

Announcing the 2nd AAAS

Colloquium on

R&D

Research & Development in the Federal Budget

June 15-16, 1977

The second annual AAAS report on research and development in the federal budget, to be completed in May 1977, will be the subject of an

AAAS
Science & Public Policy
Colloquium
Washington, D.C.
June 15 and 16, 1977

The R&D budget analysis project, sponsored by the AAAS Committee on Science & Public Policy and initiated on a trial basis in 1976, resulted in Willis H. Shapley's well-received book *Research and Development in the Federal Budget: FY 1977*, and a lively colloquium attended by nearly 200 AAAS members and government officials.* The June 15-16, 1977, colloquium will again offer a forum for constructive discussion with officials of the Executive and Legislative branches and an opportunity to examine the complex relationship of R&D to the federal budgeting process. Willis H. Shapley will again be responsible for preparing the R&D report, which will be available in book form at the June 1977 colloquium.

Specific topics this year will include the impact of the "transition" on R&D decisions, future trends in R&D budgeting, and problems of criteria for federal budget decisions. For information and reservations, please write to

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**Research and Development in the Federal Budget: FY 1977* (\$5.50) and the *1976 Colloquium Proceedings* (\$10.00) may be purchased from AAAS.

AAAS NEWS

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AA-AAAS Seeks to Consolidate Atlanta Area AAAS Members

In an effort to consolidate the Atlanta Area AAAS (AA-AAAS) members, the group's Ad Hoc Steering Committee has sent an announcement of current and future activities to all members of AAAS in the Atlanta/Macon/Athens area. The letter detailed upcoming elections, the continuation of the Friday evening AAAS/Fernbank Lecture Series, the organization of the speakers bureau for providing scientific information to area citizens, the preparation of a list of scientists who will provide information to the media, and arrangements for a seminar on recombinant DNA to be held in Athens in the spring.

AAAS members in the Atlanta metropolitan area who have not yet heard from the AA-AAAS are encouraged to contact one of the following members of the Ad Hoc Steering Committee: Kay Davis, Fernbank Science Center (378-4311); John Richards, University of Georgia (542-2823); or Sue Hadden, Clark College (523-5872).

U.S. Conference on Science, Technology, and Development Planned

In April, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger proposed a national meeting to encourage U.S. participation in the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology scheduled for 1979. A preliminary national meeting on science, technology, and development was held by the State Department in mid-November to plan the U.S. conference. Following are the commentary and report of Irene Tinker, head of the AAAS Office of International Science, on the intent and proceedings of the November forum.

Science, but more often technology, is increasingly seen as the critical element for successful development. The demands for technological transfer and industrialization contained in the New International Economic Order reflect this realization. Secretary of State Kissinger responded to these demands at the

United Nations Conference on Technology and Development in Nairobi, April 1976 (see *Science*, 28 May 1976, page 869). By projecting the establishment of a series of national and international institutions to aid in technological transfer, he further underscored his support of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology scheduled for 1979. Kissinger also proposed a U.S. national conference in 1978 to encourage participation in the U.N. forum the following year. To plan the 1978 conference, the State Department held a preliminary national meeting on science, technology, and development in mid-November.

The business representatives at the meeting seemed interested in investments abroad, as long as there were protective measures against expropriation, but a trade union representative was wary of the possibility that technological transfer would mean transfer of jobs. The public sector speaker emphasized the importance of management know-how to utilize technology, and Roger Revelle, of the Center for Population Studies, Harvard University, remarked that little technology can be transferred. What is necessary, he said, is to adapt techniques through innovation to local situations.

James Grant of the Overseas Development Council suggested that the primary application of science and technology should involve solving the problem of absolute poverty and meeting basic human needs. It was his feeling that people too often have been left out of the process of development, and that when they do become involved, it is the man who usually is the focus of concern. Since there are more women than men among the world's poor, and since the great need is for technology at the level of poverty, concern must be given toward innovation that reaches the women as well as the men.

The AAAS Office of International Science is monitoring developments in connection with the U.N. conference and welcomes comments from the membership. It suggests the following background reading for those interested in science for development: *Science, Technology, and Diplomacy in the Age of Interdependence*, Congressional Research Service; *Women and World Development* and *Culture and Population Change*, publications prepared by the AAAS Office of International Science; and *Environmental Issues*, a report of the Scientific Committee on Problems of Environmental Scope, National Academy of Sciences.