

A critical National Research Council panel found earlier this year that “one cannot point to a single case where a space-based crystallization effort was the crucial step in achieving a landmark scientific result” (see *Nature* **404**, 114; 2000). The panel challenged NASA to instigate a grant programme to identify macromolecules important to structural biologists, which could be used to test the value of space-grown crystals once and for all.

NASA issued just such a call for research, with proposals due two weeks ago. Gary Stein of the University of Massachusetts Medical School, who chaired the panel at the time of the report, and who does not himself conduct space research, says: “I’ve never seen a report given to any group, let alone a government agency, where the recommendations were followed to this extent and with this speed.”

Congress recently added \$25 million to NASA’s 2001 budget for ground-based microgravity research, and ordered the agency to come up with a plan for doing research on the space shuttle while the space station is being built.

Opportunities for small-scale experiments are being explored for life scientists, says Olsen, including experiments ‘piggy-backed’ on other satellites.

But the space station will provide the most important opportunities. A crew that returned last week sailed through its construction tasks with apparent ease. Another crew will attach the US laboratory module in January.

At first, construction will take precedence over science. “I don’t think in the immediate future we can have incredibly high expectations,” says Stein.

But as the station nears completion in 2005, better laboratory equipment, along with the chance to conduct long-term studies and repeat experiments, should create a “whole new generation of opportunities” in space research, he says. ■



Gently does it: ground-based technicians assemble the space station’s laboratory.

## Mexican science waits to see if election promises are met

**Marina Chicurel, Santa Cruz**

Plans drawn up by president-elect Vicente Fox to bolster science and technology have received a cautious welcome from Mexican scientists. Scheduled to assume power on 1 December, Fox is the first president in 70 years to represent a political party other than the Institutional Revolutionary Party.

Fox gained a reputation as a supporter of science when he was governor of the state of Guanajuato from 1995 to 1999. And he has promised to double research and development (R&D) spending as a proportion of Mexico’s gross domestic product, and to increase the number of scientists.

Although they welcome his plans for science, many researchers are sceptical about how much will be delivered, given the current shortage of funding, the track record of past governments, and the lack of detail in the commitments.

But the team’s coordinator of science and technology, María del Carmen Díaz, says big changes are planned. In addition to extra funding, the team promises to improve links between the academic world and industry, and to boost the political standing of science.

“Science seems to be more present in the minds of this transition cabinet than before,” says neuroscientist René Drucker Colín, president of Mexico’s National Academy of Sciences. “But science is not a political priority.”

Mexican scientists have long complained about their lack of political status (see *Nature* **398**, suppl. A7–A9; 1999). The country’s main research funding agency, CONACYT, an arm of the Ministry of Public Education, has to compete with education for its budget.

To improve the situation, the academies of science, engineering and medicine recently proposed that CONACYT become autonomous, receiving its budget from Congress and answering directly to the president.

“Such a change in organization would send a clear message that science and technology are as important as human rights or clean elections,” says Miguel José Yacamán, a physicist at the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM) in Mexico City and former associate director of CONACYT, referring to the recent successes of other autonomous organizations, such as the National Commission for Human Rights and the Federal Electoral Institute.

Fox’s team wants to relax CONACYT’s link to education. Tessa López, a chemist at the Metropolitan Autonomous University in Iztapalapa, is an unofficial scientific adviser to Fox’s team. She favours the less radical move of splitting education between two ministries: one to focus on postgraduate education and



Fox: has a record of supporting science.

research, and the other covering all other levels of education.

Díaz thinks this is not necessarily the best option, and Yacamán thinks it would not go far enough. But López says it would allow CONACYT to increase its power more gradually, and thus more effectively.

Another concern is the poor link between the academic world and industry. Economist Axel Didriksson of UNAM points out that the percentage of

research and development financed by private industry in Mexico is less than a third of that of developed countries.

Many scientists are sceptical about whether the situation will improve, however, given that most of the international companies that have business interests in Mexico do their research in their countries of origin. And many Mexican companies are reluctant to invest in risky, long-term projects.

But researchers who dealt with Fox when he was governor of Guanajuato are optimistic. Mechanical engineer Arturo Lara, director of the Council for Science and Technology for the state, says that Fox established the first direct links between the state government, researchers and local industry, when he created the council in 1996.

As an example of the council’s achievements, Lara cites an increase of about 30% in the research and development budget of the state’s main research institution, the University of Guanajuato.

Octavio Paredes, a biotechnologist at the Centre for Research and Advanced Studies of the National Polytechnic Institute (CINVESTAV) in Irapuato, says that, in contrast to previous governors, Fox listened to scientists’ concerns. He took an active role in trying to deal with them, visiting research laboratories and inviting scientists to his office.

Fox also tried to implement long-term science policies, an innovation that would be widely welcomed at the national level. Paredes says the transition team is developing plans spanning up to 30 years, including an increase in the number of research centres in the country.

But all these plans are just words unless the new government manages to funnel more money into science. ■