Who, me? I've had three interviews already!

But your fourth interview might be the most important. Especially if it's with the man from JPL. That's right, Jet Propulsion Laboratory. Collect operates JPL for NASA. Given the place a campus atmosphere, 3500 people there. Eleven hundred of them are scientists and engineers. The rest are technicians, secretaries, librarians— all kinds of people to back up these scientists and engineers, JPL's job Space exploration. Designing the spacecraft and instrumentation that'll explore the moon and planets. They want to find out what the moon is made of and if there's life on other planets. And they will. They're a dedicated bunch. And they like their work. After all, what could be more fascinating and more challenging than the work they do? Take a half hour or so to talk to the man from JPL. Make an appointment now. It could be the most important in your life.

On Campus Interviews: November 29 & 30 — Contact University Placement Office for Appointment

Mariner II Measures Solar Wind, Beams Data Back From Space

By John Montanus

Mariner II, America's Venus-probe rocket fired Aug. 27, has been steadily sending back data on the conditions in interplanetary space, Professor Levret Devine Jr. and Dr. Clayway W. Strider of Cal Tech reported at a seminar sponsored by the Department of Physics on Fri., Nov. 20. The topics discussed were taken from a small part of the total data returned by Mariner II.

The satellite contains a spectrometer to probe one of the phenomena discovered on earlier American and Russian attempts, the so-called "solar wind." This "wind" consists of a stream of electrons constantly radiated from the sun. Previous data had established little more than the existence of the stream; Mariner II now has sent almost 63 days' continuous data, interpreted by means of high-down for repairs. The instruments monitor the energy of the stream in ten different levels; to compile a complete spectrum of the stream takes 3 minutes and 46 seconds. The data is available in sheet three hours; most of the difficulties are encountered in getting the data from the various tracking stations around the world.

Analysis of over 30,000 measurements shows that the wind blows constantly at velocities ranging from 35 to 700 km/sec. There was great variation in the activity of the "wind" during this period, with one period of low activity followed by prolonged storms. Coincident studies with a magnetometer reveal that the storms also disrupt the interplanetary magnetic field. Variation in this field ranges from 7/10 to 20 gamma (1 gamma equals 10 exp-5 gauss).

There still remains much to be learned from Mariner II before it passes Venus on Dec. 14, but more satellites will be needed to provide additional data on the solar particle stream. As yet the data is insufficient to theorize on any extent on the causes of the "solar wind."

Analog Computers Find New Role In Libraries

By Mike Storeaustien

A new application for computers is being developed by the Arthur D. Little Company. The idea is to use analog computers to index sources of information such as library catalogs.

Speaking on WGBH's "MIT Science Reporter" November 15, Dr. Vincent Gugliano, Staff Research Assistant at Little, outlined the progress made in this project.

Gugliano explained that an analog system is best suited to indexing work than a digital system. Analog computers are operated on the principle of continuously varying quantities, whereas digital devices follow the principle of "all or nothing," in feeding out information.

Thus in a digital indexing program, only one strongly related source will be provided for any given topic. An analog program, however, will offer several sources in order of their strongest relation to the topic.

As an example, Dr. Gugliano illustrated a highly simplified operation of a library indexing system in which specific sources of material are identified when a subject is fed into the computer.

Several steps toward practical application of library indexing on this basis are being considered by the Little researchers. Gugliano estimates that this analog association network will be able to accommodate 300,000 documents, and several hundred index terms.

Other uses to be found for this system include indexing legal documents and cataloging medical records for quick reference.

"The Little researchers have never been considered by the Little researchers. Gugliano estimates that this analog association network will be able to accommodate 300,000 documents, and several hundred index terms. Other uses to be found for this system include indexing legal documents and cataloging medical records for quick reference."

"The Little computer is constructed of linear circuit elements. Whereas most analog systems have a few thousand lines, Little's will have several million links."