

the challenge of lobbying for facilities,” says Ellis. “It has been too passive.”

The GMT prefers the passive approach. The 25-metre telescope, planned for Las Campanas, Chile, is the smallest of the projects, and will be about \$300 million cheaper than the TMT. The involvement of wealthy institutions such as Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts, is assured, so the consortium might be able to raise its capital without the NSF. It already has something to show for its efforts: astronomers cast the first of the GMT’s seven mirrors in 2005, and since then have been configuring it to a unique off-axis reflecting surface. Wendy Freedman, chairwoman of the GMT board and director of the Carnegie Observatories in Pasadena, says that the GMT still wants to partner with the NSF, but would prefer to hold off on a competition.

“Making decisions without money strikes us as an unusual thing to do,” she says. “The logical thing to do would be to wait.” She doesn’t agree that NSF backing will help to attract partners; the GMT already has financial commitments from institutions in Australia and South Korea.

Ultimately, says Freedman, the GMT may elect not to compete.

The ESO has a steady stream of funding, but

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even so, the E-ELT’s price tag could prove problematic. Current treaty-enforced annual fees from the 14 member states will account for only about one-third of the cost. Brazil became the source for another third when it agreed in December 2010 to join the ESO. And on 13 October, Chile formally donated the site on which the E-ELT will be built.

But the observatory still has to find the remaining third of the cost, says Tim de Zeeuw, director-general of the ESO. One way would be to recruit yet more members. De Zeeuw notes that a number of countries are “asking questions” about membership: Russia, Poland, Canada (currently a TMT member) and Australia (committed to the GMT). But in the meantime, de Zeeuw is trying to muster approval from the member states for an annual 2% fee increase, along with a one-time special contribution proportional to the state’s income.

Three nations — Sweden, Finland and the Czech Republic — have agreed to unlock the money, he says. But the remaining 11 are not likely to rally approval by December; nor is the Brazilian government expected to have ratified its membership treaty by then.

Approval of the full E-ELT budget won’t come before a meeting in March 2012. Instead, the council is planning to approve early contracts and crucial infrastructure, such as a road to the E-ELT’s mountain location. But

even this limited construction authority will give the project momentum. “They could have said, ‘We’ll decide next year,’” says Roberto Gilmozzi, principal investigator of the project.

The US competition, once begun, would probably be decided in less than a year. Ulvestad says that the NSF would want to evaluate the risk of the projects, and would ask how, for instance, the telescope consortia might provide publicly accessible archives or user support for astronomers not associated with consortium institutions.

But Ulvestad also realizes that, with so long until the money will materialize, the telescopes might be completed without the NSF’s help. Much of the US academic astronomy community relies on NSF support to get access to telescope time, which might not be possible with the giant telescopes unless the NSF has contributed to them. But, he says, with a total of seven US universities signed on to the TMT or GMT, there is already “a lot of US community in their partnerships”. ■

#### CORRECTION

The News story ‘Malaria vaccine results face scrutiny’ (*Nature* **478**, 439–440; 2011) wrongly described *Plasmodium falciparum* as multicellular. The parasite is unicellular.