$4500 ($5500 from the U.S. or Far East). It should be noted that the cost of living in Israel, measured in dollars, is considerably lower than that of the United States.

Applications will be accepted *until 15 Dec.* Further information may be obtained from the Academic Secretary, Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovoth, Israel.

In the Laboratories

■ The Navy has completed a $41-million engine test laboratory in Trenton, N.J. The facility includes steel and concrete test cells—two altitude chambers, two jet engine sea-level test cells, and an altitude cell for turbo-prop engines.

The ram blower rigs can force more than a million cubic feet of air a minute past engines in the test cells; the heating systems are designed to simulate aerodynamic heating—the friction heat barrier that faces aircraft making sustained flights at supersonic speeds. The cooling systems can refrigerate air to – 67°F.

The equipment that has been installed can be used to simulate any desired variation of atmospheric temperature, density, and humidity encountered by aircraft from sea level to an altitude of 65,000 feet, at speeds far beyond that of sound.

A remotely operated electronic control system has a 35-foot graphic supervisory control panel, interlinked with 11 locally placed control panels, as its nerve center. More than 60 automatic instruments—level indicators, alarms, recorders, controllers, and indicators—register results of the engine tests. On one instrument the operator can dial any one of 300 different temperatures, ranging from – 200° to more than + 1200°F. More than 26 miles of thermocouple wire and 23 miles of copper tubing link test cells and electronic control boards.

David E. Dressendorfer of Springfield, Ill., laboratory superintendent, said that the new facilities will handle the bulk of the Navy's test and evaluation work on current and future jet and turbo-prop engines.

■ The Dow Corning Corporation of Midland, Mich., has been named winner of the 1955 award for chemical engineering achievement, given biennially for outstanding contribution to the chemical engineering field by *Chemical Engineering,* the McGraw-Hill publication that sponsors the award.

Walter G. Whitman of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, chairman of the award committee, will present the award at a dinner to be given on 7 Dec. in connection with the 25th biennial Exposition of the Chemical Industries at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa. Dow-Corning is being recognized for large-scale production and marketing of silicones, which were first produced by the company for military use during World War II.

■ International Business Machines Corporation has announced plans to establish a research and development laboratory in Zurich, Switzerland. It is expected to be in operation by the first of next year. The new laboratory will make possible closer contact between the domestic IBM organization and development activities being conducted by European scientists and engineers in the accounting and data-processing equipment field. Ambros P. Speiser, associate professor at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, has been appointed director of the laboratory. He will assume his new position after he completes his present work as head of the computer group at the institute.

■ A British proposal to build a $230-million steel plant in India has been accepted by the Indian Government as part of its plan to increase national steel production to 6 million tons a year. The plant, which will have an annual capacity of 1 million tons, will be India's third such government-owned undertaking. The Indian Government has previously contracted for Soviet- and German-built plants.

■ Murray E. Volk, who was formerly associated with Nuclear-Chicago, recently announced the organization of the Volk Radiochemical Company with offices and laboratories at 5412 North Clark St., Chicago, Ill. The new company will specialize in the manufacture and supply of compounds tagged with radioactive carbon, phosphorus, and sulfur.

■ The Du Pont Company will build a new sulfuric acid plant on a recently acquired site in Ohio near the confluence of the Ohio and Greater Miami rivers about 20 miles from Cincinnati. Construction is to start immediately and the plant is scheduled to open in the latter part of 1956.

To be known as the Fort Hill Works, the new unit will be operated by the company's Grasselli Chemicals Department. It will replace the plant now operated by Grasselli at Lockland, near Cincinnati.

Miscellaneous

■ Electronics specialists are urgently needed at the Corps of Engineers Research and Development Laboratories, Fort Belvoir, Va., to conduct basic and applied research on new devices for military use. The ERDL occupies a 240-acre wooded peninsula about 15 miles south of Washington, D.C. The electronics laboratory is devoted to the development of mine detectors and related equipment. Engineers working at ERDL have the opportunity of pursuing graduate studies at Government expense at Catholic University of America.

Applicants must hold a degree in electrical engineering, physics or mathematics, or have considerable practical research experience in their fields. Salaries range from $4345 to $8940 per year. Those interested should apply to Mr. Walter H. Spinks, Acting Executive Officer, Engineer Research and Development Laboratories, Fort Belvoir, Va.

■ A map showing known uranium deposits of the United States has been prepared by the Geological Survey on behalf of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission. Studies in recent years have shown that although trace amounts of uranium occur nearly everywhere under extremely varied geologic conditions, concentrations large enough to warrant mining are restricted.

The principal uranium deposits in the United States are located in sandstone of the Colorado Plateau in Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, and Utah, as well as in limestone in New Mexico. Important deposits in sandstone are also found in South Dakota and Wyoming.

The locations of the uranium deposits shown were established with the help of information gained from published and unpublished reports of the Atomic Energy Commission, its contractors, and the Geological Survey. Included are discoveries by private individuals, corporations, and Government agencies.

Published as MR 2 of the Survey's Mineral Investigations Resource Studies, the 34- by 52-inch map was compiled by R. W. Schnabel, Survey geologist. Copies may be ordered by mail at 50 cents each from the Geological Survey Distribution Center, Washington 25, D.C., and Federal Center, Denver 2, Colo.

Erratum: In the 21st line of the fifth paragraph of the article "Genetic damage produced by radiation," by H. J. Muller, in the issue of 17 June, page 837, the word *not* was inadvertently omitted. The sentence should have read: "This is why the group of responsible scientists who signed the official report on these investigations in Japan (*4*) stated that it had 'always been doubtful whether significant findings' could be obtained by the methods there used and pointed out that the inconclusive results, although *not* definitely positive, were at the same time 'entirely consistent with what is known of the radiation genetics of a wide variety of [other] material.' "

Erratum: In the article "Recent Geology of Cane Wash, Monument Valley, Arizona," by Charles B. Hunt, in the issue of 30 September, page 584, a line of type was unfortunately misplaced at the last moment. The next to the last sentence in the third column should read: "Upstream from the lake beds (Fig. 2) Cane Wash is aggrading the valley floor."