

on the issue in the House at large is hard to gauge at this point.

The Administration blessing and bipartisan support for the bill are expected to count substantially, however, and those familiar with the matter say it is likely that Congress will act on the measure before winding up next year.—**John Walsh**

Budget Cuts May Cost U.S. One Accelerator

President Reagan's plan to make 12 percent across-the-board cuts in federal spending is going to cost 1000 jobs in high energy physics research. The \$47-million reduction in high energy funding will also force physicists to recommend the closing of one of the Department of Energy's (DOE) three elementary particle accelerator laboratories if future budgets stay at the same low level. This is what DOE's High Energy Physics Advisory Panel (HEPAP) told the President's science adviser George Keyworth at its 28 September meeting in Washington.

Shutting down one of the accelerators would be a shattering event, in HEPAP's view, because the quite different types of machines at the Brookhaven National Laboratory, the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, and the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center have enabled U.S. physicists to remain at the forefront in all areas of the field. With only two laboratories, the United States would have to concede certain types of research to the Europeans, said HEPAP chairman Sidney Drell of Stanford.

Keyworth countered with the assertion that an across-the-board cut was the only way to get the budget reductions the President wanted, that high energy physicists should not expect any big increases in the next couple of years, and that the question of three or two accelerator centers was one physicists would have to sort out among themselves. As for ceding territory to the Europeans, Keyworth said that science is not a nationalistic thing and that there is nothing wrong with cooperating with Western Europe and Japan.

Later in the meeting, William Wallenmeyer, DOE's high energy physics director, laid out the likely effect of a 12 percent reduction in fiscal 1982. At Brookhaven, the troubled ISABELLE accelerator project would lose \$11 million above cuts already made earlier in the year. The laboratory would also lose almost \$7 million in R & D funds. More than \$8 million would come from Stanford's operating budget, which would end all experiments with the linear accelerator there this year, but not with the colliding beam storage rings. And just under \$7 million would come from the operating budget at Fermilab, where director Leon Lederman had already hinted at canceling his 1982 experimental program for lack of money.

Additional reductions would come at Argonne National Laboratory, which lost its accelerator some years ago and may now see the end of all its high energy research. Finally, from 10 to 15 university experimental projects would go.—**Arthur L. Robinson**

Kendrew to Retire from European Laboratory

Sir John Kendrew, the first director-general of the European Molecular Biology Laboratory, will retire from that position on 31 March 1982. Kendrew, who shared the 1962 Nobel Prize for Chemistry with Max Perutz for their contributions to the analysis of protein structure, played a major role in establishing EMBL.

In the early 1960's he helped to found the European Molecular Biology Organization, comprising 15 members* and having as one of its goals the formation of an international laboratory for fundamental research in molecular biology. In 1974 ten of the members (the current members of EMBL: Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Israel, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom) ratified the convention establishing the laboratory, which is legally separate from EMBO.

*Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

Kendrew, who is 64 years old, became director-general of EMBL in 1975. During his tenure the main laboratory building, which opened in 1978, was constructed on one of the rolling hills above Heidelberg. There are also outstations at the Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron in Hamburg and the Institut Laue-Langevin in Grenoble. EMBL now has a staff of about 300 people and a budget for 1982 of DM 40 million (approximately \$18 million).

After leaving EMBL, Kendrew will become president of St. John's College in Oxford. His successor at the laboratory will be Lennart Philipson, who is currently director of the Institute for Microbiology at the University of Uppsala.—**Jean L. Marx**

Armand Hammer Named to Head Cancer Panel

Armand Hammer, the 83-year-old chairman of Occidental Petroleum Corporation, has been named head of the President's three-member Cancer Advisory Panel, the White House announced on 2 October. The panel advises the President on National Cancer Institute policies.

Hammer was trained as a physician, but practiced for only a short time after he received his medical degree from Columbia University in 1921. As the new cancer panel chairman, Hammer succeeds Joshua Lederberg, president of Rockefeller University, whose term expired last February. The other members of the panel are Harold Amos, professor of microbiology and molecular genetics at Harvard University, and Bernard Fisher, professor of surgery at the University of Pittsburgh.

Hammer serves on the boards of several health foundations and associations and has kept a lifelong membership in the American Medical Association. He is chairman of the board of trustees of the Salk Institute, to which he gave \$5 million in 1969 to establish a center for cancer biology research. In 1977, he created a \$5-million endowment at Columbia University for a health science center there.—**Marjorie Sun**