Draft boards get more freedom in setting deferment requirements

Local draft boards will have more freedom in setting requirements for deferments to students, according to a recent bulletin issued by the national headquar ters of the Selective Service System.

The bulletin announced the elimination of the Form 5-A application for deferment, which has been in use since 1956. In its place a new form will be made and distributed with registration material for the coming year.

In the meantime, the Selective Service Office will write to local draft boards of students who are due to apply for deferment renewal, and will request an extension at student deferment for one year. This gives the student the right to appeal in case he is placed in Class 1-A (available for military service).

According to Selective Service Adviser Mrs. Eleanor Lutz, all 317 students should apply for the

Three groups honor

Elects Hoylman as Skinner one of 34 scientists and engineers representing all the jobs which must be done to complete the project.

Dispute ended

Harvard signs three-year.CEA contract

Harvard University has signed a three-year contract with the Atomic Energy Commission for operation of the Cambridge Electron Accelerator, jointly owned by Harvard and MIT.

The signing dissipated a dispute between Harvard and the AEC. Harvard had objected to provisions which required the AEC to work with the National Academy of Sciences.

The contract in its final form provides that the AEC must be notified in advance of formal visits planned, operations in the accelerator. The restrictions in the contract are less stringent than those previously insisted upon by the AEC, although Harvard's Faculty of Arts and Sciences has continued them

The contract provides that the AEC will furnish Harvard and MIT with $3 million dollars a year for operating expenses of the $7 million accelerator.

A provision of the original contract which would have given the AEC control over all scientific information from the accelerator was replaced with a different stipulation. This stipulation states that requests for information may be filled, under the condition that information may be demanded in return.

Critical path scheduling speeds construction work

Critical path scheduling, a technique for determining which operations on a construction job must be finished promptly to prevent delay in job completion, is now being offered in courses by the Civil Engineering Department.

CPS, devised in 1961, has hastened the completion of many construction projects, including United States Missile installations. Essentially, the technique of CPS is to diagram all the operations of a job on a time scale. The arrow representing an operation is preceded by arrows representing all the jobs which must be completed before the operation can begin.

When all these operations have been diagramed, a critical path can be determined; it will be the path of operations which must be completed on time in order to complete the project within the time allotment.

A CPS diagram consists of the arrows representing operations and nodes representing completion of operations. All operations cannot begin until all the operations which precede them have been completed.

For example, erection of steel cannot begin until the steel has been fabricated and delivered. In a CPS diagram this would be represented by an arrow for the steel fabrication, a node, and an arrow from the node representing steel erection.

Diagrams become more complex as the number of operations increases, and other conditions have to be taken into account. Some operations may begin when others, which precede them are only partially completed. For example, the previous operation of erection could begin when only 25% of the steel had been delivered. Also, two activities may start from the same node, but safety or other conditions at the week may require that only one begin at a time.

Once the diagram has been drawn, the time and costs of the operations in the project can be calculated. Calculations are made for normal time and for crash, or minimum, time. Graphs of cost versus time can then be used to give the cost for any intermediate time.

After the costs and times of activities have been computed, the critical path, the sequence of activities which if delayed will add the most time to the over-all project, can be determined. This is done usually using computer techniques. The optimum time for all activities within the project can then be determined, and finally the total time for completion.

The Building and Engineering Construction group has devised a computer program which will draw the arrow diagram itself. Of the other programs now in use, all require that the diagram be previously drawn.

Critical path scheduling is taught in CPS 118 and 119. In these courses, students did a survey of construction of the new student center building. Several corporations now require critical path scheduling for major construction.

The Navy Corps of Engineers has also made it a requirement. In addition, CPS is credited with the completion of two years ahead of schedule of a United States missile program.

Better make your Allegheny reservation early... if you aim to get here fast. Come vacation, who wants to stay after school? Take the Allegheny high road out of here (it's a surprisingly low road in cost).

A provision for this vacation period Commencement... or a date due from after... will be glad to In style. It's the swift, thrifty way to travel... especially in trips or on Saturdays and Sundays, when our fares are fairly competitive.