Dr. Gerald Dinneen has been appointed Director of Lincoln Laboratory by President Howard Johnson. The appointment is effective June 1st.

He is to succeed Dr. Milton Clauer who has resigned to become Academic Dean at the US Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey, California. Dinneen has been associated with Lincoln Labs for 17 years, serving most recently as an Associate Director.

In a statement about Dinneen’s appointment, Johnson said that the Lab will continue its important contributions to national defense programs, and seek to expand its efforts in such areas as health, aircrft control, and educational technology.

Dinneen was born in Elm-hurst, New York on October 23, 1924. He received a B.S. in Mathematics from Queens Col-lege in 1947 and M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in mathematics from the University of Wisconsin in 1948 and 1952, respectively.

From 1951 to 1953, he was a senior development engineer at the Goodyear Aircraft Corpora-tion in Akron, Ohio, doing re-search on the applications of analog computers for realtime control systems. In 1953, he came to Lincoln Lab’s Data Transmission Group, and was made leader of that group in 1960. He was then made Associate Head of the Information Pro-cessing Division and a member of the Lab Steering Committee. In 1963 he became Associate Head of the Communications Division, and Head of it in 1964. In 1966, Dinneen was appointed Assistant Director of the Lab, and Associate Director in 1968.

Nixon policies backfire; CJAC/GM a good start

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Indochine: According to Gal-lup, approval of Nixon’s Viet-nam policy has fallen from over 60% to 45% in the last few months. Yet now Cambodia is making noise about wanting US aid, and we can’t get much deeper into Laos without arous-ing massive opposition. Someth-ing will have to give soon.

The economy: It now looks as though most may have both recession and inflation by fall. This could be a subject of much bitterness.

The environment: While this has been a very effective Nixon ploy to distract a large segment of progressive thought from the war issue, it may backfire on him. This issue has politicized large numbers of people who heretofore did not consider themselves with public issues. Someday fairly soon they will wake up and discover that behind the Nixon rhetoric, there is virtually no financial commit-ment (pollution control efforts are only a fraction of 1% of the military budget). They will ask why this is so, and discover that it is because of the war and what the American people have been doing. When this happens, this will mean the creation of a massive new bloc of public opinion which desires an end to the war and a reorder-ing of national priorities.

The result of the moment of truth on any one of these issues could be a number of things: a genuine end to the war, a mas-sive wave of protest, continu-al strikes, etc. My guess is that by fall we will either be riding a massive wave or very, very small sentiment. This might mean the eventual demise of mass protest. I’ll make my plans when the new set of givens becomes clear.

Now every and then some-thing happens which restores my belief that rational progress is yet possible in the Institute and in society at large. One such instance was the meeting of the Corporation Joint Advisory Committee on Monday which considered the question of how MIT could vote its General Mo-tor shares.

In contrast with some of the crises which have been held up around here of late, the discus-sion centered on substantive is-sues, and was held at a high level throughout the meeting. The discussion was cut in the open, where all who were inte-ested could see who was doing what, why, for what reasons. No closed doors, no clandestine power plays. Furthermore, even the beginning of a serious discussion of giving GM a tough time was categorically denied. The issue has been well handled, and it is evident that MIT students are still capable of handling this type of issue.