research and a myriad of other project supported activities are obvious."

The contest over the veto will open in the House and probably be decided there. In the vote on final passage in the House in December the margin was 261 to 110 with 86 Republicans joining 175 Democrats in supporting the measure. Pressure on the Republicans, particularly junior members of the House, will be intense. They probably hold the fate of the bill. Whatever happens to the veto, however, the new coalition looks like more than a short-lived phenomenon.—JOHN WALSH

CERN's New Accelerator: Germans Insist on a Site in Germany

London. Western Europe has entered upon its own replay of the 1963 pork-barrel politicking that enveloped the high-energy accelerator that the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) was forced to locate in Batavia, Illinois. And, to the chagrin of advocates of European cooperation in big science and technology, it is happening at the European Center for Nuclear Research (CERN), which has long stood out as a model of smooth-running, unselfish multinational endeavor.

The Batavia machine, it will be recalled, was designed at Berkeley's Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, with all involved assuming that it would be built in the vicinity of the design group, which was the pattern that had prevailed with all previous accelerators. However, midwestern legislators, scientists, and an assortment of allies drawn from industry and higher education rebelled at the prospect of R & D-rich California receiving still another major federal facility. Citing the alleged paucity of such government expenditure in their own environs, they threatened to block the accelerator in Congress and thus forced the AEC into conducting an unprecedented nationwide site contest. To no one's astonishment, the decision went to Illinois, which, in their more candid moments, the selection committee members acknowledged as having the virtue of being the least unattractive, politically palatable site.

The current CERN situation has its own peculiarities, but the parallels are conspicuous. What it comes down to is that West Germany, which on the basis of national wealth is the largest contributor to CERN among its 12-member countries, has made it clear that, if the machine does not go to Germany, German money will not go to the machine. Without Germany's 36 percent contribution to the $340-million venture, the project will be dead, since the original designs were redrawn to a stripped down, economy level after Britain dropped out for financial reasons in 1968.

Germany's demand for the machine turns out, upon examination, to be based on fairly plausible grounds. The fact is that, because of her wealth, she puts the most money into Europe's cooperative endeavors but, because of her past, very little of this contribution ends up on German soil. Barred during the occupation from conducting research related to atomic energy, rocketry, electronics, and various other fields, the Germans kept alive in these areas by becoming great international cooperators, even at the cost of their money and talent going abroad. When the occupation restrictions were lifted, many institutions and patterns of cooperation were fairly well established, and, to take part, the Germans continued to send their money and talent abroad. Furthermore, to allay the suspicions of her neighbors, she continued to abstain from certain fields. Most recently, for example, Germany contracted to join Britain and the Netherlands in the construction and operation of centrifuge plants for uranium enrichment, but, with full German agreement, the plants will be on British and Dutch soil. Only the administrative headquarters of the consortium will be located in Germany, which considers it prudent for neighborly relations to be short of self-sufficiency in nuclear matters.

For years it was also considered prudent in Germany to avoid anything that smacked of old-time nationalism or self-assertion, and, as a consequence, Germany quietly bore a heavy share of the costs for such organizations as Europe's space-research and launch-vehicle agencies, Euratom and CERN. The first respectable outcroppings of resentment occurred when German researchers requested that German be added to English and French as the official languages of several or Europe's international bodies. In support of this request, they cited the scale of Germany's financial contributions. German legislators, concerned about the rising costs of research and the heavy proportion of such funds going abroad, took up the case, and, as a result, German is now acknowledged as an equal language in some organizations, though often with an understanding that to hold down translation costs, it will be less equal than others, unless there is a compelling reason to reproduce everything in German.

Such treatment, with its implication that Germany is still not sufficiently cleansed of war guilt to be accorded equal status in all matters, was more or less tacitly accepted until last September's election produced a change of government. Since then, Germany has been moving away from the image of "an economic giant and a political dwarf," and, though high-energy physics is an obscure issue for symbolizing such a movement, the decision to insist on a German site for the new CERN accelerator—taken at cabinet level—is probably as good an indication as any of the political confidence of the new Germany. As one German official described it, "A new generation has arrived. We don't feel any war guilt and there is no reason why we should. We want to put a seal on the discrimination of the past, and the CERN accelerator is a good and visible means of doing that."

The site offered by the Federal Republic is at Drensteinfurt, in northern Germany, near Münster. The inevitable brochure, like all brochures issued by accelerator-hungry regional

officials, makes it appear as though man and nature eons ago entered into a carefully conceived cooperation aimed at nothing less than the creation of the perfect site for a 300-Bev accelerator and its employees. Among the amenities offered to the aristocrats of physical research is "a balloon club—with nine balloons—an opportunity which, to such an extent, could be found hardly anywhere else in the world." More to the point, there are several universities within easy reach, good highways, strong industrial organizations nearby, and a good deal of pleasant countryside. Clearly, CERN would not suffer from locating the machine there, though a possible, but diminishing, consideration is CERN's good relations with its Soviet counterparts. There is some apprehension that the Russian political leaders might not feel too keen about their scientists becoming intimate witth a West German research installation. However, the Soviets and West Germans currently appear to be feeling less unkindly toward each other, and not too much weight is attached to this fear.

Nor is it felt that the other sites present serious competition, if the price of proceeding with the machine is a location in Germany. Austria is offering a site at Göpfritz, about 100 kilometers from Vienna, and Belgium is offering one 55 kilometers south of Namur. France, which ranks just behind Germany in scale of financial contribution, is offering a site in its lovely south, not far from Toulon. But the privilege of playing host comes at a high price, since the country that gets the machine must provide for a great variety of activities and services, including water, power, housing, and schools. When Britain was weighing whether to join, a group of economists looked into the matter and concluded that the machine would be an economic loss for whomever got it. Whether or not that is true, it appears that the French, with their current economic difficulties, are not eager to take up the burden. Germany, on the other hand, is reportedly willing to lay out at least a couple of hundred million dollars to "sweeten" its invitation.

The issue of where to build the machine will be taken up at a six-nation ministerial meeting in Geneva at the end of January, and the final decision will be made by the CERN Council a month or two later.

—D. S. GREENBERG

NEWS IN BRIEF

● **STANFORD RESEARCH INSTITUTE:** Stanford University has agreed to give up control over the Stanford Research Institute, target of student demonstrations for its involvement with war-related contracts, for payments of more than $25 million to the university. Under the terms of the agreement, SRI will keep its name for not more than 5 years; it will continue as a nonprofit research organization; SRI's board of directors (formerly elected by Stanford trustees) will assume complete responsibility for the institute. Payments will begin in 1971 and spread over a period of years. SRI undertakes more than 750 new research projects each year in a wide variety of fields; its revenues last year totaled about $58 million.

● **HEART TRANSPLANTS:** Transplants could be performed on 16 percent of the 200,000 Americans under age 65 who die of heart disease each year if the two main problems were solved: a shortage of donors and the patient's immunological reactions. A report to the National Heart and Lung Institute by an 11-member task force, headed by Dr. James V. Warren of Ohio State University, recommends that researchers concentrate on perfecting human heart transplants and on developing heart assist devices, including wholly artificial hearts. Even with the donor and rejection problems solved, however, most heart disease victims cannot be saved because they have other serious diseases or they die too quickly. Noting this, the report recommends strong federal programs for the prevention and early detection of heart disease. The report, "Cardiac Replacement: Medical, Ethical, Psychological, and Economic Implications," is available for $1 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

● **NERVE GAS TESTS SUSPENDED:** The Army has suspended temporarily its open-air tests of lethal chemicals at the Desert Test Center, Utah (Dugway Proving Ground). According to an Army official, the suspension was ordered because of an amendment to the military procurement bill for 1970. The amendment, named after Senator Thomas McIntyre (D–N.H.), sets new requirements for testing chemical and biological warfare materials. The requirements include a provision that Congress be given a schedule of tests prior to any testing; and that the Secretary of Defense consult the Secreary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the Surgeon General, prior to testing to insure adequate safeguards. The Army expects to have complied with these requirements in a few weeks and will resume tests then.

● **STUDENTS AND GOVERNMENT FUNDS:** House-Senate conferees on the Health, Education, and Welfare and related agencies appropiations bill agreed on language punishing students who participate in campus disturbances but not their colleges and universities. The bill, which seems to be headed for a veto by President Nixon, provides that federal funds may not be used for assistance to students, prospective students, teachers, or employees of colleges and universities who have participated in campus disturbances on or after 1 August 1969. Conferees struck from the bill a requirement that institutions must crack down on rioters or lose federal funds.

● **CONSORTIUM TO FIGHT DIRTY AIR:** Three North Carolina universities have joined forces to fight air pollution in the nation's first academic clean air consortium. Duke University, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and North Carolina State University plan to offer cooperative courses, workshops, seminars, public meetings, and technical conferences.

● **MICROWAVE OVENS:** A government-industry-consumer committee will be formed promptly to set up test procedures and develop a testing program for microwave ovens, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare announced recently. The ovens are suspected of leaking high-frequency radio waves. Such leakage, in excess of the industry's voluntary standards, was detected in nearly one-third of the microwave ovens tested in four states by HEW. About 100,000 microwave ovens are in use in American homes and institutions. HEW officials said there have been no reports of injuries from oven owners, and that any defects found in the ovens will be corrected.