funds provided by the International Cooperation Administration and administered, at ICA's request, by the NIH.

All of this demonstrates that the Administration was able to do exactly the sort of work the Health for Peace Act authorizes even before the act was passed. How much such projects will be expanded now that Congress has expressed its formal intent that they be pushed is a matter that is in the hands of the Administration. So far there is not much indication that the Administration intends to respond to the new Act with a rapid expansion of its international health activities. This does not mean that Senator Hill and other Congressmen and private individuals and organizations that have worked for this legislation have been wasting their time. It does mean that the many people who have supported Health for Peace are misleading themselves if they think the fact that the proposal has been formally passed into law means that results are going to be automatically forthcoming.

Color Additives Act Passed

Congress has passed and the President has signed the final version of the color additives amendment to the Pure Food Act. It specifies the conditions of safety an additive must meet before it can be used in or on a product that comes into contact with the mouth. The Senate accepted the "Delaney clause" (*Science*, 10 June) inserted by the House. This flatly outlaws the use of any material that has been shown to cause cancer in animals or man, no matter how wide the difference between the amount that could cause cancer and the amount which might be ingested through the use of the substance in a color additive.

Federal Funds for Science

The final budget for medical research will not be set until the extra session of Congress convenes in August, but other major appropriations for scientific research and development have been cleared, and they show federal support for science climbing to a new peak, as it has every year since 1950. The exact totals will be compiled by the National Science Foundation for a report it plans to issue in November, but the rough total of money to be spent or committed in the fiscal year is known. It will be in the neighborhood of $9 billion, which is a good deal more than the total for R & D financed by industry and the universities and foundations.

A breakdown is expected to show that about $2 billion of the roughly $9 billion for R & D will be spent on research proper, as opposed to development. Between $600 and $700 million of this will be spent on basic as opposed to applied research—that is, for research not directed towards a specific practical application. About two-thirds of the research money will be spent on the physical sciences, one-third on the life sciences, a small fraction (roughly 3 percent) on the social sciences. About half of the basic research and one-sixth of the applied research is financed through grants to universities.—H.M.

News Notes

AAAS-Westinghouse Science Writing Competition Announced

The nation's newspaper and magazine writers are invited to enter the 1960 AAAS-Westinghouse Science Writing Awards competition, which annually offers two $1000 prizes, one for magazine writing and one for newspaper writing. The AAAS administers the program, and the presentations will be made at the annual dinner of the National Association of Science Writers on 27 December 1960, during the winter meeting of the AAAS in New York City.

A board of six judges prominent in the fields of journalism, science, and public affairs will select the winners. Articles on the natural sciences and their engineering and technological applications (medicine is excluded) will be considered.

The AAAS-Westinghouse Awards were established to recognize and encourage outstanding popular science writing, to stimulate public interest in science, and to foster a deeper understanding of the significance of science on the part of the general public. The program is supported by the Westinghouse Electric Corporation through a grant from the Westinghouse Educational Foundation.

Last year's newspaper award was won by Victor Cohn of the Minneapolis *Tribune* for his series "Year of the Sputnik," which dealt with the state of Russian science. Francis Bello won the magazine award for his article "An Astonishing New Theory of Color," which appeared in the May 1959 issue of *Fortune*.

Conditions

To be considered for the 1960 awards, a magazine article or a newspaper or press association report must have appeared in the United States between 1 October 1959 and 30 September 1960. Either a single article or a series of articles may be submitted. However, work published in trade journals or professional scientific magazines is not eligible.

The entries will be judged on the basis of initiative, originality, scientific accuracy, clarity of interpretation, and value in promoting a better understanding of science by the lay public. All those engaged in popular science writing, irrespective of their professional employment, are invited to participate in this year's competition.

Each entrant may submit for consideration as many as three separate articles published during the contest year. Persons other than the author may nominate entries in accordance with the rules; the deadline for all entries is *10 October 1960*.

In addition to cash awards for the authors, citations will be presented to the newspaper and magazine in which the winning articles appeared. Also, at the discretion of the judges, honorable mention citations or other special recognition for distinguished service to science journalism may be made.

Entry blanks, rules, and information concerning the competition can be obtained by writing: Dr. Graham DuShane, AAAS, 1515 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington 5, D.C.

Grant for Astrograph in Southern Hemisphere

The Ford Foundation has allocated $750,000 to construct an astrograph—a telescope for measuring precisely the motion of stars in our galaxy—in the Southern Hemisphere. The new star camera will measure the position and speed of stars in the third of the sky not covered by the only such astrograph now in existence, located at Lick Observatory, Mt. Hamilton, Calif.

The grant was made to Yale University, which will operate the new astrograph jointly with Columbia University. Dirk Brouwer of Yale and Jan Schilt