ENGINEERS, PHYSICISTS

Honeywell's Aeronautical Division is conducting advanced research and development projects in the areas of airborne digital computers, inertial guidance, stabilized platforms and inlet geometry control.

- Several unusual positions are open in our Aeronautical Research Department for engineers, physicists and mathematicians. Experience or interest is desirable in the development of digital and analog computers, inertial guidance—both from a physical equipment and mathematical analysis standpoint—supersonic aerophysics and numerical analysis.
- These are permanent positions in both basic and applied research in a group reporting directly to division management. You will take professional responsibility for your project and its translation into the desired goals.

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WRITE TO US

If you are interested in a career with a company whose sound growth is based on research, call collect or send your résumé to Bruce D. Wood, Technical Director, Dept. T-11, Aeronautical Division, 1433 Stinson Boulevard N.E., Minneapolis 13.

Honeywell AERONAUTICAL

A.P.S.-A.A.P.T. MEETING

HOTEL NEW YORKER January 30-February 2, 1957

The joint Winter Meeting of the American Physical Society and American Association of Physics Teachers will feature an interesting exhibit of scientific instruments, laboratory apparatus, and the latest technical books. New products from General Electric, Tracerlab, Ealing Corporation, and many other manufacturers, and books by all the leading publishers, will be featured. The exhibit will be located on the mezzanine of the Hotel New Yorker, adjacent to the registration desk.

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International Atomic Agency

Delegates from eighty-two nations agreed in October on terms for the establishment of an international agency to advance the peaceful uses of atomic energy. Originally proposed by President Eisenhower in an address before the United Nations General Assembly in December 1953, the organization was more fully defined in a document drafted early in 1956 by a twelvenation committee which included representatives from the US and the USSR. In September the draft statute was submitted for approval to an 82-nation conference which met at the UN Headquarters in New York. The Agency will officially come into being after the document has been ratified by at least eighteen nations. Its headquarters site will tentatively be located in Vienna.

As accepted by the unanimous vote of the conference members, the proposed International Atomic Energy Agency will be governed by a board of at least eight member nations that will report to an advisory body consisting of representatives from all participating states. The Agency will control a pool of equipment and fissionable materials contributed by nations in a position to do so. Materials from the pool will then be available for loan to the "have not" member states for use in approved atomic energy projects. The Agency is empowered to send inspection teams into recipient countries to guarantee that borrowed materials will not be diverted into military channels.

An initial contribution of 11 000 pounds of U-235, plus as much additional material as all other nations contribute until 1960, has already been pledged to the Agency by the United States. Great Britain and the USSR are also expected to pledge contributions of material.

Awards

Unesco's Kalinga Prize, awarded annually to a science writer selected by an international jury, has been presented this year to George Gamow, professor of physics at the University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo. He was honored at a brief ceremony held October 12 at United Nations Headquarters in New York, where the prize was presented by Director General Luther Evans of Unesco in recognition of contributions "to the wider public knowledge and understanding of science" made by Professor Gamow through his popular writings on science. These have included a number of articles and the following books: Mr. Tompkins in Wonderland, Mr.