To Receive Marshall Scholarship

Alar Toomre, one of 12 graduates picked for this year's award.

Five Tech Students Will Study Abroad On Fulbright Grants

Five more MIT students have been selected for graduate study abroad on Fulbright scholarships this month — in all have been named this year.

The awards are to Chester D. Bell, G. V. H., of Kirkville, Me., for digital computers at the University of Sydney, Australia; Charles A. Hoeck, G. X., of West Roxbury, Mass., for Chemical Engineering at the University of Sheffield, England; Peter Delft, Holland, and Earl R. Flansburg, M. Y., Times for architecture at the University of Manchester, and a sufficient living allowance.

Regional committees make preliminary selections and forward them to Washington where the British Ambassador, assisted by an advisory committee, makes the final selections, which are approved by the Committee in London.

Mr. Toomre is a senior in course XVI. He lives in Hempstead, New York.

What's doing... at Pratt & Whitney Aircraft

From its founding in 1925, Pratt & Whitney Aircraft has been essentially an engineering company. Its primary objective has been the design and development of new aircraft engines of superior performance and dependability. The guiding policy has always been, simply, that technical excellence must be the paramount objective, attained through constant effort to improve upon the best.

As early as 1928 Pratt & Whitney Aircraft's Wasp engines powered Navy seaplanes which brought back world records in altitude, range and speed from competitions in Switzerland, Germany and France. The following year, Wasp-powered Army Air Corps airplanes were flying combat formations at 9,000 feet.

All through the 1930s the power, range and fuel economy of the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Wasp and Hornet engines were developed, and the engines seasoned with experience. Wiley Post, the Lindberghs, Martin and Osa Johnson, Amelia Earhart, Admiral Byrd and Roscoe Turner were among the host of famous pilots who made aviation history with Wasp power.

During World War II, 50 percent of the aircraft powerplants for the American air arms were engineered by Pratt & Whitney Aircraft. Three of the five key fighter airplanes, a host of medium and heavy bombers, and 86 percent of all the military transports used Pratt & Whitney Aircraft engines.

The postwar development of the J-47 gained the company a position of engineering leadership in the jet field. It powered the first jet aircraft to fly faster than sound in level flight, and is now used in six supersonic fighters, three bombers and the first two American commercial jet transports.