

The centerpiece of the policy is a "PHS Alert for Misconduct in Science," to contain the names of all individuals or institutions who have been subjected to sanctions or who are currently under investigation. This is an extension of the NIH Alert file that has been in effect since 1983 at the National Institutes of Health. Information about pending investigations will be made available on a "need-to-know" basis to agency officials and national advisory councils.

NIH has defined misconduct as any "serious deviation" from established practices, such as plagiarism or falsification of data, or failure to comply with federal requirements, such as the abuse of human or animal subjects. The new policy specifies the policies and procedures to be followed by awardee institutions. If misconduct is suspected, the institution must immediately launch an "enquiry," to last no more than 30 days. If it appears that further action is warranted, the institution must then notify the "misconduct policy officer" in the relevant PHS agency and commence an "investigation." If no conclusive findings have been made within 120 days, the government may step in with its own investigation.

In the event that misdeeds are uncovered, the policy provides for three levels of sanctions, starting with a letter of reprimand and progressing through the imposition of restrictions on the awards, to suspension of award or permanent debarment.

William Raub, deputy NIH director for extramural research, has been named the PHS misconduct policy officer. The officer for NIH is Mary L. Miers. The policy has been in effect on an interim status since April. Since the Alert file must accord with the provisions of the Privacy Act, it will not take formal effect until after public comments have been received following publication in the August *Federal Register*. ■

CONSTANCE HOLDEN

## British Scientists Urged to Resist U.S. Controls on Use of Supercomputers

London

The British government has advised universities and research institutes to resist pressures from American manufacturers of "high technology equipment," in particular advanced computers, to impose controls at the request of the United States government over the way that the equipment is used by research scientists.

This advice follows a major row that has blown up over the conditions the University of London Computer Center was told that it

would have to accept before it could receive a Cray 1S/2200 supercomputer. The center provides facilities for many research teams at the university, and is also a key point in a national computer network used by research scientists. In order to comply with the security guarantees that Cray is required to provide the U.S. government, the center had been asked not to share information on software derived from the use of the computer with individuals from 13 proscribed Eastern Bloc countries, as well as the People's Republic of China. It must also agree that there will be no direct linkages to computer networks in any of the proscribed countries.

In a letter to the Department of Trade and Industry, the vice-chancellor of the University of London, Brian Flowers, said that the university would have "very considerable difficulties, both in policy terms and in practical terms, in restricting access to the [London center] to certain classes of users."

Officials from the department were in Washington last week trying to negotiate a compromise with the U.S. Department of Commerce. ■ DAVID DICKSON

## Justices Kill Key Part of Budget Deficit Act

The United States Supreme Court in a 7-2 decision struck down the automatic deficit reduction mechanism in the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings budget balancing act. The High Court found that a constitutional provision for the separation-of-powers between the legislative and executive branches had been violated in the law adopted by Congress last fall.

At issue was the role of the General Accounting Office's comptroller general. The balanced-budget act empowered him to estimate deficits and to order spending cuts prior to the start of any new fiscal year if Congress failed to meet set goals for wiping out annual deficits by 1991. The justices concluded that this function is an executive branch duty—not one belonging to the comptroller general, who serves Congress.

The Supreme Court ruling is not expected to ease the pressure on Congress to reduce the deficit and to contain federal spending. Congress is expected to move quickly to reaffirm the budget reductions made under Gramm-Rudman in fiscal year 1986. In addition, Congress has adopted a budget resolution for FY 1987 that holds the deficit to \$142.6 billion, slightly less than the \$144 billion target mandated in legislation. ■

MARK CRAWFORD

## Scientific American Sale Announced—Then Challenged

A large West German publishing enterprise was the top bidder in an auction for the purchase of Scientific American, Inc., whose operations include *Scientific American*, *Scientific American Medicine*, a continuously updated reference text in internal medicine, and W. H. Freeman and Company, a science textbook publisher. Verlagsgruppe Georg von Holtzbrink of Stuttgart beat out six other bidders with an offer of \$52.6 million, which the Scientific American board accepted on 30 June.



Gerard Piel, chairman of the board, says that the von Holtzbrink group, which has been engaged in publishing since 1948, "really loves the magazine and will allow us to continue to maintain our high quality." von Holtzbrink has been associated *Scientific American* since 1981 when it took over advertising sales for the German-language edition of the magazine. According to a statement announcing the acquisition, "Scientific American will continue in operation under its present management as a free-standing enterprise." Jonathan Piel is currently president and editor.

An eleventh-hour challenge to the von Holtzbrink deal was also made public at the time of the acquisition announcement. "... on July 2, two days after the agreement was signed, Scientific American received a letter from the bidder who had originally offered the lowest price in the sale managed by Salomon Brothers Inc., purporting to increase its offer to \$61 million," the statement said. The last-minute counter bid was made by British publisher Robert Maxwell, chairman of Pergamon Press Ltd. and owner of the *Daily Mirror*, a London tabloid. Maxwell has made known his intentions to change the Scientific American management if his bid is successful. At this point, questions have been raised about its legality under the rules of the auction but they have not been resolved. The Scientific American board is expected to meet soon to decide how to respond. ■

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