

The Month at Caltech

Franklin Thomas Engineering Laboratory

Caltech's five-story engineering building has simply been known as "Engineering" ever since it was built. This month it got a name – the Franklin Thomas Engineering Laboratory, in memory of the Caltech civil engineer and dean of students who helped solve some of southern California's major water problems and who was a leader in Pasadena's city government and cultural affairs.

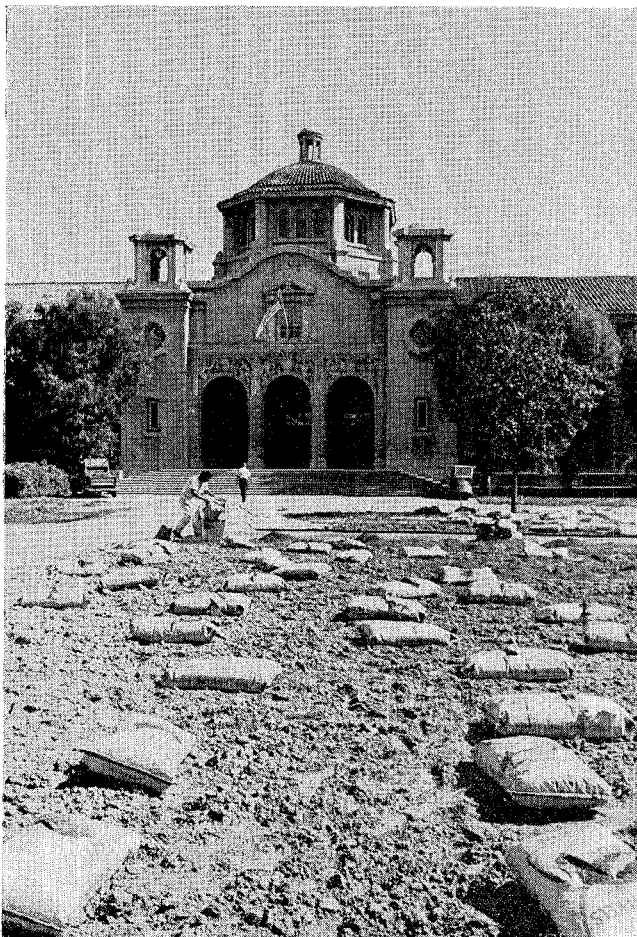
Dean Thomas came to Caltech in 1913 and started a department of civil engineering. In 1924 he was appointed chairman of Caltech's division of civil and

mechanical engineering, and he became dean of students in 1944. He died in 1952 at the age of 67.

The building named for Dean Thomas was built in three sections – the eastern third during World War II, the western two-thirds after the war. Its laboratories house research in civil engineering, applied mechanics, jet propulsion, and some mechanical and nuclear engineering.

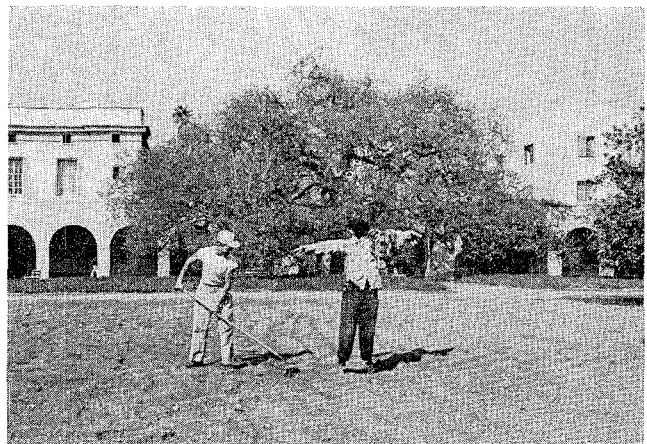
Three New Trustees

Three new members have been elected to the Caltech Board of Trustees – Thomas V. Jones, president



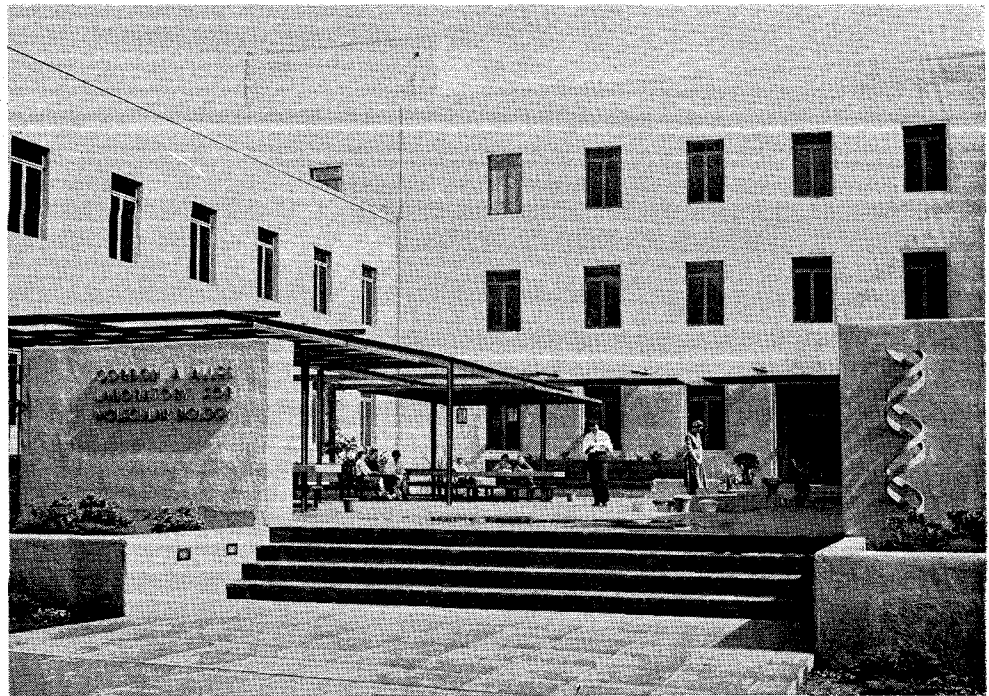
DOWN ON THE FARM

Caltech's development program has even been extended to the planting of the central campus, where the ancient iceplant has now finally given way to sweeping green lawns. This happy transition was accomplished with a good deal of agricultural horseplay on the campus, including an overpowering amount of fertilizer and the constant attention of an overdressed scarecrow.



DEDICATION

Caltech's new Gordon A. Alles Laboratory, dedicated formally on November 3, is one of 18 new buildings rising on the campus as part of the Institute's development program.



of the Northrop Corporation; Howard B. Keck, president of the Superior Oil Company; and Dr. Seeley G. Mudd of Pasadena.

Mr. Jones has been with Northrop since 1953, when he joined the company as assistant to the chief engineer. In April 1960 he became chief executive officer. He is a consultant to the Scientific Advisory Board of the U.S. Air Force, and is a member of the Board of Directors of the Los Angeles World Affairs Council, the Southern California Symphony Association, and the Welfare Federation of Los Angeles.

Mr. Keck has been in the oil business since 1932. He became president of The Superior Oil Company in 1953. He is a director of the City National Bank and the Gulf Interstate Gas Company, both in Houston, Texas; of the Canadian Superior Oil Company and the Canberra Oil Company in Canada; and of the European Oil Marketing Corporation in Switzerland.

Dr. Mudd, a physician and medical educator, received his MD from the Harvard Medical School. He was a research associate at Caltech from 1931 to 1935 and from 1935 to 1945 he was professor of radiation therapy at the Institute. He is now research associate in medical chemistry. From 1941 to 1943 he was dean of the Southern California Medical School.

Dr. Mudd's father, the late Seeley W. Mudd, and his brother, the late Harvey S. Mudd, both served as Caltech trustees. Dr. Mudd has been a member of the Caltech Associates since 1928. He has been a trustee of the Carnegie Institution of Washington since 1940.

John G. Bolton

John G. Bolton, professor of radio astronomy, leaves Caltech next month to return to Sydney, Aus-

tralia, as research officer in the division of radio-physics of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization. He served as research officer at the CSIRO for ten years before coming to Caltech in 1955.

Dr. Bolton has been scientific director of Caltech's new Radio Observatory in Owens Valley since its inception. Operated by Caltech and financed by the Office of Naval Research, the observatory has the world's most versatile telescope—twin 90-foot reflectors which pinpoint radio signal sources millions of light years away. More than 50 distant radio stars have been located since the Observatory was built.

Nobel Prize Winner

Donald A. Glaser, who got his PhD from Caltech in 1950, has received the 1960 Nobel Prize in physics for his invention of the bubble bath chamber, which is used to photograph atomic particles. Superheated liquid in the chamber slows down the high-speed particles until they appear in photographs as a string of bubbles. Dr. Glaser will receive a check for \$43,627 from the trust fund left by Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite.

Dr. Glaser was born in Cleveland in 1926, and was graduated from the Case Institute of Technology in 1946. He went to the University of Michigan in 1949 as an instructor, later becoming a professor. Last year he joined the physics department at the University of California in Berkeley.

In 1958 the U.S. Chamber of Commerce named Dr. Glaser as one of the 10 outstanding young men of the year. In 1959 he was awarded the first \$2,500 prize of the American Physical Society for his bubble chamber.