

Health Survey, additional reports covering these and other topics will be prepared. These reports will give a wealth of new, detailed information relating these health items to various demographic and social variables. In a similar manner, the Health Examination Survey and other special surveys and studies will provide data for future tabulations, which will be published, topic by topic, when available.

References and Notes

1. Authorization for establishment of the U.S. National Health Survey was provided by the National Health Survey Act, Public Law 652, of the 84th Congress.
2. "Voluntary Health Insurance and Medical Care Costs, 1948-56," *Social Security Bull.* (Social Security Administration, December 1957).
3. "Measurement of Levels of Health," *World Health Organization Tech. Rept. Ser. No. 137* (Geneva, Switzerland, 1957).
4. *World Health Organization Tech. Rept. Ser. No. 53, 3rd Rept. of Expert Committee on Health Statistics* (Geneva, Switzerland, 1952).
5. "The National Health Survey 1935-36," *Public Health Bibliography Ser. No. 5* (Federal Security Agency, Washington, D.C., 1951).
6. "The Survey of Sickness 1943 to 1952," *Studies on Medical and Population Subjects No. 12* (General Register Office, London, 1957).
7. A regular program of reinterviews is a part of the plan, but these reinterviews are for control purposes and for the investigation of methodological questions.
8. These data have been published in a series of weekly reports: *Provisional Tabulation from the U.S. National Health Survey, Repts. No. 1-18*.
9. "Preliminary Report on Volume of Physician Visits, July-Sept. 1957," *Health Statistics Ser. B-1* (U.S. National Health Survey, February 1958).

News of Science

Translation Service Started by Special Libraries Center

The Special Libraries Association Translation Center, located at the John Crerar Library in Chicago, has announced that it can now furnish, on a subscription basis, printed catalog cards for current scientific and technical material which has been translated into English from all languages, including Russian. This latest effort of the center to facilitate the exchange and growth of scientific knowledge in the Western World will make available in easy-to-use, up-to-date card form the thousands of citations given in the center's bibliographical journal, *Translation Monthly*. Four types of subscriptions to translation catalog cards are available: (i) full coverage of *Translation Monthly* (approximately 12,000 titles yearly); (ii) coverage of all translations currently received by the center (approximately 6750 titles yearly); (iii) coverage of all Russian translations received by the center (approximately 3100 titles yearly); and (iv) coverage of all titles in specific subject fields.

Partially supported by grants from the National Science Foundation and the National Institutes of Health, the SLA Translation Center is a depository for unpublished scientific material which has been translated into English from all languages. It actively solicits and collects translations from government agencies, industry, technical societies, and educational institutions and makes copies of these translations available to other research groups and individuals. Users

may borrow paper copies of desired translations or may purchase for permanent retention microfilms or photoprints of translations.

The SLA Translation Center was established at the John Crerar Library in October 1953. In less than 5 years the original collection of 932 translations has increased to more than 20,000 items, and approximately 6750 titles are being added annually. At the request of the National Science Foundation, the SLA Translation Center took over, in January 1958, the Russian translations then housed in the Scientific Translations Center at the Library of Congress. This added 4000 Russian items to the collection, and since then Russian material has been received regularly—about 3000 titles a year—as have translations from all other languages. Further information about the SLA Translation Center and its services may be obtained from: SLA Translation Center, John Crerar Library, 86 Randolph St., Chicago 1, Ill.

Science, Technology, and Individual Freedom

Harrison Brown, professor of geochemistry at California Institute of Technology and member of the National Academy of Sciences, was one of the featured speakers at the tenth annual conference of the National Civil Liberties Clearing House that was held recently in Washington. In his talk on "Science, Technology and Individual Freedom," he discussed both the necessity of individual freedom if science and scientists

are to develop their full potential and the effects that science and technology are having on individual freedom. He cited three constraints that present-day society has placed upon the scientist's freedom. One is the sources from which the researcher receives his funds. The second "stems from the fact that scientists are individualists. They cannot work to best advantage in an atmosphere which is filled with FBI investigations, loyalty checks, loyalty oaths, public condemnation of their fellow-scientists, pressures for conformity, and accusations such as those which have been aired from time to time by both state and national investigating committees of various sorts."

The third constraint "involves communication, which is the lifeblood of inquiry." The major factors inhibiting the free exchange of ideas among scientists today are the classification for security reasons of scientific work and the restrictions placed upon their movements. Classification, Brown declared, "greatly impedes work, and in this respect it actually lessens our security." The difficulty some scientists have had in obtaining passports is part of the communications problem; more serious are "our formidable restrictions" on scientists abroad in securing visas for entrance to this country, with the result that "most international conferences of scientists are held abroad." Brown stressed the dangers implicit in our increasingly industrialized society and the need for recognizing and avoiding them.

"As our population grows, as our reserves of high-grade raw materials diminish in abundance, we will be faced with the necessity of bringing ever-higher levels of organization into our lives. There will be less living space and less opportunity for movement. There will be cries for more efficiency. . . . It is amply clear that man can in principle create a wonderful world—a world in which people can lead free and abundant lives. But I fear that so powerful are the forces which operate in favor of increased organization and integration that we ourselves may drift into a form of totalitarianism