

The Budget for 1976

Without repeating the general remarks which appear earlier in this report, suffice it to say that while the Association's budget is no longer in the red neither is it flush. Expenditure control is a necessity, and a portion of current income must be held aside to meet the contingencies that will inevitably arise. In the budget for 1976, payroll costs and inflation take a heavy toll, and they show every sign of doing so in the future as well. The budget shows an increase of 9 percent over the previous year, or a rise of \$581,000 (of which two-thirds is to meet inflation and minimum increases in pay). That figure includes, however, a contingency of \$100,000, which may not be spent. Beyond the contingency reserve is a planned operating margin of \$80,000. The summary 1976 budget is shown in Table 1 and in Table 2 there is a preliminary look ahead to the following year when—with existing member and non-member dues rates—a tighter situation appears to confront us.

Looking Ahead

As we enter 1976 and plan for the next 5 years, we have no shortage of concerns. There is much to look forward to in terms of new directions and a lively agenda. But our capacity to move ahead

Table 2. Long-range budget situation for 1977 [(in thousands), AAAS funds only; receipts and expenditures of direct grant and contract funds are excluded].

1977 revenue estimate*	\$7,340
1976 budget annualized (full cost)†	\$7,030
1977 incremental costs for <i>Science</i> to maintain 1976 position	190
1977 built-in increases‡	210
Total estimated costs	7,430
Estimated net surplus (deficit)	(90)

*Assumes no increases in member or subscriber rates. †Includes \$100,000 contingency reserve. ‡Annual step increases in pay and inflation.

cannot exceed our income potential nor our membership base. If these do not grow, the AAAS cannot grow. These are our priority concerns.

At the same time, we must offer more in order to attract both new members and income. The strong appeal of *Science* alone cannot be expected to bear the whole load. We must examine a wide array of new initiatives and services in the coming year. Among them are new kinds of publications to reach students, business, and the professions with which science and technology interface. We must build more meaningful relationships with our affiliates by joining with them in useful programs, and by giving them more opportunities to shape the

roles of the AAAS. We must make the AAAS more interesting to our engineering affiliates, in particular, and bring technology into our priorities. While the AAAS cannot and should not attempt to do what the discipline-oriented societies can do better, we can and should provide the means for interdisciplinary communication and cooperation. There are opportunities to provide outreach to high school and college students with interests in science and technology, and we should respond to them. We can do a better job in advancing the causes of minorities, women, and the handicapped in science education and career growth. We can be a constructive voice in debates about national policy alternatives and in stimulating local and regional understanding of science and technology in the concerns of the people. We can evolve new arrangements to lead the scientific and technical communities in looking to the challenges to scientific freedom and responsibility. We can involve our own members, our strongest resource, in the development and issuance of thoughtful positions on contemporary and approaching issues which divide and puzzle our fellow citizens.

We may not be able to do all these things at once, nor equally well, nor to everybody's satisfaction. But if we can do a few things well, and make a difference, the future of the Association can be very bright.

AAAS Council Meeting, 1976

Catherine Borras

The AAAS Council held its 1976 meeting on 21 February in Boston, Massachusetts, in the Fairfax Room of the Sheraton-Boston Hotel, with 51 of its 74 members in attendance at the morning session and 47 at the afternoon session. President William D. McElroy presided.

The Executive Officer's report of 1975 activities, which had been distributed to Council members in advance of the meeting, is reproduced on page 272 of this issue, together with the budget for 1976 (page 276).

Roger Revelle, who had retired on 31 December as chairman of the Board of Directors, expressed appreciation for the opportunity of having served over the past 3 years as an officer of the AAAS. As noteworthy AAAS accomplishments during that period, he listed the following: (i) presentation of testimony before congressional committees on matters affecting the health and welfare of science and technology in the United States; (ii) work on the development of science and public policy as a scientific discipline;

(iii) expansion of international activities; (iv) participation in the establishment of the Interiencia Association, an organization of hemispheric associations for the advancement of science, which will soon start publishing the trilingual journal *Interiencia*; and (v) development of the Office of Opportunities in Science.

Dr. Revelle commended William D. Carey for rapidly, vigorously, and imaginatively taking hold of the affairs of the Association; Philip H. Abelson for effectively performing the duties of Acting Executive Officer in addition to those of editor of *Science* during the second half of 1974; and William T. Golden, treasurer, and the staff for vigilantly monitoring the Association's financial operations during a difficult period. He expressed appreciation to the co-chairmen of the 1976 Annual Meeting, Gerhard D. Bleicken and Howard W. Johnson; to the vice chair-

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men, Derek C. Bok, Richard H. Bolt, Mrs. Norman L. Cahners, and Bradford Washburn; and to the other members of the Local Committee for their excellent contributions to the organization of the meeting.

Elections

The Committee on Nominations reported the election, by mail ballot of the Council, of the following new committee members:

Committee on Council Affairs: Nancy S. Anderson, George S. Benton, Raynor L. Duncombe, and Stephen J. Gould.

Council Committee on Fellows: Frank E. Horton, Lloyd G. Humphreys, J. Stuart Hunter, and Robert S. Taylor.

Results of the 1975 general and electorate elections were published in the 5 December issue of *Science* (pages 971–973). Lists of all AAAS officers, committee members, and representatives for 1976 appear on page 281 of this issue.

AAAS Fellows

As Fellows of the Association, the Council elected 146 nominees who had been proposed for that honor by the Council Committee on Fellows (see box).

Affiliation with AAAS

The Council was informed that the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy and the Society for Industrial Microbiology had formally withdrawn from affiliation with AAAS.

With the election by Council of four new affiliates—the American Section of the International Solar Energy Society, the Institute of Environmental Sciences, the Speech Communication Association, and Volunteers in Technical Assistance—the organizations affiliated with the AAAS now number 291.

Upon recommendation of the Committee on Council Affairs, the Council amended the following statement of criteria for affiliation with AAAS, which it had adopted in 1973, by deleting the words “one or more of” in the paragraph numbered 1:

The objectives of the AAAS are: “to further the work of scientists, to facilitate cooperation among them, to improve the effectiveness of science in the promotion of human welfare, and to increase public understanding and appreciation of the importance and promise of the methods of science in human progress.” There are many membership orga-

nizations and professional societies which have similar aims or have interest in supporting these objectives. Association with each other can be a mutually useful way of furthering these aims. The AAAS has established affiliation of organizations with AAAS as a means of furthering these common purposes. Criteria for such affiliation are set forth below, but final judgment as to whether or not an organization sufficiently satisfies these criteria shall rest with the Council.

1. Its aims are clearly directed toward, or consistent with, one or more of the objectives of the Association.

2. Its program and record of activities demonstrate interest in or substantial support of research, publications, or teaching in science or the advancement of science.

3. It does not discriminate in its membership on the basis of race, creed, color, sex, or national origin.

4. It has sufficiently large membership (usually at least 200) and has been in existence for a sufficient time (usually at least five years) to give promise of continued support and worthwhile activity.

Dr. McElroy reported that the Committee on Council Affairs had devoted a half day of its meeting on 8–9 January to consideration of ways to strengthen the affiliate relationship. Principal among the recommendations put forth were the following:

1. AAAS should become a spokesman on public issues which have scientific and technological components. It should take a catalytic role, mobilizing an interdisciplinary approach to such issues by calling on affiliates versed in the relevant disciplines to supply expertise in their own areas, thus illuminating the issues in their entirety. With AAAS acting as a focal point, the confusion now surrounding such issues would be reduced, the public understanding of science would be improved, and more responsible public policy could be formulated. Affiliates would respond constructively if asked to do something that had meaning for them and that represented a real need on the part of AAAS.

2. AAAS should take advantage of Congress's current interest in the place in society of the scientific and professional organizations and their role in helping Congress solve its current problems and anticipate future problems, perhaps by advocating the establishment of a panel to examine the question.

3. AAAS should consider bringing the affiliates together at a second AAAS Annual Meeting in Washington to air the pros and cons of issues of science and public policy and their support.

4. AAAS should engage in activities to which affiliates would be eager to make a contribution. For instance, from time to time, it might establish joint interdisciplinary projects and programs separate from the Annual Meeting. An example is the March 12–13 conference on “Legal and Scientific Uncertainties of Weather Modification” cosponsored by the AAAS-ABA National Conference on Science, Technology, and the Law, Duke University, and the American Meteorological Society.

5. AAAS should organize activities that would assist affiliates in making their specialized knowledge available to societies in other disciplines.

Other opportunities for cooperative activities, Dr. McElroy said, might attend the formation of interdisciplinary problem-oriented groups, the feasibility of which the Committee on Council Affairs is studying in response to proposals for the establishment of new AAAS Sections on Renewable Natural Resources and on Energy R & D. In considering these proposals at its January meeting, the Committee took the position that AAAS should not try to accommodate such problem areas within the present discipline-based section structure but should instead develop a flexible capability that would permit groups of sections and affiliates to work together on interdisciplinary problems.

Mr. Carey invited Council members to send him in writing their ideas about how to strengthen the relationship between AAAS and its affiliates.

Scientific Freedom and Responsibility

Frank von Hippel reported that a workshop had been held on 8 December in Washington, D.C., and a symposium on 20 February in Boston to consider the issues addressed in the report written by John T. Edsall for the AAAS Committee on Scientific Freedom and Responsibility, and to recommend follow-up actions that the Association might take. As an example of the problems that scientists and engineers face in this area, Dr. von Hippel described the dilemma of the “whistle-blower” who becomes aware that his organization is using technology in ways hazardous to society. If he cannot bring about remedial action through organizational channels, he must then make the painful choice between two conflicting imperatives: loyalty to his employer and professional ethics.

Participants in the workshop and symposium agreed that AAAS should make a commitment in this area and suggested that (i) as a symbol of the commitment, Article II of the constitution be amended by adding this area of concern to the Association's objectives; (ii) one full-time staff member be assigned to work on issues dealing with scientific freedom and responsibility; and (iii) a new Committee on Scientific Freedom and Responsibility be appointed. As possible Committee activities, they suggested acting as a clearinghouse where the professional societies could learn about each others' activities in this area; bringing in-to being adequate procedures in defense of professional freedom and responsibility in those societies—for instance, giving “whistle-blowers” peer review

and defending them against blackballing in the event that they lose their jobs; directing attention to guidelines for medical research; exploring how a discussion of professional ethics and responsibility could be introduced into the education of scientists and other professionals; and speaking out against infringements of scientific freedom and responsibility in other countries.

The Council voted to establish a joint (Board and Committee on Council Affairs) Committee on Scientific Freedom and Responsibility for appropriate follow-up action on the published report of the former committee of that name and on Dr. von Hippel's report of recommendations from the workshop and symposium. The Committee on Council Affairs was requested to define the scope of the new committee's responsibilities and to draft an amendment to constitution Article II incorporating concern for scientific freedom and responsibility among the Association's objectives.

Unesco Actions Affecting Israel

Gerald Holton, AAAS representative to the U.S. National Commission for Unesco, reported on activities of other organizations and of the Commission related to the resolution on Unesco

adopted by the Council on 31 January 1975. That resolution condemned actions taken against Israel at the 18th General Conference of Unesco; urged the U.S. government to exert every effort to "nullify the deleterious effects" of those actions; urged the Director-General of Unesco to achieve the full participation of Israel in Unesco; and requested the U.S. Congress, upon restoration of Israel's opportunity for full participation in Unesco, to resume its support of Unesco. (See *Science* for 21 March 1975, pages 1115-1116.)

During 1975 some 17 organizations (among them the National Academy of Sciences and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences) issued similar resolutions concerning the 18th General Conference of Unesco. Scholars and artists in droves declined invitations to participate in conferences sponsored by Unesco, and many universities canceled such conferences. At its annual meeting last December, the Commission addressed itself primarily to the effects of the anti-Israel actions taken in 1974 and the anti-Zionist resolution passed by the United Nations General Assembly in the fall of 1975. In a resolution of its own, the Commission expressed alarm that a majority of members of the United Nations had demonstrated "readiness to pervert long-standing concepts of human

rights for temporary political advantage." In a further resolution, it expressed serious concern about "the continued existence of Unesco as an effective world body" if these political actions were not reversed, and called on all U.S. representation and leadership in Unesco to reaffirm the Commission's strong opposition to, and its commitment to reverse, recent diversions from Unesco's basic professional purposes.

Dr. Holton encouraged the Council to continue to take a strong stand on this issue and to send him in advance of the Commission's 1976 annual meeting any further proposals it would like to have presented.

Policy Statement on Science

The Council voted to endorse the following policy statement adopted by the Board on 4 April 1975:

The Board of Directors is committed to maintain *Science* as the foremost American journal for the advancement of science. The journal must, in all respects, continue to communicate with and for the scientific community according to the highest standards of objectivity and professional responsibility. It is the Board's responsibility to select the Editor and to obtain assurance, from time to time, that these objectives and criteria of quality are being met.

AAAS Members Elected to Fellowship, 21 February 1976

Mary D. Salter Ainsworth
John A. Ambrose
Betsy Ancker-Johnson
Daniel Banes
Henry H. Barschall
Linda May Bartoshuk
Marvin T. Beatty
A. Earl Bell
Manfred A. Biondi
Norman I. Bishop
A. H. Black
Charles A. Black
Clanton C. Black, Jr.
Gerald S. Blum
Hans Bremermann
Hubert E. Brogden
Harley P. Brown
Sam C. Brown
J. Artie Browning
Edward C. Bryant
R. Creighton Buck
Charles A. Burrus, Jr.
Joseph A. Burton
Robert B. Cairns
Melba C. Caldwell
A. G. W. Cameron
S. Joseph Campanella
Jack Capon
George R. Carruthers
Subrata K. Chakrabarti

Po-Chuen Chan
Stanley A. Changnon, Jr.
Robert L. Chartrand
Joe H. Cherry
Pritindra Chowdhuri
Robert W. Christy
Eugenie Clark
John F. Clarke
Robert E. Cleland
Edgar M. Cortright
John M. Dawson
Fred I. Diamond
Louis Diamond
Marie A. Di Berardino
Sheldon M. Ebenholtz
William G. Eden
Talcott W. Edminster
Mohamed T. El-Ashry
Lynn W. Ellis
Howard H. Erickson
John S. Faulkner
Albert V. Ferris-Prabhu
Daniel J. Fink
Peter A. Franken
Leo J. Fritschen
R. Allen Gardner
Edward R. Garrett
Robert W. Gerdel
Edward Gerjuoy

Leonard V. Gordon
Govindjee
Susan W. Gray
Anthony G. Greenwald
Marshall Hall, Jr.
Archie O. Haller
Morton Hamermesh
Grant L. Hansen
F. Kenneth Hare
Robert H. Harms
John V. Harrington
Martin Harwit
Leland J. Haworth
Joseph F. Henderson
William S. Hillman
Ira J. Hirsh
Joe G. Hollyfield
William F. Hueg, Jr.
Donald M. Hunten
Carroll E. Izard
A. William Johnson
George Kalnitsky
Charles A. Kiesler
Victor L. Klee
David A. Knapp
Paul A. Kolers
Seymour Krevsky
Polykarp Kusch
Peter A. Lachenbruch

Phillip N. Larsen
Ronald L. Lavoie
Hylan G. Lewis
Michael Lewis
Seymour M. Lipset
Robert D. Lisk
David T. Lykken
Wayne J. McIlrath
Edwin Martin
Martin A. Massengale
Beatrice Mintz
John M. Mitchell, Jr.
Roger L. Mitchell
Gerald C. Mueller
Robert O. Nesheim
Allen Newell
Harold D. Orville
Jane H. Overton
George E. Pake
William H. Patrick, Jr.
William H. Pell
George Polya
Alan M. Portis
Michael I. Posner
William K. Purves
Freda Rebelsky
Fazlollah Reza
Daniel Rich
Hyman Rodman

John A. Romberger
David J. Rose
Peter Satir
Kenneth Sauer
Bertram Scharf
Jerome A. Schiff
Ellin K. Scholnick
Martin Schwartz
Robert C. Seamans
Richard G. Semonin
Harold W. Siegelman
William E. Small
Roman Smoluchowski
Dorothy M. Stone
Guenther Stotzky
Donald I. Tepas
Kip S. Thorne
Alvin W. Trivelpiece
Ruth D. Turner
Leo P. Vernon
Helmut K. Weickmann
N. Richard Werthamer
Neil E. West
J. H. Westbrook
Michael Woods
Chien-Shiung Wu
William H. Yongue, Jr.
Israel Zelitch
Robert W. Zwanzig

The Executive Officer, as publisher and chief operating officer of the Association, will exercise general management responsibility and, in close cooperation with the Editor, will see to the strengthening and improvement of *Science* as a primary activity of the AAAS.

The Editor, on behalf of the Board, and in accordance with policies established by the Council, is responsible for the content and professional quality of *Science*, and will determine the merit, suitability, and presentation of material for the journal, taking into account recommendations of reviewers and referees. The Editor will consult the Board from time to time as to plans and policies for *Science*. At least once each year the Board will review the state of the journal and will receive a comprehensive report from the Editor, including the views of the Editorial Board.

Bylaw Amendments

Amendments to four bylaw articles were adopted by the Council, as follows:

Article I, Section 3, on Affiliates

To make explicit the requirement that each Affiliate be enrolled in at least one AAAS section and appoint a representative to each section in which it is enrolled, the Council revised the first paragraph of this section as follows:

"Each Affiliate shall enroll in from one to five Sections of the Association, subject to the approval of the respective Section Committees, including that of Section X-General, with three exceptions: (i) If an Affiliate applies for enrollment only in Section X-General, such enrollment shall be automatic. (ii) If an Affiliate's application for enrollment in one or more Sections other than Section X-General is not approved by at least one of those Sections, the Affiliate shall be enrolled automatically in Section X-General. (iii) If an Affiliate's application for enrollment in two or more Sections, one of which is Section X-General, is not approved by one or more Sections other than Section X-General, it shall be enrolled automatically in Section X-General. Each Affiliate shall appoint a representative to the Section Committee of each Section in which it is enrolled; such representatives must be Members of the AAAS."

Article III, Section 2 (b), on meetings of Section Committees

To strengthen the Section Committees and to facilitate the advanced planning of Section contributions to the Annual Meeting, the Council added the following sentence to this section: "Each Section Committee shall meet at least once annually."

Article IV, Section 1 (a) and (b), on duties of officers

To make this section consistent with Bylaw Article VII, Section 2 (b), the Council amended the following paragraphs by addition of the words in *italics*.

"(a) The retiring President shall be a member of the Council *and of the Executive Committee*, and shall serve as chairman of the Board.

"(b) The President shall be a member of the Board, *of the Executive Committee*, and of the Committee on Council Affairs, and shall serve as chairman of the Council."

Article V, Section 1 (b), on membership of the Committee on Nominations

To provide for broader representation of the interests of the membership within the body which selects nominees for major AAAS positions, the Council increased the membership of the Committee on Nominations from seven to nine.

Resolutions

Upon recommendation of the Committee on Council Affairs, the Council adopted two resolutions, the second of which is a reconfirmation of the principle stated in the resolution on "Soviet Scientists" adopted by the Council at its 1974 meeting (*Science*, 26 April 1974, page 495).

Nuclear Weapons Level

Whereas it is generally agreed that the nuclear weapons stockpiled by the United States, the Soviet Union, and other nations represent a potential threat to the survival of civilization should they be used in a major nuclear exchange, and

Whereas although at present a strategic balance of mutual deterrence based on a "second-strike" capacity exists between the two major nuclear powers, and

Whereas the increased weapons level proposed by the Vladivostok Agreements, the trend toward increased missile accuracy and multiple warhead deployment, as well as the development of antisubmarine warfare may lead to the attainment of a destabilizing counterforce or "first-strike" capability by the major nuclear powers,

Therefore be it resolved that the AAAS urges the United States Government in its negotiations to reach an agreement with the Soviet Union to:

(1) Decrease, rather than increase, the force levels presently envisaged by the Vladivostok Agreements.

(2) Halt efforts to increase missile accuracy and multiple warhead deployment.

(3) Stop work on methods aimed at destruction of missile-carrying submarines.

(4) Move toward a phased and mutual reduction of nuclear weapons levels that will ultimately lead to a renunciation of their use in warfare.

Repression of Soviet Scientists

Whereas the elected Council of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, representing a constituency of over 119,000 scientists in 291 affiliated societies and academies, is gravely concerned about the violation of internationally recognized scientific norms in the U.S.S.R., and

Whereas we have learned with dismay that many scientists have lost their professional positions, have been deprived of scientific affiliations and associations, have had their books removed from scientific libraries and their names withdrawn from their published works because they asked for permission to leave the Soviet Union or expressed unpopular opinions, and

Whereas the integrity of scientific collaboration and exchange is damaged by these re-

pressive policies because scientific cooperation depends upon the trust and goodwill of individual scientists, and there is increasing concern among scientists in the United States about the treatment of Soviet scientists singled out for punishment and denied the right to emigrate,

Therefore be it resolved that the Council request the President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science to transmit to the President of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. our concern that Soviet policies and practices be changed to permit freedom of emigration for those scientists who seek it and to grant human rights intrinsic to the advancement of world science.

The Committee also recommended that the Council endorse the following statement rebuking the U.N. General Assembly:

The Board of Directors of the AAAS, meeting in Boston on February 18, 1976, voted to rebuke the General Assembly of the United Nations for its resolution declaring Zionism to be a form of racism. This action by the General Assembly is incompatible with the aims of the U.N. Decade of Action To Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

The Council voted to endorse the statement with the addition of "and Council" after "Board of Directors" and "and 21" after "February 18."

The Committee reported that it was not presenting three additional resolutions it had received, but that, in the course of considering one of them, it had adopted the following position statement:

The Committee on Council Affairs looks with favor and encouragement upon the increased circulation of *Science* in the U.S.S.R., both of copies mailed directly from the U.S.A. to individuals, libraries, and institutions, and of copies reproduced and distributed in the Soviet Union by Soviet authorities. However, the Committee is aware that textual deletions have been made in at least some of the issues distributed by the second method, and therefore requests that the AAAS, at the appropriate time (a) seek agreement of the Soviet authorities to identify as incomplete any issue they distribute in abridged form (exclusive of advertising); (b) pursue with the Soviet authorities the long-term objective of their reproducing the text of *Science* without alteration. The Committee further requests that at the Denver meeting the Council be informed of progress in this matter.

1977 Council Meeting

The Committee on Council Affairs proposed that the major topic for discussion at the Denver Council meeting be how to strengthen the Association's membership. A suggestion was made from the floor that, instead, the major topic be a report from the Committee on New Directions. Dr. McElroy asked that Council members come to Denver prepared to discuss both topics.

New Business

Halsted R. Holman advocated that the AAAS address the problem of how science is perceived and acted upon by the nonscientific community and seek ways to bring opinions from outside the scientific community into the Association. Dr. McElroy agreed and added that the demand for science and technology is related to the public perception of its value—what it can do for people and for private corporations; AAAS should invite the affiliates to join in an effort to find ways to gauge changes in that perception and to identify the barriers to applications of science.

As examples of a momentum outside of AAAS to open the determination of national science policy to public participation, Dr. Holman cited the hearings on genetic engineering held by the Senate

Subcommittee on Health and a meeting being organized for early April by Senators Kennedy and Javits to bring together about 50 scientists, policy-makers, and media representatives to discuss the public policy implications of biomedical research and advances. He moved that AAAS request permission to have a representative at that meeting. Council approved the motion.

Dr. Givens requested that Council take note of the recent death of Werner Heisenberg.

Ezra Glaser reported a suggestion from the Section Committee of Section U (Statistics) concerning the test period for the landings of the Concorde SST in the United States: the unusual circumstance of a public official postponing an important policy decision until after a test period, the purposes and methods of which are announced in advance, creates

the possibility of AAAS involving itself in some advisory capacity in the conduct of the tests instead of adopting an after-the-fact resolution that identifies and evaluates a public action. The Section Committee proposed that a AAAS ad hoc task force, composed of representatives of several disciplines, be appointed to draft a paper recommending specifications for the use of scientific methods of investigation during the test period. Comments were made from the floor that the affiliates should be drawn into such a project and that, to be effective, the task force would have to move rapidly. Implementation of the proposal was left to the President.

Walter Shropshire, Jr., said the Section Committee of Section G (Biological Sciences) was pleased to learn that contributed paper sessions will be held at the Denver meeting.

AAAS Officers, Staff, Committees, and Representatives for 1976

Listed below are members of the Board of Directors, staff, and Editorial Board of *Science*; officers of the three regional divisions, the Association of Academies of Science, and the AAAS sections; members of committees; and representatives to other organizations.

Delegates to the Council are listed under the groups they represent: the divisions, the Association of Academies of Science, or the sections. Section delegates include those elected by the electorate and those elected by the section committee of the section. Members of the Board also serve on the Council. Terms of election or appointment expire on 31 December of the year given in parentheses.

AAAS Officers and Staff

Board of Directors

Retiring President and Chairman, Board of Directors: Margaret Mead (1976), American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West at 79th Street, New York 10024

President: William D. McElroy (1977), University of California, San Diego (Q005), La Jolla 92093

President-Elect: Emilio Q. Daddario (1978), Office of Technology Assessment, 119 D Street, NE, Washington, D.C. 20510

Treasurer: William T. Golden, 40 Wall Street, New York 10005

Executive Officer: William D. Carey, AAAS

Richard H. Bolt (1976), Bolt Beranek and Newman, Inc., 50 Moulton Street, Cambridge, Mass. 02138

Kenneth B. Clark (1978), Clark, Phipps, Clark, & Harris, Inc., 60 East 86 Street, New York 10028

Joel E. Cohen (1976), Rockefeller University, 1230 York Avenue, New York 10021

Ruth M. Davis (1977), Institute for Computer Sciences and Technology, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C. 20234

Mike McCormack (1979), U.S. House of Representatives, 1503 Longworth House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515

Frederick Mosteller (1978), Department of Statistics, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. 02138

Chauncey Starr (1977), Electric Power Research Institute, 3412 Hillview Avenue, Palo Alto, Calif. 94304

Chen Ning Yang (1979), Institute for Theoretical Physics, State University of New York, Stony Brook 11794

Staff

General Services

Executive Officer: William D. Carey

Comptroller: William A. Chapman

General Business, Investments: Hans Nussbaum

Head, Division of Administration: William R. Engelman

Manager, Special Programs: Richard A. Scribner

Public Information Officer: Carol Rogers

Program Divisions

Meetings and Publications Division: Arthur Herschman

Public Sector Programs Division: William A. Blanpied

Developing Programs Division: Jeanette Wedel

Office of Science Education: Arthur H. Livermore

Office of Opportunities in Science: Janet W. Brown

Office of International Science: Irene Tinker

Science

Editor: Philip H. Abelson

Publisher: William D. Carey