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To The Editor,  
THE WALL STREET  
JUNGLE:

I am a young, clean-cut, ivy leaguer recently graduated from a small New England university. Without the risk of undue modesty, I would say that, in addition to being a bit square around the edges, I am also well-dressed and well-groomed in the finest tradition of button-collars and after shave lotion.

Throughout my college career, I was constantly "in"—lacrosse, chess, golf etc. I majored in the psychology of economic analysis and minored in the geological history of Ethiopia since 1872.

The thought of shaping men's minds has always intrigued me. As I searched for a career that would satisfy this obsession of mine, the broad horizons of the American Way of Life opened wide to assist me in my quest. It was inevitable that I chose the rewarding enterprise of guiding the complex path of consumer choice.

Madison Avenue is more than a street. Soon after joining a well-established firm as Vice-President in charge of prestige accounts (I will soon be president as my father is 82 years old), I realized that here in the pulsing centre of our free economic system beats the heart that drives the lifestream of capitalism. An enterprising young man who wants to get ahead can do no better than to join the ranks of those dynamic individualists who play a crucial role in the drama of economic growth.

JOHN NOPERSON

Stanford, Conn.

# Dal Physicists On Frontier Of Low Temperature Research

By BARRY MILLS

An outstanding feature of the new Sir James Dunn Science Building is its cryogenics laboratory, where experiments dealing with the investigation of material under the effects of low temperature are being carried on. Cryo is a Greek word meaning frost. The technique of experimentation at low temperatures was developed largely at Leyden University by Kammerlingh Onnes during the years 1908-1923.

The main room of the low temperature suite houses the liquefier and the associated compressors. The former takes in helium gas at a pressure of 250 lbs. per sq. inch and at room temperature. As the gas passes through the various stages of the liquefier, it is allowed to do mechanical work by expanding to atmospheric pressure. Most of us get hot when we do work, but helium gas, having no store of food to replace the energy given up in mechanical work, gets so cold that it eventually turns to a liquid.

### Low Temperature Essential

Dr. Guptill, Head of the Physics Department and currently engaged in low temperature physics research, pointed out that no amount of pressure will by itself liquefy helium, if the temperature of the gas is above 5 degrees on the Kelvin scale.

It is then obvious that, once the liquid state is reached, great care must be taken to keep the liquid well isolated. Otherwise it would boil away very rapidly. The isolation is accomplished by keeping the liquid in a large thermos bottle. This thermos must itself be kept cold by being put inside a second thermos filled with liquid air at about 80 degrees Kelvin.

### Value of Experiments

Cryogenic experiments are not concerned with making liquid helium, but rather with observing the effects of its low temperature on certain materials. For instance, when copper is cooled by pouring liquid helium over it, experiments may be conducted to determine its electrical conductivity and specific heat. The unit used in these experiments was designed by Prof. Collopy of M.I.T. and mass produced by the A. D. Little Company, Cambridge, Mass. Cost of the equipment was about \$75,000.

A vast number of experiments right out on the frontier of Physics may be done in a cryogenics laboratory. Consequently, Dalhousie has included this phase of Physics as one stage in its training of Ph.D. and post-doctorate students.

## American Delegates ...

(Continued from Page 3)

### Paternal Mildness

But what seemed at first most curious was that they were not at all angered, any more than they were angered by rumours of anti-American feeling in France, or Britain, or in the African countries. They were interested, but mystified. This reaction came as a surprise to me, for quite frankly, if they had talked to me of Canada as I had talked to them of America, I should have been roused into an indignant defense of my country.

After puzzling over this for some time, the only conclusion that I could reach was that they were totally convinced such criticism is misguided; that is, they could see that anti-American feeling could exist, but felt that if it did it was only because foreigners did not understand them or their intentions. They might have said: "It's a pity that some Canadians resent us not recognizing Red China. If only they knew it is for their own good..."

There is, of course some truth in this view, at least on some of the issues. Probably, too, the fact that some of them did not rise to our bait was due simply to their better manners and hospitality. But I can-

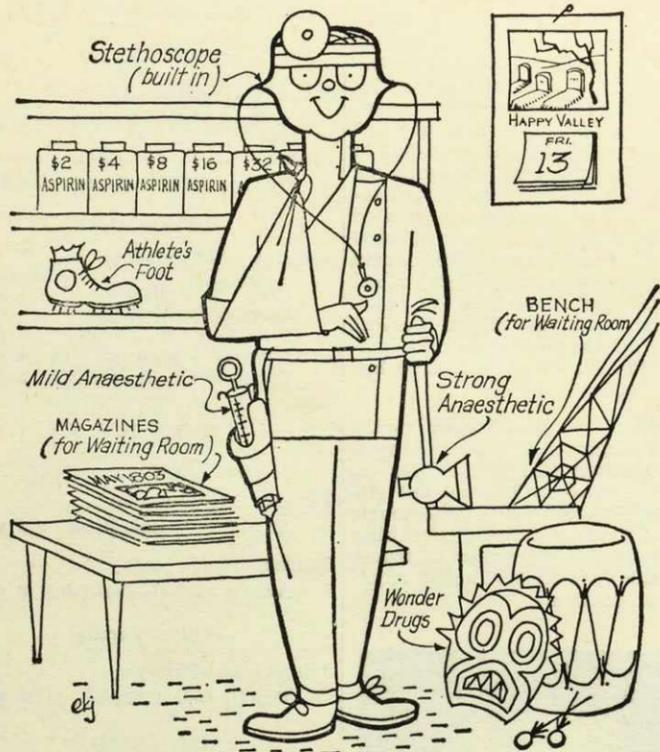
not help feeling that the above is in general the reason for their complacency.

### "IN GOD WE TRUST"

The monolithic unity of the American view, then, is perhaps the deepest impression we received at the Student Conference, and in this sense the Americans reminded us of their presumed antithesis, the Soviet students who visited Dalhousie last term and whose sullen and uncommunicative personalities aroused a distressed editorial in the Gazette.

Both groups are participants of a faith, both are convinced of the absolute merits of their respective ways of life; both feel that ideologically they are on the side of moral right. The difference is that with the Soviets it is a new religion, with the Americans a tried and conventional one; the Soviets are ideologically on the offensive and are moved by a burning zeal, while the Americans are on the defensive and moved by a complacent acceptance of fundamental assumptions; the Soviets were in a "hostile" country, the Americans were at home.

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