

Figure 5 indicates some of the ways in which the ultraviolet radiation from the fusion torch may be applied. Here again the potential is enormous. Among other things, it includes the large-scale desalting of seawater, bulk heating for many applications, the sterilization of sewage and other wastes, and food production through algae culture and possibly through the direct synthesis of carbohydrates from carbon dioxide and water. Through the production and use of ozone, the fusion torch has been suggested as a method of sterilizing drinking water, of reviving "dead" lakes and rivers by reducing their excessive organic matter, and of reducing industrial air pollution. Dr. Farrington Daniels of the University of Wisconsin has suggested these and many other possible uses of ozone from the fusion torch.

I do not have time to go into further detail on the fusion torch and its many ramifications, but more material is available on this subject from the AEC's Division of Research.

Much of the progress that we will make in these fields in the years ahead will depend on public understanding and support. You as interpreters to the public of our activities are a vital link between the scientific and technical community and that public. You bear a tremendous responsibility in forging that link with the utmost integrity.

All the new horizons that can be envisioned at these annual briefings will become realities only if there is the public will to pursue them. To a great extent you help shape and increase that will. We in the scientific community hope you will continue to recognize the important trust your profession bestows on you and, especially today when so much more understanding is necessary and a more positive public outlook is needed, that you will raise the standards of science journalism to an even higher level than we enjoy at this time.