

the commission, will accompany the mobile radioisotope laboratory to the colleges to lecture and direct experimentation. The course will be a condensed version of a basic course which has been conducted at Oak Ridge by the institute since 1948, to train several thousand research workers from the United States and from many countries abroad.

Loyalty Oath Provision of Education Act to Remain

The Senate, on 23 July, voted 49 to 42 to recommit to one of its committees a bill that would have amended the loyalty oath provision of the National Defense Education Act of 1958. The action effectively precludes any further action this session on the controversial oath and disclaimer clauses and any attempts to eliminate or modify them.

Passed last year, the National Defense Education Act requires that a student seeking an educational loan from the government must take the oath of allegiance and submit an affidavit, disclaiming membership in, or support of, any organization advocating illegal overthrow of the government. Objection to these provisions, which many feel imply that students are "particularly suspect," has been voiced by numerous academic groups. During debate on the issue, Senator John Kennedy (D-Mass.) argued for the repeal of both provisions. This proposal and others modifying the controversial provisions were defeated in the voting.

Survey of Soviet Science Literature

A detailed survey of the present effort to supply United States scientists with Russian scientific literature was released 19 July by the National Science Foundation; it lists 76 Soviet journals now available in English. The survey reports on the sources of Soviet scientific literature, the availability of such literature in the United States, and the current translation programs of professional and academic groups and government agencies. Current methods of providing comprehensive covering of untranslated Russian material are also analyzed. Revised and expanded from an earlier edition, the survey, *Providing U.S. Scientists with Soviet Scientific Information*, was prepared by the foundation's Office of Science Information Service.

According to the survey, 2026 scien-

tific journals and serials are being published in the U.S.S.R. Since 1956, Soviet scientific publications have become increasingly available in the United States. They are listed in the *Monthly Index of Russian Accessions*, published by the Library of Congress and available from the Superintendent of Documents of the Government Printing Office. Many, although not all, publications of individual institutions in the Soviet Union are available on an exchange basis, the survey states. The processing department of the Library of Congress maintains a list of Soviet institutions with which the library exchanges publications on an exchange basis.

Translations of Soviet scientific journals are made available by three methods. (i) A large number of translations are made under grants by federal agencies to nonprofit scientific societies or research institutions. Most National Science Foundation grants are of this type. (ii) Other translations are produced under government contract with translating agencies. (iii) A number of publications are translated by individuals or private organizations, without governmental subsidy.

The two main translation depositories in the United States are listed as the Special Libraries Association Translation Center, located at the John Crerar Library in Chicago, which collects translations from nongovernment sources, and the Office of Technical Services, Technical Information Division, Department of Commerce, which collects from federal agencies and foreign sources.

All translations are listed, with abstracts, in *Technical Translations*, published bimonthly since January 1959 by the Department of Commerce. Translations of Russian scientific books are made by commercial publishers, by government agencies through contract or grants, or directly by the agencies themselves.

According to the survey, translation programs in the United States have tended to provide cover-to-cover translation of selected journals and abstracts rather than to select individual papers for translation. To provide full translations in broad subject fields has been found preferable, to guard against inadvertent omissions and to facilitate bibliographic handling. An economic study of this approach has been made, and the results show that even if only one paper in 40 is of general interest, it is cheaper to translate all 40 than to determine which one to translate.

News Briefs

The extension of U.S. "ocean" ports as far inland as Duluth, Minn., by the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway has presented new problems for plant, livestock, and meat regulatory workers of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Discovery by plant quarantine inspectors of khapra beetles, pests that destroy stored grains, aboard a freighter putting in at Cleveland, Ohio, is an example of this new problem in combating foreign plant and animal pests. The tiny khapra beetle, a native of the Far East, has invaded the U.S. only in the Southwest. An intensive federal-state fumigation effort is in progress to eradicate it there. The Cleveland finding placed the pest unpleasantly close to the grain belt of the Midwest.

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An open-pool reactor, the first to be built in the Philippines, is under construction at the University of the Philippines at Diliman, Quezon City, 8 miles northeast of Manila. The reactor will produce 1000 thermal kilowatts initially, and its design will allow for expansion and production later of 3000 thermal kilowatts. It is scheduled to be placed in operation by the fall of 1960. Purchase of the reactor was made possible by a \$500,000 economic grant from the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, made available under President Eisenhower's "Atoms for Peace" program.

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A report on the watershed problems of New England's forested areas has recently been published by the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station. The report, "A Problem Analysis and Program for Watershed-Management Research in the White Mountains of New Hampshire," describes the problems faced, the research needed, and the priorities for various study projects. Copies of the report are available from the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, 102 Motors Avenue, Upper Darby, Pennsylvania.

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The John A. Hartford Foundation reports that during 1958 it appropriated \$5,585,066 for 66 new or continuing grants to medical institutions. The first formal report in the organization's 30-year history shows that in the 7 years following the founder's death in 1951, the foundation made grants and gifts totaling more than \$18 million. The report listed the foundation's assets at more than \$166 million at the start of this year.