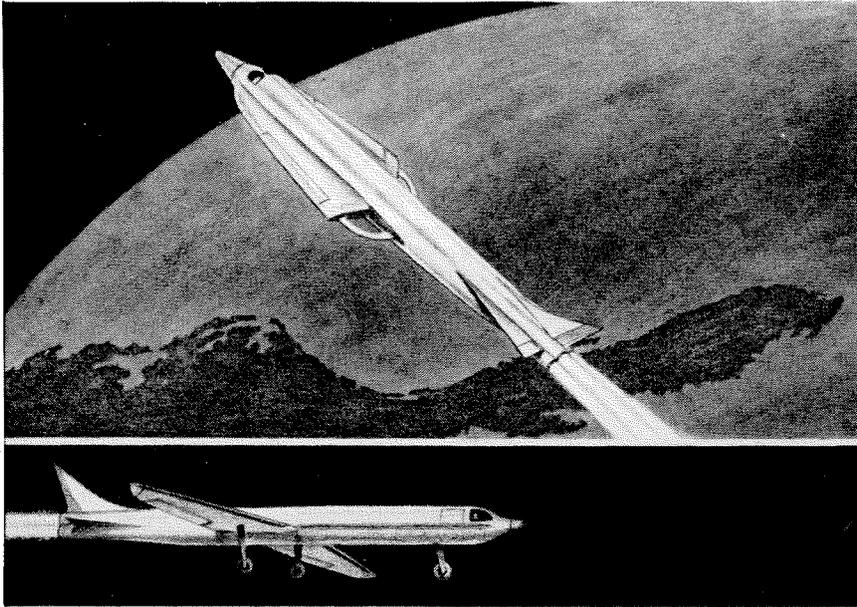
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When it's a vital part, design it to be

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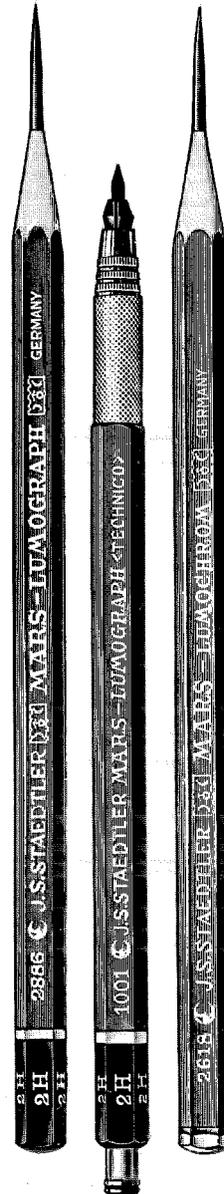
This outstanding solution to a timely design problem may already exist in working drawings on somebody's drafting board, or even in mock-up form. But whether a project is developed today, tomorrow or the year after next, it will always be important to shape ideas into realities with the best of drafting tools.

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The 2886 Mars-Lumograph drawing pencil, 19 degrees, EXEB to 9H. The 1001 Mars-Technico push-button lead holder. 1904 Mars-Lumograph imported leads, 18 degrees, EXB to 9H. Mars-Lumochrom color-drafting pencil, 24 colors.

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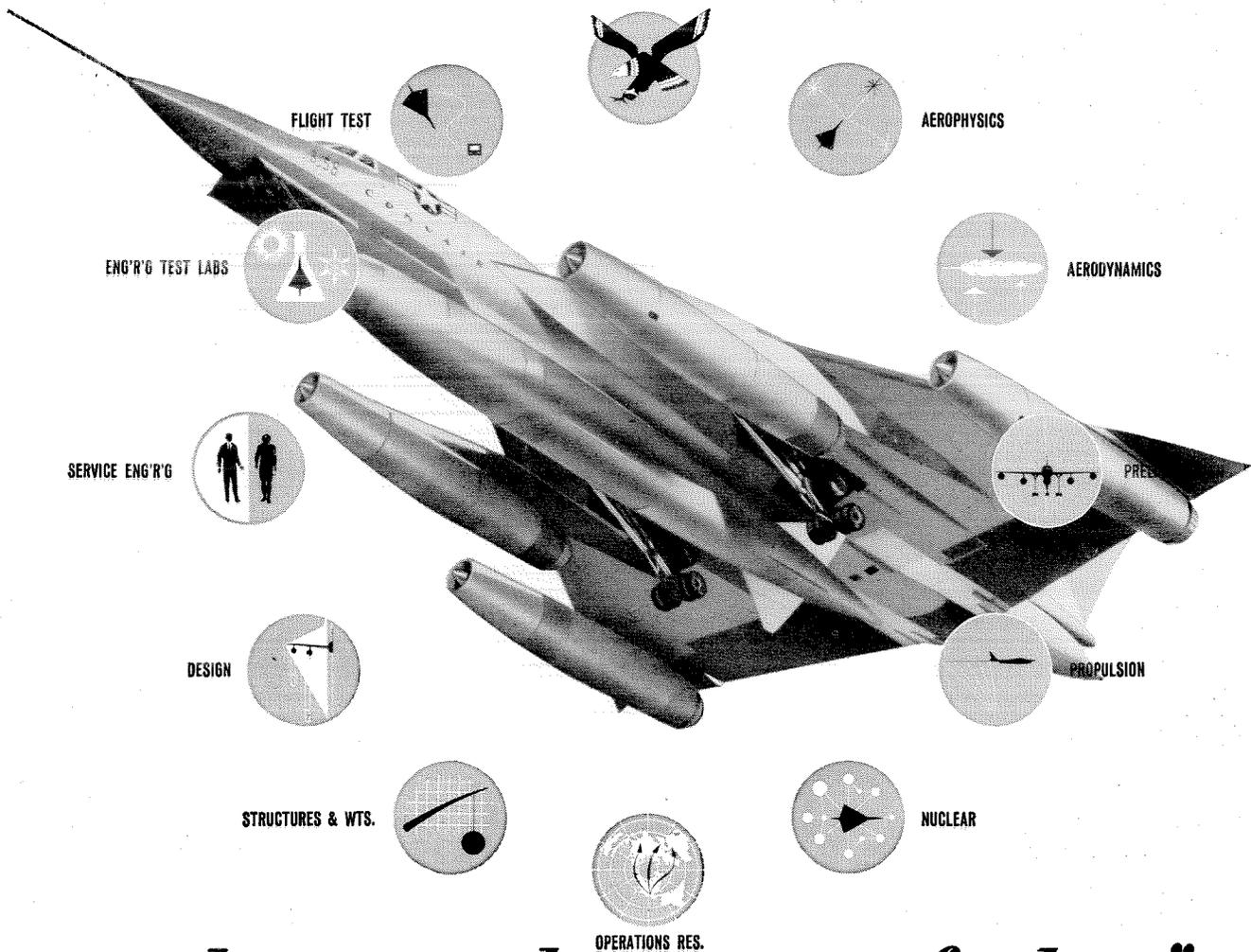
Lost Alumni

The Institute has no record of the present addresses of these alumni. If you know the current address of any of these men, please contact the Alumni Office, Caltech.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1906 | Downie, Arthur J. |
| Norton, Frank E. | Hsu, Chuen Chang |
| | Kitusda, Kaname |
| 1911 | Koch, A. Arthur |
| Lewis, Stanley M. | Larsen, William A. |
| | Lockhart, E. Ray |
| 1921 | Michal, Edwin B. |
| Arnold, Jesse | Murdock, Keith A. |
| Fletcher, Harold O. | Rice, Winston H. |
| | Shappell, Maple D. |
| | Smith, Warren H. |
| 1922 | |
| Cox, Edwin P. | 1934 |
| Cronin, John A. | Harshberger, John D. |
| | Liu, Yun Pu |
| 1923 | Lutes, David W. |
| Hickey, George I. | Radford, James C. |
| Skinner, Richmond H. | Read, John |
| 1924 | 1935 |
| McKaig, Archibald | Becker, Leon |
| Merceraeu, James T. | Bertram, Edward A. |
| Springer, Harold O. | Huang, Fun-Chang |
| Tracy, Willard H. | McNeal, Don |
| Sheffield, Harold C. | |
| | 1936 |
| 1926 | Chu, Djen-Yuen |
| Chang, Hung-Yuan | Creal, Albert |
| McCarter, Kenneth C. | Kelch, Maxwell |
| Yang, Kai Jin | Kurihara, Hisayuki |
| | Ohashi, George Y. |
| 1927 | |
| Evjen, Haakon M. | 1937 |
| Langer, R. Meyer | Axelrod, Joseph |
| | Burnight, Thomas R. |
| 1928 | Cheng, Ju-Yung |
| Chou, P'ei-Yuan | Easton, Anthony |
| Hicks, Hervey C. | Fan, Hsu Tsi |
| Martin, Francis C. | Jones, Paul F. |
| Morgan, Stanley C. | Lotzkar, Harry |
| Wingfield, Baker | Maginnis, Jack |
| | Moore, Charles K. |
| 1929 | Munier, Alfred E. |
| Briggs, Thomas H., Jr. | Nojima, Noble |
| Burns, Martin C. | Penn, William L., Jr. |
| Nelson, Julius | Rechif, Frank A. |
| Robinson, True W. | Servet, Abdurahim |
| Sandberg, Edward C. | Shaw, Thomas N. |
| Wolfe, Karl M. | |
| | 1938 |
| 1930 | Gershohn, Morris |
| Chao, Chung-Yao | Goodman, Hyman D. |
| Douglass, Paul W., Sr. | Kanemitsu, Sunao |
| Janssen, Philip | Lowe, Frank C. |
| Lea, William F. | Ofstun, Sidney A. |
| Shields, John C. | Okun, Daniel A. |
| White, Dudley | Rhett, William |
| | Tilker, Paul O. |
| 1931 | Tsao, Chi-Cheng |
| Hall, Marvin W. | Wang, Tsun-Kuei |
| Ho, Tseng-Loh | Watson, James W. |
| Voak, Alfred S. | |
| West, William T. | 1939 |
| Woo, Sho-Chow | Asakawa, George |
| Yoshoka, Carl K. | Brown, William Lowe |
| | Burns, Martin R. |
| 1932 | Easton, R. Loyal |
| Patterson, J. W. | Liang, C. Chia-Chang |
| Schroder, L. D. | Neal, Wilson H. |
| Wright, Lowell J. | Ortiz, Jose Pulido |
| | Robertson, Francis A. |
| 1933 | Tatom, John F. |
| Applegate, Lindsay M. | Tsien, Hsue-Shen |
| Ayers, John K. | Wilson, Harry D. |

continued on page 62

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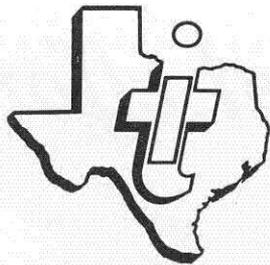
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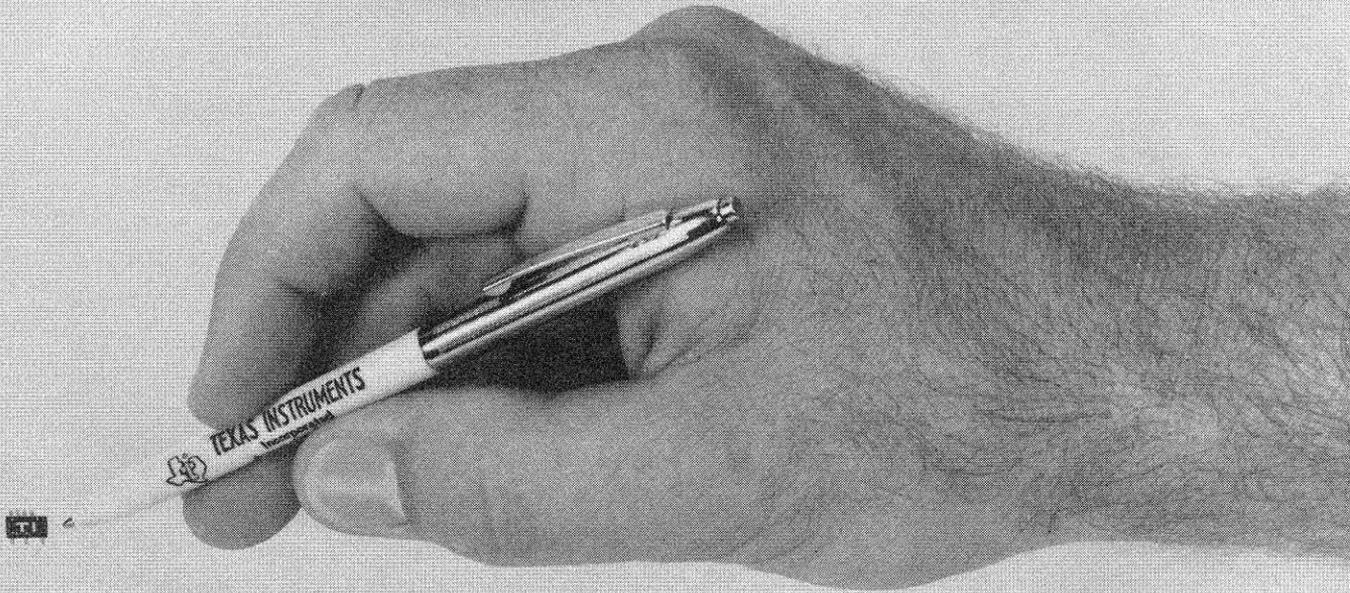
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INSTRUMENTS

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TI's new semiconductor solid circuits measure less than $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{8} \times \frac{1}{32}$ of an inch and incorporate up to 12 integral electronic components. Complete working multivibrator circuit shown. In addition to extreme size and weight reduction, reliability also has been greatly increased.

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TI develops new semiconductor solid circuit with component densities up to 34 million per cubic foot!

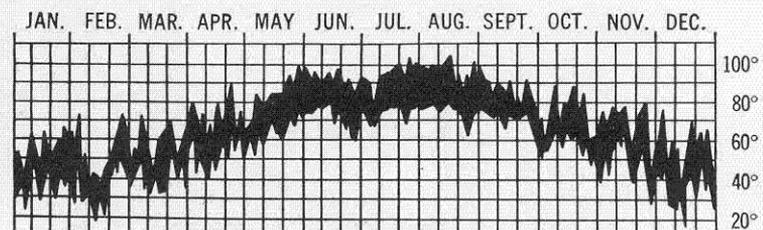
From one of many stimulating research and development programs at Texas Instruments comes another major "first" . . . new semiconductor solid circuits! Born from TI-sponsored research studies, the basic concept was carried through to reality by the Semiconductor-Components division. Utilizing TI developments in semiconductor manufacturing techniques (controlled masking, etching, diffusion), TI has formed diode and transistor elements, as well as passive elements of resistance and capacitance, to provide a complete circuit function normally requiring up to 12 components!

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A rewarding opportunity awaits you in one of the many programs now in progress at TI's Central Research Laboratory, Semiconductor-Components, Apparatus, and GeoSciences and Instrumentation divisions.

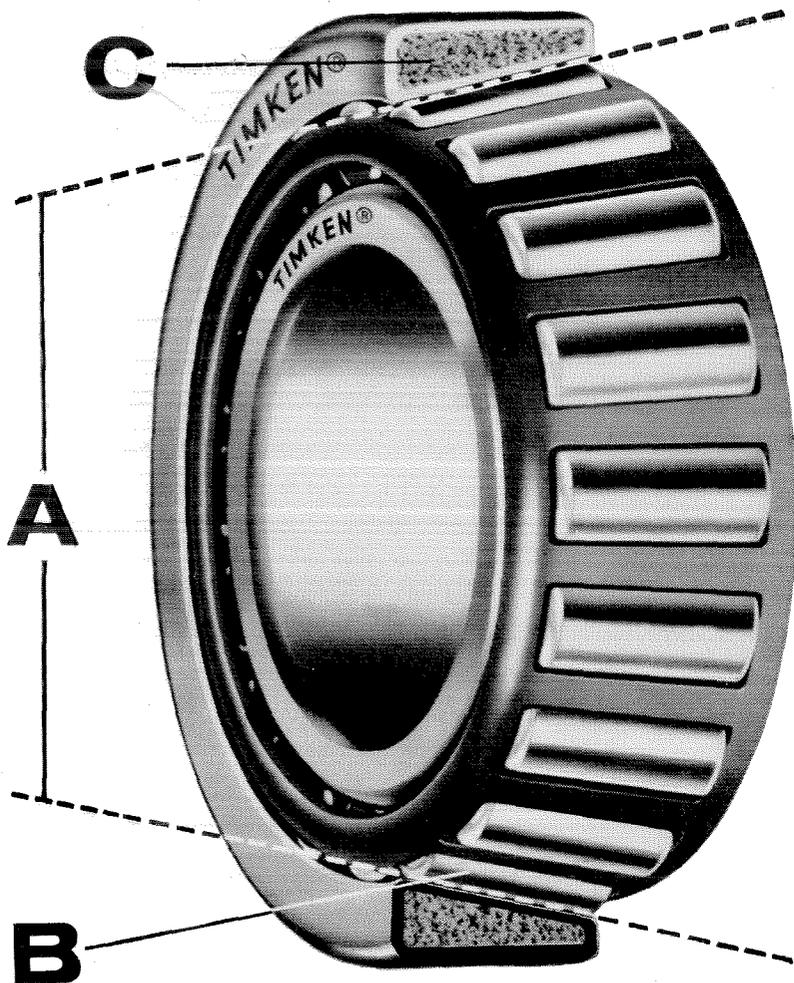
You will also benefit from TI's up-to-date personnel policies which include profit sharing plan (in 1958, 15% of base earnings), semi-annual salary and advancement reviews, educational assistance, insurance, hospitalization, and retirement programs. You will enjoy the temperate Southwestern climate and the many year-round recreational, amusement and cultural activities.

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(Graph courtesy of Dallas Times Herald, January 7, 1959)

Dallas' 12-month weather chart shows that temperature averaged 65.9° in 1958, with humidity at a comfortable low level. Dallas skies are predominantly clear and sunny, devoid of industrial haze or smog.



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to resist wear, tough on the inside to resist shock. This prolongs the life of Timken bearings. And the steel we start with is the best. It's nickel-rich for toughness.

What is Better-ness? It's our word for the result of the ceaseless American urge to make machines that do more, do better, do faster. Our engineers help make Better-ness possible. They've pioneered every major tapered roller bearing advance. And they work right at the drawing board with engineers of every major industry. It's exciting, rewarding work with a future.

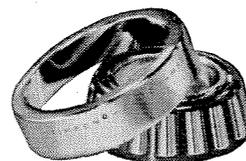
If you would like to help create Better-ness on our engineering team, write Manager, College Relations, The Timken Roller Bearing Company, Canton 6, Ohio.

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First in bearing value for 60 years





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NON-SLIP CHUCK
 holds lead firmly at any length you want. Lead can't be pushed back into barrel—and won't twist in sharpener.

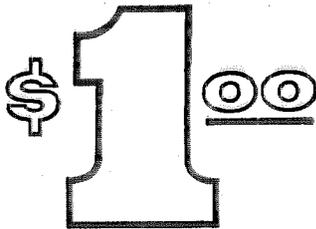
NEW!
SATIN-FINISH METAL GRIP is knurled for easier holding. Its extra length gives more accurate control, less finger tension.

THE ANODIZED ALUMINUM BARREL is unbreakable. And it can't roll off the board because it's hexagon-shaped.

NEW!
PUSH-BUTTON instantly releases the chuck's grip on the lead at the touch of the thumb. It's colored for quick identification of grade.

NEW!

This lifetime lead holder for just



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PENCILS, LEADS AND HOLDERS

EAGLE PENCIL COMPANY, DANBURY, CONN.

Lost Alumni... continued

1940

Batu, Buhtar
 Brasch, Martin F.
 Green, William J.
 Hsu, Chang-Pen
 Menis, Luigi
 Paul, Ralph G.
 Tajima, Yuji A.
 Tao, Shih Chen
 Torrey, Preston C.
 Ustel, Sabih A.
 Wang, Tsung-Su

1941

Arnold, John K.
 Clark, Morris R.
 Dieter, Darrell W.
 Easley, Samuel J.
 Geitz, Robert C.
 Green, Jerome
 Harvey, Donald L.
 Hubbard, Jack M.
 Kuo, I. Cheng
 Noland, Robert L.
 Robinson, Frederick G.
 Spitzer, Ralph W.
 Standridge, Clyde T.
 Taylor, D. Francis
 Tiemann, Cordes F.
 Waigand, LeRoy G.
 Whittfield, Hervey H.
 Yui, En-Ying

1942

Bebe, Mehmet F.
 Chastain, Alexander
 Curtis, Thomas G.
 Go, Chong-Hu
 Hughes, Vernon W.
 Johnston, William C.
 Levin, Daniel
 MacKenzie, Robert E.
 Martinez, Victor H.

1943

Angel, Edgar P.
 Bethel, Horace L.
 Bridgland, Edgar P.
 Brown, James M.
 Bryant, Eschol A.
 Burlington, William J.
 Carlson, Arthur V.
 Colvin, James H.
 Emmett, Glenn E.
 Hamilton, William M.
 Hillyard, Roy L.
 Hilsenrod, Arthur
 King, Edward G.
 Koch, Robert H.
 Kong, Robert W.
 LaForge, Gene R.
 Lee, Edwin S., Jr.
 Leeds, William L.
 Ling, Shih-Sang
 Lobban, William A.
 Lundquist, Roland E.
 Mampell, Klaus
 McNeil, Raymond F.
 Mixsell, Joseph W.
 Moore, Robert A.
 Nesley, William L.
 Neuschwander, Leo Z.
 Newton, Everett C.
 O'Brien, Robert E.
 Patterson, Charles M.
 Pearson, John E.
 Rambo, Lewis
 Rivers, Nairn E.
 Roberts, Fred B.
 Rupert, James W., Jr.
 Scholz, Dan R.
 Shannon, Leslie A.
 Smitherman, Thos. B.
 Tindle, Albert W., Jr.
 Vincente, Ernesto

Walsh, Joseph R.
 Washburn, C. L.
 Weis, William T.
 Wood, Stanley G.

1944

Alpan, Rasit H.
 Baranowski, John J.
 Barriga, Francisco D.
 Bell, William E.
 Benjamin, Donald G.
 Berkant, Mehmet N.
 Birlik, Ertugrul
 Budney, George S.
 Burch, Joseph E.
 Burke, William G.
 DeMedeiros, Carlos A.
 Fu, Cheng Yi
 Gray, J. Doyle
 Harrison, Charles P.
 Hu, Ning
 Johnson, William M.
 Kern, Jack C., Jr.
 Labanauskas, Paul J.
 Leenerts, Lester O.
 Marshall, John W.
 Nicholson, James C.
 Pi, Te-Hsien
 Rasof, Bernard
 Shults, Mayo G.
 Stanford, Harry W.
 Stein, Roberto L.
 Sullivan, Richard B.
 Sunalp, Halit
 Trimble, William M.
 Unayral, Nustafa A.
 Wadsworth, Jos. F., Jr.
 Williams, Robert S.
 Wolf, Paul L.
 Writt, John J.
 Yik, George

1945

Ari, Victor A.
 Arreguin-Lozano, B.
 Bunze, Harry F.
 Gibson, Charles E.
 Jenkins, Robert P.
 Kuo, Yung-Huai
 Levy, Charles N.
 Pooler, Louis G.
 Romney, Carl F.
 Tatlock, William S.
 Tseu, Payson S.

1946

Allison, Charles W., Jr.
 Barber, John H.
 Burger, Glenn W.
 Conradt, Robert H.
 Dethier, Bernard
 Dyson, Jerome P.
 Esner, David R.
 Foster, R. Bruce
 Hayne, Benj. S., III
 Huestis, Gerald S.
 KeYaun, Chen
 Lang, Serge
 Lewis, Frederick W.
 Maxwell, Frederick W.
 Parker, James F.
 Pollack, A. D.
 Prasad, K. V. Krishna
 Simmons, George F.
 Sledge, Edward C.
 Smith, Harvey F.
 Tung, Yu-Sin
 Uberoi, Mahinder S.
 Weldon, Thomas F.

1947

Atencio, Adolfo J.
 Clarke, Frederic B.
 Clements, Robert E.
 Clock, Raymond M.

Dagnall, Brian D.
 Darling, Donald A.
 Hsu, Chi-Nan
 Hsueh, Chi-Hsun
 Huang, Ea-Qua
 Leo, Fiorello R.
 MacAlister, Robert S.
 McClellan, Thomas R.
 Miller, Curtis E.
 Molloy, Michael K.
 Monoukian, John
 Moorehead, Basil E. A.
 Mowery, Irl H.
 Nelson, Conrad N.
 Orr, John L.
 Ramaswamy, Guruvayur S.
 Ruderman, Malvin A.
 Sanders, Lewis B.
 Sappington, Merrill H.
 Vanden Heuvel, G. R.
 Wan, Pao Kang
 Wellman, Alonzo H. Jr.
 Ying, Lai-Chao

1948

Agnew, Haddon W.
 Bingham, Andrew T.
 Blue, Douglas K.
 Bunce, James A.
 Burt, Frederick B.
 Collins, Burgess F.
 Cotton, Mitchell L.
 Crawford, William D.
 Garber, Max
 Hager, James W.
 Hoim, John D.
 Hsieh, Chia Lin
 Hsiao, Chien
 Latson, Harvey H., Jr.
 Lawton, Elmore G.
 Leavenworth, C. D.
 Mason, Herman A.
 McCollam, Albert E.
 Morehouse, Gilbert G.
 Oliver, Edward D.
 Rhynard, Wayne E.
 Swain, John Sabin
 Swank, Robert K.
 Winniford, Robert S.
 Woods, Marion C.
 Yanak, Joseph E.

1949

Barker, Edwin F., Jr.
 Bauman, John L., Jr.
 Baumann, Laurence L.
 Clancy, Albert H., Jr.
 Clendening, H. C.
 Cooper, Harold D.
 Foster, Francis C.
 Galstan, Robert H.
 Heiman, Jarvin R.
 Krasin, Fred E.
 Laberge, Jerome G.
 Lowrey, Richard O.
 MacKinnon, Neil A.
 McElligott, R. H.
 Merrell, Richard L.
 Orme, Eric C.
 Petty, Charles C.
 Ringness, William M.
 Rudin, Marvin B.
 Stappler, Robert F.
 Weiss, Mitchell
 Yi, Sien-Chiue

1950

Bryan, William C.
 Edelstein, Leonard
 Hendrickson, James B.
 Li, Chung Hsien
 McDaniel, Edward F.
 McMillan, Robert
 Merrifield, Donald P.

Nelson, Robert C.
 Pao, W. K.
 Paulson, Robert W.
 Petzold, Robert F.
 Roberts, Morton S.
 Scherer, Lee R., Jr.
 Schneider, William
 Vivian, James A.
 Wright, Amos L.

1951

Arosemena, Ricardo M.
 Chong, Kwok-Ying
 Davison, Walter F.
 Denton, James Q.
 Hawk, Riddell L.
 Lafdjian, Jacob P.
 Li, Cheng-Wu
 Padgett, Joseph E., Jr.
 Pfeiffer, Walter F.
 St. Amand, Pierre
 Summers, Allan J.

1952

Abbott, John R.
 Arcoulis, Elias G.
 Gerington, Thomas E.
 Jepson, James O.
 Loftus, Joseph F.
 Long, Ralph F.
 Lunday, Adrian C.
 O'Brien, Joseph
 Primbs, Charles L.
 Robieux, Jean
 Schaufele, Roger D.
 Shelly, Thomas L.
 Weber, Ernesto J.
 Wiberg, Edgar
 Woods, Joseph F.
 Zacha, Richard B.

1953

Clark, David J.
 Fink, George B.
 Lennox, Stuart G.
 Mishaan, Alberto
 Vidal, Jean L.

1954

Mertz, Charles III
 Quiel, Norwald R.
 Sargent, H. L., Jr.
 Yin, Mih

1955

Benton, William C.
 Crowe, Thomas H.
 Lim, Macrobio
 Martin, Frederick
 Moore, William T.
 Muraru, Vasile
 Powell, Robert V.

1956

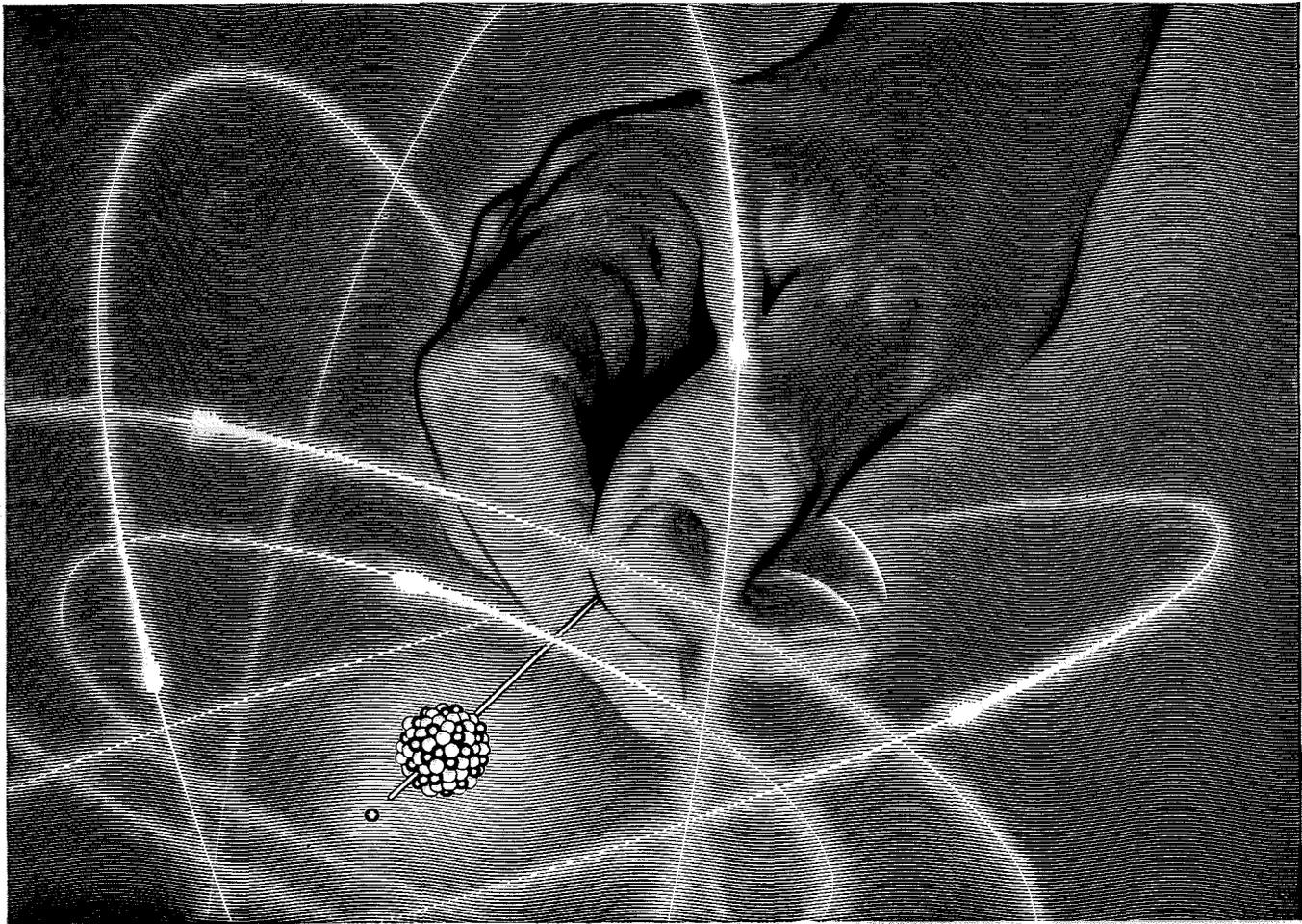
Hershberger, Edw. E.
 Herzog, Robert T.
 Hsu, Nan-Teh
 Marcy, William L.
 Spence, William N.
 Tang, Chung-Liang
 Witteborn, Fred

1957

Howie, Archibald
 Leader, Elliot
 Lee, Wonyong
 MacGillivray, A. D.
 Moore, Robert T.
 Stuteville, Joseph E.
 West, Clinton
 Wong, Chi-hsiang

1958

Schenter, Robert E.
 Schumann, Thomas G.



... a hand in things to come

Probing the atom...for you

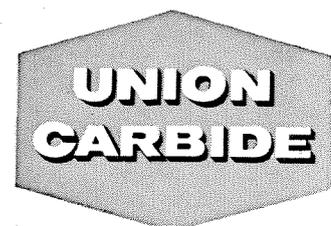
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... a hand
in things to come

CALTECH CALENDAR



ALUMNI EVENTS

November 20 Football Game and Dance
 December Fall Dinner Meeting
 January Winter Dinner Meeting
 March Annual Dinner Dance
 May 7 Annual Seminar
 June 8 Annual Meeting
 June Annual Picnic

ATHLETIC SCHEDULE

CROSS COUNTRY
 November 13
 Claremont-H. Mudd at Caltech
 November 20
 Caltech at Redlands

WATER POLO
 November 10
 Caltech at Redlands
 November 13
 Claremont-H. Mudd at Caltech
 November 17
 Caltech at LA State

SOCCER
 November 14
 UC, Riverside at Caltech
 November 21
 Caltech at Redlands
 November 24
 Caltech at Pomona

FRIDAY EVENING DEMONSTRATION LECTURES

Lecture Hall, 201 Bridge, 7:30 p.m.

November 13
 Regulation of California Utilities
 - Ray Untereiner

November 20
 Cancer and Viruses
 - Howard M. Temin

December 4
 Physiological Variations Within
 Plant Species
 - Thomas O. Perry

December 11
 F. Scott Fitzgerald - The
 Cost of Fame
 - H. Dan Piper

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 Informal luncheons every Thursday

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 Medical Center, Northwestern University

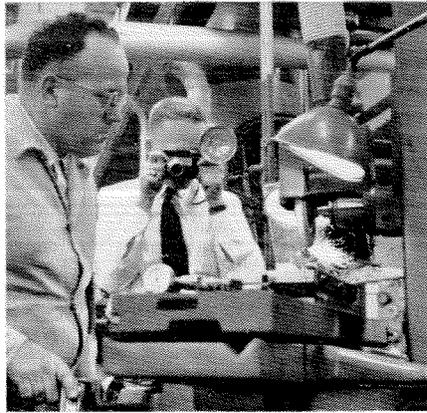
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Vice-President George Langsner, '31
Secretary-Treasurer Paul J. Jurach, '45
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 State Division of Highways, 1120 "N" Street
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 Luncheon first Friday of each month
 Visiting alumni cordially invited—no reservation necessary

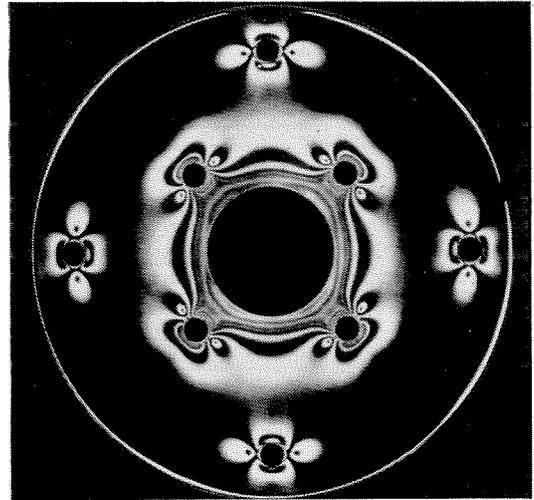
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Program Chairman Herman S. Englander, '39
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**Interview with General Electric's
Charles F. Savage
Consultant—Engineering Professional Relations**

**How Professional Societies
Help Develop Young Engineers**

Q. Mr. Savage, should young engineers join professional engineering societies?

A. By all means. Once engineers have graduated from college they are immediately "on the outside looking in," so to speak, of a new social circle to which they must earn their right to belong. Joining a professional or technical society represents a good entree.

Q. How do these societies help young engineers?

A. The members of these societies—mature, knowledgeable men—have an obligation to instruct those who follow after them. Engineers and scientists—as professional people—are custodians of a specialized body or fund of knowledge to which they have three definite responsibilities. The first is to *generate* new knowledge and add to this total fund. The second is to *utilize* this fund of knowledge in service to society. The third is to *teach* this knowledge to others, including young engineers.

Q. Specifically, what benefits accrue from belonging to these groups?

A. There are many. For the young engineer, affiliation serves the practical purpose of exposing his work to appraisal by other scientists and engineers. Most important, however, technical societies enable young engineers to learn of work crucial to their own. These organizations are a prime source of ideas—meeting colleagues and talking with them, reading reports, attending meetings and lectures. And, for the young engineer, recognition of his accomplishments by associates and organizations generally heads the list of his aspirations. He derives satisfaction from knowing that he has been identified in his field.

Q. What contribution is the young engineer expected to make as an active member of technical and professional societies?

A. First of all, he should become active in helping promote the objectives of a society by preparing and presenting timely, well-conceived technical papers. He should also become active in organizational administration. This is self-development at work, for such efforts can enhance the personal stature and reputation of the individual. And, I might add that professional development is a continuous process, starting prior to entering college and progressing beyond retirement. Professional aspirations may change but learning covers a person's entire life span. And, of course, there are dues to be paid. The amount is graduated in terms of professional stature gained and should always be considered as a personal investment in his future.

Q. How do you go about joining professional groups?

A. While still in school, join student chapters of societies right on campus. Once an engineer is out working in industry, he should contact local chapters of technical and professional societies, or find out about them from fellow engineers.

Q. Does General Electric encourage participation in technical and professional societies?

A. It certainly does. General Electric progress is built upon creative ideas and innovations. The Company goes to great lengths to establish a climate and incentive to yield these results. One way to get ideas is to en-

courage employees to join professional societies. Why? Because General Electric shares in recognition accorded any of its individual employees, as well as the common pool of knowledge that these engineers build up. It can't help but profit by encouraging such association, which sparks and stimulates contributions.

Right now, sizeable numbers of General Electric employees, at all levels in the Company, belong to engineering societies, hold responsible offices, serve on working committees and handle important assignments. Many are recognized for their outstanding contributions by honor and medal awards.

These general observations emphasize that General Electric does encourage participation. In indication of the importance of this view, the Company usually defrays a portion of the expense accrued by the men involved in supporting the activities of these various organizations. Remember, our goal is to see every man advance to the full limit of his capabilities. Encouraging him to join Professional Societies is one way to help him do so.

Mr. Savage has copies of the booklet "Your First 5 Years" published by the Engineers' Council for Professional Development which you may have for the asking. Simply write to Mr. C. F. Savage, Section 959-12, General Electric Co., Schenectady 5, N. Y.

***LOOK FOR** other interviews discussing: Salary • Why Companies have Training Programs • How to Get the Job You Want.