layed access to archives and libraries hampered work. Travel restrictions were maintained, and difficulties were encountered in establishing free and open social relations with Russian students.

The second year of the program, which is now beginning, calls for the exchange of 32 Soviet graduate students for 27 Americans. The Americans represent 14 universities around the country. Many of the Russian students, following the pattern set last year, will work in science and technology. This year, for the first time, some of the American students will also work in these fields.

Argonne International School To Become International Institute

The International School of Nuclear Science and Engineering at the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission's Argonne National Laboratory, Lemont, Ill., will expand its activities and broaden its program to help meet new scientific needs of nations throughout the world. The change will become effective in February 1960, after completion of the school's ninth session in December. The school will then be known as the International Institute of Nuclear Science and Engineering.

The institute will give greater emphasis to advanced training and will offer less background instruction, inasmuch as this type of training now is becoming available in colleges and universities. Personnel enrolled in the institute will represent the United States and many foreign countries. Instruction in the institute, like that of the school, will be on an unclassified basis.

Appointment to the Institute

Rollin G. Taecker, director of the international school, who will be director of the institute, emphasized that the new curriculum will be entirely on a postgraduate level, requiring for entry the equivalent of a master's degree from a United States university. As is the case with the present international school, all those taking part in the new program must be sponsored by industry, government, or the atomic energy agency in their home country. Scientists and engineers appointed to the institute will follow two types of program objectives. The first, the "participant" appointment, will require the equivalent of a United States university's master's degree and a background in fundamental nuclear studies. Participants may be selected for one or two 16-week terms. Instruction will emphasize the applied aspects of nuclear science. Tuition for participant appointees will be $1000 per term.

The second, or "affiliate," appointment level will require the equivalent of a United States institution's doctor of philosophy degree. Affiliates will be accepted for no less than two terms. Preferably, their stay at Argonne will be a full calendar year. Their abilities must be such as to enable them to contribute significantly to the over-all Argonne scientific research program.

At the beginning, appointments to the institute will be made in five program areas. These are: reactor science and technology, engineering research and development, physical science research, life science research, and the engineering, administration, and operation of nuclear facilities. When the new International Institute first opens in February, programs in all but the fifth area of instruction will be offered. The engineering, administration, and operation course sequence will start with the institute's second term, which begins in June.

During the last seven of the nine sessions of the school at Argonne, the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission has drawn on the facilities of North Carolina State College and Pennsylvania State University to provide initial training for students enrolled in its international program. Since several other universities throughout the world now have comparable nuclear training courses and equipment, this phase will cease with the beginning of the institute.

Through its first eight sessions, the International School of Nuclear Science and Engineering at Argonne has trained 478 scientists and engineers, 102 from the United States and 376 from 43 foreign countries. Forty-four scientists and engineers are attending the current session of the school.

Conquest Programs Resumed

Conquest, a CBS television series that is prepared in cooperation with the AAAS, will resume broadcasting of weekly half-hour Sunday programs, 5 to 5:30 P.M. EST, beginning 1 November. News correspondent Charles Collingwood is host-narrator of the telecasts, which will explore new developments in various fields of science. The subjects to be covered in the 20 shows scheduled include tuberculosis, embryology, oceanography, fallout, streptococcus, evolution, and solar research.

The opening program deals with the nature of mother love as determined by experiments on baby rhesus monkeys. The work will be demonstrated by Harry Harlow, University of Wisconsin psychologist, who is conducting the research. *Conquest* is sponsored by the Monsanto Chemical Company.

International Committee To Study Technical Literature Problems

A committee representing 10 countries was named at the closing session of the International Conference for Standards on a Common Language for Machine Searching and Translation to continue the work of the conference. Co-sponsors of the meeting, which met in Cleveland, Ohio, 6-12 September, were Western Reserve University and the Rand Development Corporation. The new group will conduct studies under the four main headings of research, nomenclature, exchange of materials, and information and exchange of personnel.

Brian Vickery of Imperial Chemical Industries of Great Britain was elected president of the committee. Allen Kent, associate director of Western Reserve's Center for Documentation and Communication Research, was elected general secretary. Vice-Presidents are J. Dekker of the Netherlands, S. R. Ranganathan of India, Rudolph Bolting of Brazil, and a representative, yet to be named, of the U.S.S.R. Sponsorship will be sought by the committee from existing agencies, such as the International Standards Organization and the United Nations.

The conference in Cleveland was an experimental effort to combat the problems associated with the growing mass of technical literature. More than 200 persons from 10 countries—Brazil, France, India, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, the United States, the U.S.S.R., and West Germany—heard 55 formal papers reviewing work in progress in machine literature searching, machine translation, and language studies for machine searching, correlation, and translation.

The featured speaker of the week was Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) who, in discussing "Knowledge