



FOR TESTING

Propeller test rig with propeller mounted and ready for testing.

last year, with the tremendous expansion of aircraft production.

Guarding Wright Field's secrets is another worry. The visitor is welcome, but he had better not go where he isn't entitled to—for the Army has a unique system for seeing to it that even the curious stay within bounds. Visitors, upon registering, are given lapel badges, differently colored according to where they are to be permitted. The Army had to resort to its many-hued identifying badges because of the large number of visiting aircraft manufacturers and others who have legitimate and pressing business with the Air Corps' engineers and airplane purchasers.

Aviation has come far during the last decade and the U. S. Army Air Corps can claim many of the mileposts along the way as its contributions. You can still see these contributions and the story of progress they contain in the hangars. Aviation's and Wright Field's story is told in the varying types of planes present—from slow bi-plane fighters and bombers of years ago, all clumsy with struts and "barn doors" into the wind, to the sleek knife-like creatures the mechanics are bending over today.

Perhaps some of these old "crates" will have to be moved out of the hangar and across the nest of buildings to the Army's new Aero Museum in one corner of the field. If so, it will be to make room for the new flock, born of a determination

to arm in the air, and be quick about it, as a result of the urgency of the new program. Wright Field has never been a lazy place. But you ought to see it now.

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ARCHAEOLOGY

Find Ancient "Pittsburgh" Built By King Solomon

THE "PITTSBURGH" of ancient Palestine, and the prototype of the modern factory town is being uncovered in Palestine where it is believed to have been laid out and constructed by King Solomon.

A new campaign of excavation has just been completed by Nelson Glueck, director of the American School of Oriental Research, Jerusalem, whose report was made public by Prof. Millar Burrows of Yale University, president of the American Schools of Oriental Research.

The city, Ezion-Geber in the Bible, which was also Palestine's most important seaport, was built in the tenth century before Christ, Dr. Glueck says. Until last year the exact location of Solomon's seaport had long been unknown, but explorations near Akabah had laid bare the site, now known to the Arabs as Tell el-Kheleifeh. Akabah is located on the northern end of the Gulf of Akabah, which is the eastern arm of the Red Sea, the Gulf of Suez being the western arm.

"King Solomon alone in his day had the ability, the vision and the power to build a great factory town and seaport a comparatively long distance from the capital city of Jerusalem," the report says. In Solomon's time, Ezion-Geber was a strongly fortified factory site and many of its buildings were heated.

"The city had an extensive system of smelting and refining plants, whose walls were likewise pierced with a more intricate arrangement of flues and air channels, than had been previously suspected. The excavations are by no means concluded as yet, but it seems safe to assume that much of the town was occupied by an elaborate complex of smelters and refineries with the necessary air blasts for the furnaces furnished by the strong winds blowing almost continuously from the north. The entire town was, considering the country and the period, a great factory site of a nature unpar-

alleled in the history of the ancient Orient."

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ZOOLOGY

Monkey Birth On Island Assures Success of Colony

BIRTH of a very important baby was recently flashed by radio from tiny Santiago island, half a mile off the coast of Puerto Rico.

The infant is not of royal birth, or the child of a high official—nothing but a tiny, inquisitive monkey baby. Its birth is important because it indicates that the colony of 400 monkeys from southeastern Asia, planted on this 36-acre island a few months ago, is going to increase and multiply, and possess that corner of the earth.

The radio announcing the arrival of the Number One monkey baby adds, "From all appearances numerous others expected in very near future."

The colony of Asiatic monkeys was established on Santiago island as a joint enterprise of Columbia University and the Puerto Rico School of Tropical Medicine, in the hope of ending American scientists' expensive dependence on monkeys shipped halfway around the world for experimental purposes. For tests of causative agents and possible cures of certain diseases, such as infantile paralysis, ordinary laboratory animals like guinea pigs will not serve. Aside from human beings, some diseases will attack only our closer kindred among the animals, so for such purposes monkeys have to be used.

The monkeys on Santiago island have full freedom of the place. The only human beings who live there are Mr. and Mrs. Michael Tomilin, who set out food, keep an eye on the health of the colony, and act as the "government" of the simian paradise.

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The 17-year cicadas are out in Illinois and neighboring states this year.

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