

Psychology of Salvation"; Arthur E. Morgan, president of Community Service, Inc., first chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and former president of Antioch College, "The Sociology of Survival"; Brand Blanshard, Sterling professor of philosophy, Yale University, "The Appeal to Reason in Science and Religion"; and J. B. Rhine, director of the Parapsychology Laboratory, Duke University, "Science and the Spiritual Nature of Man."

Experimental Breeder Reactor

The Argonne National Laboratory has been authorized by the Atomic Energy Commission to proceed with the construction of a large experimental breeder reactor at the AEC's National Reactor Testing Station near Idaho Falls, Idaho. A sum of \$29.1 million has been authorized for the design and construction of this facility. The reactor is to be known as Experimental Breeder Reactor No. 2 (EBR-2). It was developed as a successor to the Experimental Breeder Reactor No. 1 (EBR-1), which was placed in operation at the Idaho Falls site in 1951.

Power engineers regard the breeder-type reactor as economically promising because it produces more fissionable material than is burned in the reactor. This reactor, therefore, provides the possibility of using economically and efficiently all natural uranium rather than only the uranium-235 as in some other reactor types.

The EBR-2 is an integral nuclear power plant. It includes a complete fuel processing and fabrication facility in addition to the reactor, heat transfer systems, and steam-electric plant. The thermal power rating of the reactor is 62,500 kilowatts. Net electrical power output is rated at 17,500 kilowatts. Operation is scheduled for 1960. Argonne will also build the Argonne Boiling Reactor (ARBOR) and the Transient Reactor Test Experiment (TREAT) at the Idaho site.

Soviet and

East European Publications

The names of two Library of Congress monthly publications, which serve as keys to new literature coming into this country from the U.S.S.R. and eastern Europe, have been changed from "Lists" to "Indexes." The purpose of the change is to indicate to scientists and other scholars not familiar with the monthlies that they are more than mere booklists and that they contain information about the content of new Russian and East European books and articles. The *Monthly List of*

Russian Accessions, which enters its 11th year of publication in April 1958, becomes the *Monthly Index of Russian Accessions*. The Government Printing Office sells it for \$12 a year (\$15 abroad). The *East European Accessions List*, published since 1951, becomes the *East European Accessions Index*. The GPO sells it for \$10 a year (\$12.50 abroad).

Each index gives in English a monthly account of new material in a variety of subject fields as received from the U.S.S.R. and eastern Europe by the Library of Congress and by other American research libraries. The translation of all titles of books and articles into English and the elaborate subject guides in English permit a researcher who has no command of Russian or East European languages to identify easily the material important to him.

The indexes are of particular value to the scientist. For example, 54 percent of the books and periodicals reported in volume 9 (April 1956-March 1957) of the *Monthly Index of Russian Accessions* were in the field of science and technology.

News Briefs

The U.S. House of Representatives has voted unanimously to set up a special committee to consider legislation relating to space exploration. House Democratic Leader John W. McCormack (Mass.) is chairman and House Republican Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (Mass.), is ranking minority member. The 13-man committee is patterned after a similar Senate group created last month [*Science* 127, 392 (21 Feb. 1958)]. The first question confronting both groups is whether space programs should be under military or civilian control.

The cost of tuberculosis in the United States increased by \$100 million between 1952 and 1956, bringing the total cost in 1956 to more than \$725 million. This is revealed in a study made by the U.S. Public Health Service. The estimate, based on data from both governmental agencies and nongovernmental organizations, are published as a note in the January issue of the *American Review of Tuberculosis and Pulmonary Diseases*, publication of the National Tuberculosis Association. The authors are Edward T. Blomquist, chief of the Tuberculosis Program, PHS, and Blanche H. Barbour, statistician with the program.

The 23rd *Semiannual Report of the Atomic Energy Commission* has been released. The first 76 pages of this 464-page paper-bound volume comprise a

3-year summary of progress. The report, dated January 1958, may be obtained from the Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

About 8 million persons in the United States attend at least one formal adult-education class each year, the U.S. Office of Education reports. This was learned in a national survey—conducted by the Bureau of the Census and financed by a \$10,000 grant from the Fund for Adult Education to the Adult Education Association, U.S.A.

In connection with a review by the Atomic Energy Commission of its program relating to patents in the atomic energy field, the commission will hold a public meeting to give interested persons opportunity to be heard. The meeting will be held in Washington on 15 April in Room 1067, 1717 H St., N.W., beginning at 10:00 A.M.

Louis Armand, president of EURATOM, has accepted an invitation to visit Washington in April. The invitation of Secretary of State Dulles and Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission Lewis L. Strauss proposes a discussion of the possibilities of close cooperation between the United States Government and the European Atomic Energy Commission in the fields in which EURATOM will be engaged in order to develop the peaceful uses of atomic energy. To prepare the visit, the EURATOM Commission and the United States Government have set up a joint working party.

More than 80 investigators from nine countries, including eight from the Soviet Union, recently participated in the first international conference aimed at improving methods of predicting the formation of ice in the Arctic Ocean and neighboring seas. The conference, held at the Tidewater Inn, Easton, Md., was organized by the Division of Earth Sciences of the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council. It has been estimated that accurate observation of the nature and extent of sea ice could result in the saving of many millions of dollars to United States vessels alone in the arctic and subarctic regions.

The Cancer Chemotherapy National Service Center is seeking reprints for a reference collection covering the broadest range of endocrine-cancer relationships, as well as basic endocrinology. In particular it needs clinical data on cancer patients treated with hormones, data on the biological activities of hormones, analogs, and antagonistic substances, and data on the effects of hormones on animal tumors. Assay data on steroids