correspondents, saying, according to the London *Times* for 13 May, that the design of instruments would take not less than a year, but that Britain would be "doing badly" if it took many years.

The London paper reported that Lord Hailsham, in describing the scope of the program, emphasized that the Advisory Council on Scientific Policy had advised against moon launchings. He said, further, that no monkeys or other animals would be sent up in the British satellite.

Contrast with U.S. Space Budget

Lord Hailsham is also reported to have emphasized, like Macmillan, that the expenditure for the development of instruments and for the design studies on launching vehicles would be some hundreds of thousands of pounds. This is in striking contrast to the budget for this country's National Aeronautics and Space Administration that was recently approved by the House of Representatives. On 20 May, the House passed H.R. 7007, which authorizes appropriations to NASA for fiscal year 1960 in the amount of $480,550,000—$94,430,000 for salaries and expenses, $333,070,000 for research and development, and $53,050,000 for construction and equipment.

In his *Sunday Times* article, Sir Harold Spencer Jones indicated how he feels the British Government should view the cost problem.

"The cost of scientific research has increased enormously since the 'string and sealing-wax' days. The large optical telescopes in use today, the much larger radio-telescopes of the radio-astronomers, and the particle-accelerating machines of the nuclear physicist, are expensive tools. But their cost is small compared with even a modest programme of space research. It is already apparent, however, that scientific research *must* extend into space for progress in knowledge in various directions to be made. Should Britain sit back and leave these new, important and exciting fields of investigation to other countries?"

Future of Foreign Scientist Program Undecided

The future of the Visiting Research Scientist Program, which allows foreign researchers to work in the United States, continues to remain in doubt pending some indication of continued support from its source of funds, the International Cooperation Administration. The post of director at ICA has been vacant since last February when James H. Smith, Jr., an active supporter of the program, resigned. A new director, James F. Riddleberger, former ambassador to Yugoslavia, was appointed, but he has yet to assume the post. Meanwhile, the National Academy of Sciences, which administers the program for ICA, continues, on the basis of already authorized funds, to place young foreign scientists in university and governmental laboratories throughout the country. To date, 65 foreign researchers have arrived in this country under recently expanded provisions of the program. During an earlier phase, some 225 scientists, mostly from Western Europe, studied here.

Program Expanded

The program was originally conceived in 1953. At that time it was restricted to the 14 European countries which were members of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation. In May 1958, however, after a request by the International Cooperation Administration, the program was expanded to include many non-European countries. As a result, some 44 countries now send research workers to the United States. Of this total, 23 countries, including Indonesia, Iran, and Thailand, are represented by the 65 young scientists now at work at universities throughout the country. The visiting researchers, drawn from universities, governmental scientific facilities, and, in a few cases, industrial laboratories in their respective countries, are doing research on problems in their various fields. Under the program another 85 researchers will arrive in this country after the end of the academic year, for periods of study ranging from 1 to 2 years.

Most Stay Two Years

Although as the program was originally set up, each grant was for a period of 1 year, most of the grantees avail themselves of the 1-year extension that is now offered. They are encouraged to do so by the academy, which feels that 2 years' time is needed for any significant research program. At the end of the first year, however, the academy does make an evaluation of the grantees' work. A statement of progress is requested from each visitor. In addition, the grantee's adviser, usually an American scientist at the same laboratory, is asked to comment on his foreign colleague's work. To date, no grants have been terminated because of inadequate work.

Advisory Committees Set Up

The National Academy of Sciences has set up advisory committees in the many foreign countries from which the visiting researchers are drawn. These groups, composed of academicians and administrators, recommend candidates to the academy. These candidates are almost invariably accepted by the academy, which then corresponds with the individual to determine his field of interest and the particular research problem which he wants to undertake. With this information, the program staff members, headed by Walter F. Colby, survey the university and governmental laboratories in this country to determine where work is being done in the candidate's field. After consultation with the administrators of these laboratories, the candidate is then placed in one of them. To date, according to Academy officials, no placements have been refused, and correspondence from both candidates and advisers indicates that the personal relationships established in this way have been of great value.

When the NAS-ICA program was expanded in 1958, the problem arose of finding ways to maintain the standards that had been established during the period when Western Europe was the source of candidates. Many of the non-European countries did not have "sister academies" with which our National Academy could work. The problem was solved by setting up committees which were staffed by men from the universities of the countries concerned.

Program Works Well

Correspondence from grantees and advisers seems to support the view of academy officials that the Visiting Research Scientist Program has been working very well since its inception in 1954. The aims of the program—strengthening scientific activity in the free world, building intimate relationships between American scientists and the leading scientists of the future in the many countries participating, and increasing cooperation between foreign scientific organizations and the U.S. Academy—are being accomplished. There is, however, concern about the future of the program. The great danger, according to academy officials, is that the nominating committees, which were set up all over the free world, will begin to disband, with no work to be done.

The following excerpts from a letter addressed to President Eisenhower by one of the grantees tell of his response to the Visiting Research Scientist Program: "I am a Portuguese biologist who has been in the United States for the last two years. . . . I would like to express to the people of the United States in your person my thanks for the excellent opportunity of working in this country, a stay that has left wonderful and unforgettable memories. I benefited from my contact with American scientists and I have enjoyed marvelous hospitality. My wife and I hope that your country will be able to enjoy forever in peace the prosperity that it built with its own hands."