quirements under the Food and Drug Act have been completed. Under the law, interested persons will be allowed 30 days in which to make written comments. Any such observations "will be taken into account in the drafting of the order," the announcement said. This action followed 2 years of tests that proved seven of the banned colors had caused "definite injury" when ingested by animals. Ten other colors were so similar in chemical composition to those tested that they were also ruled off the cosmetic market.

Nuclear Medicine at Chicago

The University of Chicago is establishing a section of nuclear medicine in the department of medicine of the Division of the Biological Sciences to serve as a focal point for those members of the unversity with special interest and competence in the broader aspects of nuclear energy relating to public health. To help support the section over a 10-year period, the Rockefeller Foundation has appropriated $500,000.

In cooperation with other divisions of the university, the section of nuclear medicine will examine the legal, psychological, and social implications with respect to community development and industry of various problems arising from the use of nuclear energy. Attention will be given such general areas of concern as the increase in natural background radiation resulting from the use of nuclear devices and the probable consequences, genetic and physiologic, of increased exposure of man and domestic animals to ionizing radiations.

Moon Relay Station

Using the moon as a passive relay station, the U.S. Navy will establish a new radio communications link between Washington and Pearl Harbor, the country's major military command center in the Pacific. The new system, known as the Communications Moon Relay Project, is the outgrowth of 9 years of work by the Naval Research Laboratory.

The new system will transmit radio signals from large saucer-shaped antennas 84 feet in diameter. These signals will bounce off the surface of the moon and will be picked up by parabolic antennas at the receiving end. The signals will make the trip in two and a half seconds. The surface distance between Washington and Pearl Harbor is 4519 miles. By way of the moon, the distance is approximately 460,000 miles.

A number of major advantages are expected to result from the new system. Reliability in transmission is perhaps the major one. Unlike conventional radio channels, the moon-relay system will not be impaired by noise interference and by blackouts caused by disturbances in the ionosphere. Another advantage is that the system will be virtually invulnerable to jamming. One method of jamming the moon circuit would require the location of a jamming station within a few miles of either the receiving or the transmitting station. A second jamming technique, that of sending signals of the same frequency to the moon, could be overcome by rapid variation in the frequency of the signals sent by this country. In addition to these advantages, the new system opens up a whole new spectrum of frequencies in the already overcrowded radio channels for long-range communication.

The transmitting and receiving stations are now under construction, and pilot operation is expected to begin within the coming year, according to Navy officials.

News Briefs

The European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) and the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission have announced that private and government enterprises in the six countries comprising Euratom have been invited to submit proposals to build and operate nuclear power plants under the joint United States–Euratom nuclear power program. The objective of the program is to install within the community in the next 4 to 6 years approximately 1 million kilowatts of electrical generating capacity. Those who intend to submit proposals are requested to give notice to the Euratom Commission *by 28 May*. The deadline for submission of proposals is *1 September*, and the date for selection of projects by Euratom and the U.S. AEC is 31 December.

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The state of Victoria in Australia has recently established the state's second university, Monash University, at Clayton, in the metropolitan area of Melbourne. An interim council for planning is now advertising certain key positions, including those of vice-chancellor and librarian. There are also openings for professors of engineering, chemistry, physics, and biology. For information write to Mr. T. B. Paltridge, Australian Scientific Liaison Office, 1907 K St., NW, Washington 6, D.C.

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The N.S. (nuclear ship) *Savannah*, the first nuclear-powered merchant vessel, will be launched on 21 July at the New York Shipbuilding Corporation shipyard, Camden, N.J. President Eisenhower, in implementing the legislation authorizing construction of the ship, in October 1956, directed the Atomic Energy Commission and the Department of Commerce to proceed as rapidly as possible with the design and construction, saying: "This new vessel will be a floating laboratory, providing indispensable information for the further application of atomic energy in the field of ocean transportation."

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A new column entitled "Spectroscopic Tricks" has been started in *Applied Spectroscopy*. Brief contributions (not exceeding 500 words) that describe new or modified techniques and instrumentation in the field of spectroscopy may be sent to the editor, Leopold May, Psychiatric Institute, University of Maryland, Baltimore 1, Md.

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The Society of Biological Psychiatry is a new affiliate of the AAAS. The society holds independent meetings and at times it also meets with other organizations, such as the combined meeting to be held in Atlantic City, N.J., 13–14 June, with the American Electroencephalographic Association. The society offers an annual prize for the best original research paper, and it has a research committee which sponsors research everywhere, for the organization is both national and international in scope. Joseph Wortis is president, and the secretary-treasurer is George N. Thompson, 2010 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles 57, Calif.

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An 18-page printed booklet on *Nuclear Science Fellowships* has been published by the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna to inform governments of opportunities and procedures for obtaining help with the training of specialists for atomic energy programs. The booklet lists training opportunities in 49 specific areas of nuclear physics. Two groups of fellowships are offered—one of some 200 that has been made available to the agency by member governments, and another of a "considerable number" that will be financed out of the agency's own operating fund, which is built up from voluntary contributions.

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Presentation of the first complete high-school chemistry course on motion-picture film, produced by Encyclopaedia Britannica Films, Inc., with the cooperation of the American Chemical Society, was announced at ceremonies in Washington last month. James R. Killian, Jr., Special Assistant to the President for Science and Technology, received a set of the new films on behalf of the Federal Government and was the principal speaker on the program. John C. Bailar, Jr., of the University of Illinois, president of the American Chemical Society,