Eger V. Murphree, president of Esso Research and Engineering Company.

Kenneth S. Pitzer, dean of the College of Chemistry at the University of California.

J. C. Warner, president of Carnegie Institute of Technology.

Robert E. Wilson, former board chairman of Standard Oil Company of Indiana.

Eugene P. Wigner, professor of mathematics at Princeton University, who served as consultant to the committee.

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## Lodge Offers Plan to UN Space Committee

*Speaking at the first meeting of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Henry Cabot Lodge, U.S. representative, urged that the members of the committee recognize the scope of the job before them and work together on it. In a speech that avoided controversial issues, Lodge summarized the benefits to be gained from space exploration and made a number of recommendations for the committee's consideration.*

*Five members of the 18-man committee were absent because of a boycott by the Soviet Union, Poland, and Czechoslovakia. The remaining members elected Koto Matsudaira of Japan chairman of the committee.*

*Excerpts from Lodge's address follow.*

Our task is to help to chart for the United Nations a course of cooperation among nations in the use of outer space for peace. . . .

Much of the necessary cooperation is being carried on by the Committee on Space Research of the International Council of Scientific Unions, which is also called COSPAR. This organization of scientists is continuing the cooperation begun during the International Geophysical Year. Its work is of the greatest value. But there must also be cooperation among governments. That is why we are here.

Now as to our plan of work, Mr. Chairman, the United States believes we can take as our point of departure paragraph 1 of the resolution by which the General Assembly last year created this committee and defined our task. That resolution asked us to report to the fourteenth session this fall on four main topics. I shall take up each of these in turn.

Topic A is: "The activities and resources of the United Nations, of its specialized agencies and of other international bodies relating to the peaceful uses of outer space." In our view this question can best be handled by the Secretariat with its extensive knowledge of international organizations. We therefore propose that the Secretary General be asked to report to this committee on Topic A at an early date.

Topic B is: "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 their economic or scientific development."

In the first instance this is a question for qualified scientists. We therefore propose that this committee establish a subcommittee to deal with Topic B and report on it to the full committee. This subcommittee should be open to each member of the committee wishing to take part. The United States intends to designate Dr. Hugh L. Dryden of our delegation to serve on this subcommittee.

I will pass over Topic C and return to it in a moment.

Topic D deals with legal questions. There are many possible international legal problems in the outer space field. Some of these may be remote or abstruse but others are of real practical importance and may arise soon.

To study them we propose that the committee appoint a second subcommittee of representatives versed in international law. It too should be open to each member of the committee wishing to take part. The United States intends to designate Mr. Loftus Becker of our delegation to represent us on this legal subcommittee. It should report to the full committee at an early date.

By following this plan of work the committee would have before it at an early date the report of the Secretary General on Topic A and the reports of the two working groups on Topics B and D. We believe that will be the best stage, Mr. Chairman, for the committee to consider the remaining Topic C—"future organizational arrangements."

It is axiomatic that no sound recommendations can be made on organization until the activities involved are clearly understood. This should be the case when the subcommittees and the Secretary General have made their reports. The full committee can then frame its report to the General Assembly covering all four topics. We hope that last phase can be finished by 31 July.

As a contribution to the work of this committee the United States has prepared a series of documents on the topics which were set forth in the General Assembly resolution and which I have just discussed. We are making these available to the Secretariat for the use of committee members if they so desire. We have also made available a brief, semitechnical publication on the nature of outer space and space science. . . .

## Britain Increases Study of Nuclear Energy in Medicine

Britain is launching a $3-million program to explore the use of nuclear energy in medicine. The project will be undertaken at Sutton Downs in Surrey, where the Royal Marsden Hospital is to build a branch, the first in Britain devoted solely to this work. The unit will be part of a bigger organization studying the effects of radiation on man.

D. W. Smithers, professor of radiotherapy in the Institute of Cancer Research, has announced that more than $1½ million of the initial cost of the scheme has already been allocated by the Ministry of Health, and $560,000 has been offered by the governors of the Royal Marsden Hospital from endowment funds. Another $700,000 is still needed for the installation of a 35-million-volt linear accelerator.

The hospital will be built with two main aims; first, to provide a radiation center that will make high-voltage treatment facilities available to a group of hospitals; and second, to study and develop the use of radioisotopes in medicine. This will include the treatment of patients with radioisotopes and instruction in the use of isotopes.

The British Atomic Energy Authority's establishment at Harwell is running a course on the fundamentals of the use of radioactive materials; at Sutton Downs it is hoped to have a course comparable with Harwell's, and in addition, a course on the practical application of isotopes in medicine. There will also be laboratories where visitors from other parts of Britain, and possibly overseas, can work on problems of radioactive isotopes.

## Ford Teacher Training Grants

The Ford Foundation has announced grants totaling $9,161,210 for the first phase of a new effort to support improved training for teachers. Another series of grants may be announced later this year, but the size of these grants has not been determined and the recipients have not yet been selected. The awards will emphasize four trends: (i) extension of general and liberal education for future teachers; (ii) establishment of a direct relation between public-school systems and teacher-training colleges, comparable in many respects to the relation between medical schools and hospitals; (iii) development and application of new teaching and teacher-training techniques, including internships, teaching aides, and teams, and of such technological aids as television, film, and tape recording; and (iv) improved long-