(2) The agency be granted authority for broad planning in the field of radiation control. Such planning should include the coordination of state and local regulatory programs with the safety operations of Federal and private groups in a manner which will provide a unified attack on problems associated with the control of radiation hazards.

(3) This agency be given authority to develop a comprehensive program of control for all sources of radiation. In this connection, the committee wishes to call attention to the following principles and additional recommendations. (A) Problems of radiation control frequently do not respect state or regional boundaries but extend across large areas of the nation. Therefore, the committee recommends that the agency be charged with the responsibility of promulgating uniform, national standards on radiation protection. In order to meet this responsibility, the agency should take full advantage of the guidance provided by the National Committee on Radiation Protection and by other organizations of similar character. Furthermore, the committee recommends that the agency be granted authority to undertake intensive research programs aimed directly at the provision of scientific data for the development of improved standards of radiation protection. (B) The committee recommends that as much regulatory responsibility as possible be vested within state and local governments in the field of radiation protection. However, in order that the agency may be assured of discharging its responsibilities to the nation as a whole, the committee recommends that the agency be granted supervening authority in those areas of enforcement where Federal regulation seems more appropriate. It also recommends that this authority apply under those circumstances where a state or local government finds itself unable to meet its obligations. Finally, in order that state and local governments may discharge their responsibilities with the greatest effectiveness, the committee recommends that the agency be granted authority to provide technical and financial assistance to such governments, as in other public health programs. (C) The committee recommends that the agency be granted authority to undertake a broad range of training programs which will assure that the nation, state and local needs for personnel trained in radiation protection will be satisfactorily met.

Program Budget

It is anticipated that the cost of a comprehensive program of radiation control which includes the elements set forth in the foregoing recommendations will reach a level of approximately $50,000,000 in a period of five years. The committee recommends, however, that the program be developed gradually, perhaps at a level of approximately $2,500,000 in the fiscal year 1959–60 and increasing in magnitude until full development is reached in 1965. There is no question that the present situation calls for bold and decisive action. With such action based upon sound principle, the committee believes that the Federal Government should proceed with all deliberate speed.

Radiation Committee Members

Russell H. Morgan, chairman, professor of radiology, Johns Hopkins Medical School.

Victor P. Bond, medical department, Brookhaven National Laboratory.

Richard H. Chamberlain, professor of radiology, University of Pennsylvania Hospital.

James F. Crow, professor of genetics, University of Wisconsin.

Herman E. Hilleboe, commissioner of health, State Department of Health, Albany, N.Y.

Hardin B. Jones, Donner Laboratory, University of California, Berkeley.

Edward B. Lewis, professor of biology, California Institute of Technology.

Berwyn F. Mattison, executive secretary, American Public Health Association, New York.

Lauriston S. Taylor, chief, Atomic Radiation Physics Division, National Bureau of Standards, Washington.

George W. Thorn, physician-in-charge, Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston, Mass.

Abel Wolman, professor of sanitary engineering, Johns Hopkins University.

Arthur H. Wuehrmann, professor of dentistry, University of Alabama.

European Reactor Planned

An agreement by 12 Western European nations to construct and share an experimental high-temperature, gas-cooled reactor was signed in Paris on 23 March. Euratom, the common market in nuclear power established by the six nations of the wider European Common Market, signed as a single entity. Austria, Denmark, Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland signed independently.

The new project, known as "dragon," is the third joint undertaking to be organized by the European Nuclear Energy Agency, an offshoot of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation. The reactor is to be built in Britain at the Winfrith Heath Research Establishment. The other projects so far set up by ENEA are a European company for the chemical processing of irradiated fuels, with a plant at Mol in Belgium, and a boiling heavy water reactor at Halden in Norway.

The Berber Tribes

A 2-year study of the Berber tribes of Morocco, one of the oldest groups living in North Africa, has been announced by the American Museum of Natural History. The study will be carried out by anthropologist David M. Hart and will include a survey of the social, political, and cultural organization of the Berbers living in the Rif and High Atlas Mountains of Morocco. Hart plans to make tape recordings, films, and still pictures. He will return to this country in the spring of 1961.

The Berbers are thought to be direct descendants of the aboriginal peoples of North Africa, and evidence of their existence can be found in Egyptian tomb paintings as early as 2400 B.C. At present they inhabit the lands between the Sahara and the Mediterranean from Egypt to the Atlantic coast. Despite a history of conquests by other peoples, they have retained a homogeneous culture, and most still speak Berber, a Hamitic language. They are simple agriculturists, and most practice Islam.

NSF Publishes Scientific Information Bulletin

The National Science Foundation has started publishing a bimonthly news bulletin, *Science Information News*. The periodical will provide a medium for reporting new and improved methods of disseminating scientific information and news of projects, grants, surveys, and cooperative undertakings sponsored by the foundation and other federal agencies, and by other public and private organizations—domestic, foreign, and international.

The first issue, for February and March, deals principally with events surrounding establishment of the NSF Science Information Service and the expansion of its program activities in accordance with provisions of the National Defense Education Act. In future issues, news coverage will extend to all phases of significant scientific information work, including research and development on information problems, establishment and operation of new groups in the field, data and reference centers, translation and publication programs, exchange and dissemination of published and unpublished documentary material, meetings and conferences, and international programs and projects in the scientific information field.

On page 1 of the February–March issue, Alan T. Waterman, director of NSF, says that it is the foundation's hope that *Science Information News* will be truly representative of the field as a whole and will provide an effective mechanism for the exchange of information among