

joint 10-year research and development project. During the first 5 years the Community and the United States will each contribute up to \$50 million to this program. Before the expiration of the first 5 years the participants will determine the financial requirements for the remaining 5 years and will undertake to procure the necessary funds for the program.

The nations which make up the Community are Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands. The six member countries have a total population of 160 million.

The agreement for cooperation is the product of close and continued negotiations between the United States and Euratom, beginning shortly after the establishment of Euratom on 1 January 1958. The first major step, outlining the scope of the proposed joint undertaking, was accomplished through the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding by representatives of Euratom and the United States in June 1958.

In conformance with U.S. Law, the United States and Euratom then entered into a general international agreement designed to permit cooperation between the United States and Euratom. *Science* 128, 75 (11 July 1958). This preliminary international agreement and the legislative basis for initial U.S. participation in the joint program as contained in the Euratom Cooperation Act of 1958 were approved by Congress in August 1958.

Tuberculosis Infection

The American Trudeau Society reports that there is no drop in the tuberculosis infection rate among young school children, despite a decided drop in death rate in the 10-year period 1947-57. A study, made in Kansas City, Mo., also revealed that in examining grown people in contact with kindergarten children reacting to the tuberculin skin test, active tuberculosis was found at a rate 12 times as high as is found in x-ray surveys of the general population, and that there is a relationship between the size of the reaction and the presence of active tuberculosis among the adult contacts. During the test period, 35,995 kindergarten children were given the tuberculin test, which reveals tuberculosis infection but not necessarily active disease, and the histoplasmin test for histoplasmosis, a fungus disease endemic in the area. Non-reactors, during a seven-year period, were retested in the first grade.

The study was sponsored by the Heart of America Tuberculosis Association and the U.S. Public Health Service. The results were reported in the November issue of *The American Review of Tuberculosis*

and Pulmonary Diseases, in a paper by Lawrence E. Wood of the University of Kansas School of Medicine, Michael L. Furcolow, chief, Kansas City Field Station, PHS Communicable Disease Center, and Myron J. Willis of the Communicable Disease Center, Atlanta, Ga.

Control of Outer Space

A draft resolution on the control of outer space was submitted to the United Nations General Assembly on 13 November by 20 countries, including the United States. Henry Cabot Lodge of the United States introduced the resolution. When discussing it, he commented:

"We can use this new dimension to destroy ourselves through the extension of national rivalries into outer space, or we can use this new development as a vehicle for international collaboration and harmony." Lodge observed that the resolution did not deal with missiles, then added: "Candor compels us to admit that agreement on the disarmament aspects of outer space lies in the future. We cannot await a comprehensive disarmament agreement."

The text of the resolution follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recognizing the common interest of mankind in outer space and that it is the common aim that it should be used for peaceful purposes only,

"Bearing in mind the provision of Article 2, Paragraph 1, of the Charter, which states that 'the organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its members,'

"Wishing to avoid the extension of present national rivalries into this new field,

"Desiring to promote energetically the fullest exploration and exploitation of outer space for the benefit of mankind,

"Conscious that recent developments in respect of outer space have added a new dimension to man's existence and opened new possibilities for the increase of his knowledge and the improvement of his life,

"Noting the success of the scientific cooperative program of the International Geophysical Year in the exploration of outer space and the decision to continue and expand this type of cooperation,

"Believing that the development of programs of international and scientific cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space should be vigorously pursued,

"Believing that progress in this field will materially help to achieve the aim that outer space should be used for peaceful purposes only,

"Desiring to obtain the fullest information on the many problems relating to

the peaceful uses of outer space before recommending specific programs of international cooperation in this field,

"1. Establishes an ad hoc committee on the peaceful uses of outer space consisting of the representatives of . . . and requests it to report to the Fourteenth General Assembly on the following:

"(a) The activities and resources of the United Nations, its specialized agencies, and of other international bodies relating to the peaceful uses of outer space;

"(b) The area of international cooperation and programs in the peaceful uses of outer space which could appropriately be undertaken under United Nations auspices to the benefit of states irrespective of the state of their economic or scientific development;

"(c) The future United Nations organizational arrangements to facilitate international cooperation in this field;

"(d) The nature of legal problems which may arise in the carrying out of programs to explore outer space;

"2. Requests of the Secretary-General to render appropriate assistance to the above-named committee and to recommend any other steps that might be taken within the existing United Nations framework to encourage the fullest international cooperation for the peaceful uses of outer space."

News Briefs

On 18 November the new Laboratory of Microbiology of the Technological University at Delft, Netherlands, was officially opened. During the dedication ceremony, a bust of the former director, the late professor A. J. Kluyver, was unveiled and presented to the university on behalf of former pupils and personnel of the laboratory.

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The United Nations has announced that the prepublication period for the Proceedings of the Second U.N. International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, during which complete sets may be ordered at a special price, has been extended to 31 January 1959. The action was taken to facilitate the budgetary arrangements of institutions unable to purchase the complete set of volumes from their 1958 budgets.

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A new technique for calibrating airborne compasses by "rotating the world" around a stationary aircraft or guided missile has been announced by the Air Research and Development Command and the Sperry Gyroscope Company, Great Neck, N.Y. Developed by Sperry in cooperation with ARDC's Wright Air