

Change of government bodes well for NZ science funding

TODD CRAWFORD

Wellington

Researchers in New Zealand are optimistic that the country's new Labour-led coalition government will give science more support than it has received for a decade.

The previous National Party government, led for the past two years by prime minister Jenny Shipley, had argued that competition would deliver more science without increasing investment. But scientists in universities became demoralized at the low level of success in applications for research grants.

Under the National Party, the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research was broken up into nine government-owned companies called Crown Research Institutes (CRIs), which compete for funds (see *Nature* 391, 426; 1998).

The new prime minister, Helen Clark, is giving priority to repairing the university sector. But the Labour Party is politically moderate and ministers are wary of major reorganizations.

Clark has given responsibility for higher education, as well as the sensitive portfolio of social security, to Steve Maharey, a former sociology lecturer. Maharey plans to set up a Tertiary Education Advisory Commission this month, which he hopes will provide its first report and recommendations in time to influence the Budget in May and will then keep rolling with frequent reports, rather than putting the system on hold with a comprehensive review.

Pete Hodgson, the minister for research, science and technology, is responsible for 'contestable' grants and the CRIs. Following



Hood: 'benchmarks must be global'.

criticism of the lack of contact with his predecessor, Maurice Williamson, Hodgson is setting up a Science and Innovation Council of external advisers.

The council will report to the prime minister. But, like the tertiary commission, its terms of reference and membership have yet to be settled. Hodgson, one of Clark's key strategists, stresses that the research, science and technology effort will be part and parcel of economic and social policy, whereas it used to be marginal. A boost to the support for research and development will be declared in the Budget, sharing in NZ\$1.2 billion (US\$590 million) already identified for new spending across all portfolios.

Some scientists are concerned that the government could have too many sources of advice — from the ministry, the grant-



Maharey: wants continuous reform.

giving Foundation for Research, Science and Technology, the Royal Society of New Zealand, and the new council.

Maharey says that coordination will be achieved by a high-level Cabinet committee, bringing him together with Hodgson, Michael Cullen, the powerful finance minister, and Jim Anderton, the minister for industry and, as leader of the left-leaning Alliance Party in the coalition, deputy prime minister.

John Hood, the vice-chancellor of Auckland University — the nation's largest — stresses that the advisory bodies need to be resourced with secretariats and investigative capacity independently of the relevant ministries. He says the previous system failed to make valid international comparisons, and wants reference groups of experts to be appointed from outside New Zealand.

Maharey agrees with this prescription, and will invite universities to nominate their own strengths.

Peter Gluckman, Auckland University's dean of medicine, who chairs the Independent Biotechnology Advisory Council appointed by the National Party, is concerned that "the urgent need for deep analysis of policy and perversities in the system may not be accepted" by the Labour Party. "We cannot tolerate only fine-tuning — the CRIs are in urgent need of review."

The results from ten years of CRIs are mixed. Some, notably Industrial Research Limited, can claim success in generating revenue and spinning-off high-tech companies while maintaining research, for example in high-temperature superconductivity.

This sector generates profits. But the horticulture CRI dismissed some staff just before Christmas, and some CRIs mainly provide technical services to niche industries. Links with universities are expanding but remain patchy. Labour's policy encourages the amalgamation of CRIs.

Andrew West, president of the Association of CRIs and chief executive of Geological and Nuclear Sciences Limited, is calling for "a bold, substantial and sustained increase of public investment in R&D".

Neville Blampied, a psychologist at Canterbury University and the new president of the Association of University Staff, welcomes the abandonment of the "market-driven model". But he is concerned that university heads may not agree on priorities. **Peter Pockley**

WWW project aims to address worldwide decline in amphibians

San Diego

A website designed to describe all amphibian species was launched last week as part of the efforts of an international task force to promote research into the decline in amphibian populations.

The website (<http://www.amphibiaweb.org>) is the latest project by members of the Declining Amphibian Populations Task Force, a worldwide organization of about a hundred working groups (each containing 1–20 scientists) studying the amphibians' decline.

Over the next year, the task force intends to issue a CD database that is planned to include all available data on declining amphibian species.

Frog populations have declined over the past decade, particularly in countries such as Costa Rica, Panama and Australia. As evidence of amphibian decline has mounted, fears have grown that the decline is caused by one or more global factors, including increased ionizing radiation from ozone depletion, chemical contamination, pathogens or unknown stress factors.

Amphibians are important for ecological and biodiversity studies, giving information on the ecological impact of global change, sometimes with implications for humans. Formed in 1992, the task force is a grass-roots response to declining amphibian populations. It has one employee based at the Open University in England, and can be reached through its website (http://www.open.ac.uk/OU/Academic/Biology/J_Baker/JBtxt.htm).

"The task force is a bottom-up organization that started with idealism," says charter member David Wake, professor of integrative biology at the University of California, Berkeley, and a curator of the university's Museum of



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► Vertebrate Zoology, whose collection forms the core of the group's website.

Wake, the driving force behind the website, said the long-term goal is to develop a page for each of the nearly 5,000 species of frogs, toads, newts, salamanders and caecilians (burrowing, wormlike amphibians).

"The release of amphibiaweb.org is a plea for volunteers," says Wake. "If scientists see a species missing, help us start a page."

After six years as chairman of the task force, Ron Heyer, curator of amphibians and reptiles at the National Museum of Natural History in Washington, is stepping down this spring. His successor is expected to be James Hanken, professor of organismic and evolutionary biology at Harvard University and herpetology curator at the university's Museum of Comparative Zoology.

Balloting began last week on Hanken's appointment. The handover of responsibilities is expected to take place in June, when scientists meet in La Paz, Mexico, for the annual conference of the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists and other organizations.

Reflecting on his tenure, Heyer says that the most important point was that "a consensus was reached that in fact the amphibian population decline and disappearance phenomenon is real."

There was debate about whether the decline was a cyclical downturn, he says, but studies have convinced amphibian biologists that "something catastrophic was happening".

A reflection of the growing interest in amphibian studies is a \$3 million National Science Foundation grant to 21 investigators last autumn. Headed by James Collins, chair of biology at Arizona State University, the three-year international project will examine the role of host-pathogen biology in the decline of amphibians. Collins says that biologists "not accustomed to big science" projects will be involved in a study involving fields from molecular immunology to global climate change.

"If they answer the research questions they are asking," says Heyer, "they will give us all the information we need to determine where disease fits in to the amphibian picture."

There will be a session on amphibian decline at this month's annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Washington.

One study at the meeting will report the discovery of chytrid fungus in salamanders in Arizona. The chytrid fungus is known to kill frogs, and may be one cause of the worldwide decline in frog populations.

Rex Dalton

Anderson steps down from Wellcome over Oxford row

London

The controversy surrounding Oxford zoology professor Roy Anderson deepened last week with the news that he has stepped down temporarily from his responsibilities as governor of the Wellcome Trust. This follows Anderson's recent suspension on full pay from his Oxford post — and his directorship of the Wellcome Centre for the Epidemiology of Infectious Diseases — pending disciplinary hearings.

It has now emerged that three formal complaints have been made against Anderson concerning his alleged attempts to influence a decision by a zoology department appointments committee, which he was chairing, for a readership in epidemiology (see *Nature* 403, 353; 2000).

The complaint by the successful candidate, Sunetra Gupta, came to prominence when remarks made by Anderson became public and she filed a complaint through a solicitor late last year. Angela McLean of the Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council's Institute for Animal Health has also filed a complaint through a solicitor. The third complaint was made by a senior researcher in the department.

The complaints form part of inquiries into Anderson's behaviour both outside and during an appointments committee in September last year. If convened, Oxford's Visitorial

Board — the five dons who will lead the disciplinary hearing — would also consider written evidence from members of the committee.

The Wellcome Trust says Anderson offered to step down temporarily from his £50,000 a year job as trustee — and from his responsibilities on the three Wellcome Trust advisory panels that he works on — because of formal proceedings against him. Mike Dexter, director of the trust, says he does not know the number of complaints against Anderson or their basis. "It was his wish not to take part in any decisions [at the trust], which I think is honourable," says Dexter.

Dexter says Anderson's action is entirely related to the formal complaints, and that the trust is not pursuing any kind of investigation of its own. He refuses to speculate on whether such an investigation might follow, although he does not rule it out.

"It's an Oxford matter at the present," says Dexter. "It would be most unfair and unfortunate if we were to intervene at any stage. Roy's a brilliant scientist, a wonderful servant of the trust, and we simply allow the process to continue."

The appointments committee voted six out of eight in favour of Gupta. Her candidacy was supported by Sir Robert May, another professor in the department and the government's chief scientific adviser and head of the Office of Science and Technology. **Natasha Loder**

Nossal named Australian of the Year

Sydney

Sir Gustav Nossal, a leading immunologist and former president of the Australian Academy of Science, has been appointed Australian of the Year, an honorary post that nevertheless provides a platform for advocacy.

On the announcement of his appointment by the prime minister, John Howard, Nossal declared three issues he would pursue: increased public investment in universities and research (especially in medicine); improvements in the health of Australian Aborigines; and reconciliation between Aborigines and other Australians on social issues, particularly land rights.

Aborigines suffer much higher disease and mortality than most Australians. The Aboriginal community is demanding an apology for the damage to their society since European settlement began in 1788.

Nossal's appointment enhances his influence as deputy chairman of the Council for



Nossal: will promote health of Aborigines.

Aboriginal Reconciliation, charged with producing a declaration and initiating action acceptable to both sides. Howard has been attacked for being slow to respond to Aboriginal protests. Nossal expects Aborigines to disrupt the Olympic Games in Sydney.

Peter Doherty, another immunologist and former Australian of the Year, who won the award after sharing the Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine in 1996, used his term to advocate increased funding for medical research.

The government approved a major increase last year (see *Nature* 399, 94; 1999). **Peter Pockley**