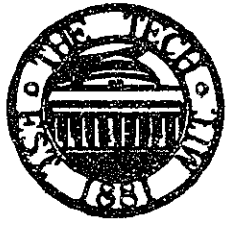


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5 Year Development

Accelerator Need Noted In 1952

Prof. M. Stanley Livingston of the physics department has spent his lifetime designing and perfecting many types of particle accelerators. The new six billion volt electron accelerator, to be run jointly by the Institute and Harvard, is the latest in a long line of similar machines that Prof. Livingston has designed.

Dr. Livingston's doctorate thesis was on the design of the first cyclotron, which was built at the University of California. For the thesis he designed a total of three cyclotrons at Berkeley, the largest of which was a 5 million volt machine. From California he went to Cornell Uni-

versity where he worked on the 2 million volt cyclotron there. Dr. Livingston was at Cornell for four years, from 1934 to 1938, after which he came to the Institute to design the Institute's cyclotron. This accelerator has been in operation since 1940 and is presently operating at an energy level of 16 million volts. He has been at the Institute since that time, with the exception of a 2 and one-half year absence spent at Brookhaven designing the 3 billion volt cosmotron—Brookhaven's proton accelerator.

In 1952 it was decided that the Institute needed an accelerator of an energy level of the order of magnitude of 5 or 6 billion volts. In 1954 a design study was inaugurated. About the same time it was learned that Harvard was interested in building a similar device, so the two schools decided that it would be best to work on such a large project together. In July of 1955 Congress authorized the funds for the construction of two accelerators at universities, at about five million dollars each. December of the same year Harvard and MIT submitted a proposal in the competition for these congressional funds. The Atomic Energy Commission, acting as judge for this competition awarded the funds to the MIT-Harvard group and to the group from Princeton-Pennsylvania.

The machine will be located on the Harvard Campus. However, the policy committee, which shall decide on the uses of the device, is to be composed equally of members of MIT faculty and administration and of the faculty and administration of Harvard.

The major advantage of this new accelerator is that it will deliver a very sharp beam of gamma-rays, of an angular width of about one minute, and thus deliver a very high energy density. It is hoped that with this new powerful tool it will be possible to create reat densities of negative-protons

Sen. Saltonstall's Speech In Kresge Deals With Foreign Aid, Middle East

As an appropriate climax to International Week Senator Saltonstall delivered an eye witness report on the results and problems of American foreign policy abroad at Kresge Auditorium Sunday afternoon. In his travels abroad the prevailing tide of nationalism became most evident. Israel, Egypt, Thailand, Viet Nam, Indonesia are examples of this in their incessant drive for their own economic and military security without political strings attached.

Spirit of Independence

Due to the spirit of independence among the new young nations of the world, the question of military and economic aid looms larger than ever before. In the debate on the ways and means of distributing foreign aid Ambassador Lodge and Mr. Adlai Stevenson have suggested the possible value of channeling aid through the United Nations in the days ahead. Senator Saltonstall could see no advantage in such a plan. Accordingly he said, "I personally have felt a very strong doubt that channeling foreign aid through the United Nations will give us the best end results, since we would in all likelihood lose a great measure of the funds."

In the face of the current difference of opinion between long-term foreign aid and the elimination of all aid of any sort, the Senator suggested what might be called Selective Aid.

aid commitments in those places, at Selective Aid

"By Selective Aid I mean foreign those times, and for those countries which may well serve two valuable purposes:

"First, to assist friendly nations . . . to help them remain independent and to gain strength.

"Second, by such action to dramatize for all the world to see, both our country's practical friendship for another as well as our plain com-



Senator Leverett Saltonstall

mon sense in the world relationships. This plain common sense must recognize that these people feel exactly what we felt in the early days in our country, the desire to improve, to be helped in the process if need be, but first and foremost to be independent."

Render Ineffective

By such a plan it will be made possible to render ineffective the attempts of Russia to steal our thunder in the field of foreign aid.

This situation only aggravates the

crisis in the Middle East. According to Senator Saltonstall, "the greatest concern to us today is the Israeli-Egyptian dispute. On the one hand, we cannot permit Israel to be pushed into the sea . . . On the other hand, we need and want to retain the friendship of the Arab nations. The announcement of the Russians' desire to help settle differences in the Middle East reveals only one thing clearly: Russia has a definite interest in the Middle East."

Discusses India

The Senator went on to explain a similar situation in India. There, the type of government that most quickly raises the standard of living will prevail. So again the only course is to take the initiative from Russia.

The speech included a favorable report on such unpublished endeavors as libraries and small technical teams. Here he emphasizes the role of personality even in world politics.

Senator Saltonstall indicated that he was quite favorably impressed with the intelligence and the apparent good will of the foreign leaders whom he talked with. In every country he found interest in President Eisenhower's welfare, along with a great deal of respect and trust for the executive. He was of the opinion that the free countries of the world look to President Eisenhower for leadership. There was no doubt that the Senator felt that the President's return to the White House would greatly enhance the development of our foreign policy.

Observation Of Military Day Here Highlighted By Parade, Inspection

Military Day will be observed at MIT on Tuesday, May 8. The day will consist of an inspection of all ROTC activities by a First Army Inspection Team and will be climaxed by a parade on Briggs Field at 4 p.m. During the ceremony thirty-three cadets of the Departments of Military Science and Air Science will receive awards and medals for their achievements. The Pershing Rifles will act as color guard for the formation, which will number about 1700 cadets. Music will be provided by the ROTC band directed by Major Frederick A. Harris.

Dr. James R. Killian, Jr. will be the receiving officer. Others in the reviewing stand will include Major General Bryan L. Milburn, USA, Commanding General, Fort Devens; Major General Raymond C. Maude, USAF, Commanding General, Cambridge Research Center; Dean John E. Burchard, Dean of Humanities and Social Studies, MIT; Colonel Robert E. Doe, Massachusetts Military District; Colonel Andrew F. Gordon, Senior Inspector for Air Science and Tactics, MIT; and Colonel Charles M. McAfee, Jr., Head of Department of Military Science and Tactics, MIT.

Receive Awards

Among those receiving awards are Senior Army Cadet Colonel John M. Watts, Senior Air Force Cadet Lt. Col. Richard E. Quinn, Senior Army Cadet, Lt. Col. Richmond J. Laux, Senior Air Force Cadet Lt. Col. Russell L. Schweikart, Senior Army Cadet Lt. Col. McIver W. Edwards, and Senior Air Force Cadet Lt. Col. Paul Polishuk.

Following the awards ceremony the Army cadet regiment and the Air Force cadet wing will march in review.

Among those receiving awards for distinguished achievement at the Air Force review last Tuesday were Cadet Colonel James E. P. Davis, Cadet Colonel Paul S. Cianci, and Cadet Colonel Arnold P. Breeden.

34 Young Executives Named Sloan Fellows In Training Program

Professor E. P. Brooks, Dean of the School of Industrial Management, announced last night that thirty-four young business executives, chosen from a wide range of industrial concerns throughout the United States, have been awarded Sloan Fellowships for participation in the Course XV executive development program.

The executives come from fourteen states, Canada, and Switzerland. They will begin their one-year program in June.

"The fellowship men are chosen early in their industrial careers, when they have a long future service to industry ahead of them," says Professor Howard W. Johnson, director of the Sloan program. The fact that they carry on their work at such a center of technological development as MIT," he adds, "provides a special opportunity for them to view the long-range development of business in the perspective of technological advance, as well as within the economic and human framework of management problems."

The program itself, he says emphasizes orientation to the fundamentals underlying management action rather than a review of management policies and techniques.

McElroy, P&G Head, To Deliver Address At '56 Graduation

Neil H. McElroy, President of the Procter and Gamble Company and distinguished public leader in education, will deliver the principal address at the graduation exercises of the Class of 1956 at the Institute on Friday, June 8.

Dean John E. Burchard of the School of Humanities and Social Studies will deliver the Baccalaureate on Thursday afternoon, June 7.

Commencement activities for the MIT Class of 1956 will begin on Friday, June 1, with the Senior Banquet. For the next five days through Tuesday, June 5, the Senior Week Committee has planned a series of social events including a moonlight cruise, a Boston "Pops" concert, and the formal Senior Ball.

Following the principal address at the graduation exercises by Mr. McElroy, President Killian will address members of the graduating class.

The graduation exercises will be followed by the commencement luncheon and the president's reception for members of the graduating class and their guests in the duPont Court.

Untermeyer, Winters Speak Here Today LSC, Student Personnel Sponsor Talks

Untermeyer Known For Poetry Volumes

Louis Untermeyer, well known American anthologist and poet, will deliver a Lecture Series Committee address at Kresge Auditorium today. The author of some sixty volumes of prose and poetry, Mr. Untermeyer is best known for his anthologies. Two *Modern American Poetry* and *Modern British Poetry* have been revised and amplified some eight times and have sold over a million copies. Both have gained widespread use in schools and colleges. Mr. Untermeyer has written as well books of humor, travel and a novel.

In the past a contributing editor of *Esquire*, *Holiday*, *The Saturday Review* and this week, he was selected as a contributor to the revision of the *Encyclopedia Britannica* articles on modern poetry. As a poet, his books have had wide distribution and he was awarded the 1956 Gold Medal for "Service to Poetry" by the Poetry Society of America.

Mr. Untermeyer's recent book—a series of pieces on modern historical figures—will provide the basis for his lecture titled "Makers of the Modern World". The ambitious na-



Anthologist Louis Untermeyer

ture of the book has led to some criticism of his choice of individuals which has to some extent been offset by respect for his facile prose. There is no admission charge for the lecture beginning at 5:00 p.m. in Kresge.

Untermeyer's lecture will be the last Lecture Series Committee sponsored address of the year.

Winters Is Graduate; Worked In Walker

A Nova Scotian who worked his way through MIT waiting tables and became a top Canadian statesman is coming back to the Institute to speak tonight. Robert H. Winters, now Canadian Minister of Public Works and right-hand man to the Premier in Parliament, will speak at 8 p.m. in Kresge Auditorium on "What Are the Contributions That the Working Students at MIT Make to Society?"

The son of a Halifax schooner captain, Winters came to Cambridge in 1931 to study electrical engineering. For five terms he was a student waiter at Walker Memorial. He graduated in 1934 with BS and MS degrees.

During World War II Winters served as a colonel in the Canadian Army and had a key role in the unloading of supplies for the Allies at Antwerp. The leadership he demonstrated in Parliament led to his appointment as Minister of Reconstruction and Supply in 1948. He became Minister of Resources and Development in 1950 and Minister of Public Works in 1953.