

up study of 156 societies affiliated with AAAS who originally had been surveyed in 1973, in order to determine changes in manpower data activity in the past 3 years and to ascertain the relative importance to the societies of particular kinds of information.

Between October 1973 and July 1976 relatively few societies made significant additions to the pool of information they maintain on their members, with 74 percent of the societies reporting no change in the scope or kinds of available manpower information.

The Scientific Manpower Commission is a participating organization of the AAAS and serves as the manpower office for the Association.

Spanish AAS Meets in León

James Rowe, director of the Western Hemisphere Cooperation Project of AAAS' Office of International Science, attended the biennial meeting of the Luso-Hispanic Congress for the Advancement of Science on behalf of AAAS and the Interciencia Association. The following are his observations on the conference.

The city of León, once a major Roman outpost in Hispania and later capital of the medieval kingdom of the same name, was host city for the 32nd Luso-Hispanic Congress for the Advancement of Science, 28 March–1 April. Sponsored by the Spanish Association for the Advancement of Science, the meeting was intended to continue a long-standing custom of joint sponsorship by the Spanish and Portuguese Associations; however, the Portuguese group was unable to participate this year.

Some 200 members had registered by midweek, a smaller number than such meetings attract when held in Spain's larger cities.

Sessions were held on seven colloquium topics, including "Coal and Other Energy Resources," "New Irrigation Systems," "Herbicides," "Remote Sensing by Satellite," and "Problems of the Meat Industry." Topics ranged beyond the strictly scientific—the Spanish word "ciencia" literally means "knowledge"—to include "The Kingdom of León in the Middle Ages" and "Development of the Contemporary

Novel in Spain." Colloquia normally included four to six principal papers and a similar number of shorter contributed papers. The colloquia on energy and herbicides attracted strong attendance, as did the historical studies of medieval León. As might have been the case in other energy-hungry nations, papers on geothermal energy, solar energy, and biochemical energy drew keen attention. Public lectures included "The Right to Information in Business," by a former minister of labor, and "Saint Isidore and the Beginnings of Philosophy of History in Spain."

Those accustomed to AAAS meetings might have found somewhat more emphasis in Spain on outside events, such as a concert in León's cathedral, and a field trip which proved to be a movable feast, especially for those attracted to history, architecture, hagiography, and philology. Busloads of members traveled from Gothic castles to Roman ruins, from Templar hostleries to Moorish relics, with pauses only for historical discourses or wine tasting, courtesy of local vintners. Such events seem much in the tradition of the Spanish Association's meetings, along with a relative absence of business sessions. It was a lively and congenial atmosphere.

The Spanish Association was founded in 1908 and held its first Congress the same year in Zaragoza. Collaboration with the Portuguese Association began in

1917 at the Seville meeting, and the normal pattern has been to hold two meetings out of every three in Spain, with the other one held in Portugal. The Association publishes a quarterly journal, *Las Ciencias*.

During the Congress, the Association's secretary general, José María Torroja noted that the León meeting was the first in recent history to have been attended by a North American. He joined other officers in expressing the hope for closer contact with both AAAS and the Interciencia Association. Appropriately, as this was being discussed, someone displayed the current issue of *Las Ciencias*, in which an article on the AAAS Boston Annual Meeting of 1976 appeared—under the by-line of a member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science!

For the Library

Adapting Science to Social Needs: Knowledge, Institutions, People Into Action, the proceedings of a AAAS conference held 5–8 May in Rensselaerville, New York, is available at no cost from AAAS Public Sector Programs, 1776 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20036. This report includes conference presentations, workshop discussions, and bibliography.

Science Film Festival Expanded for 1978 Annual Meeting

The AAAS Science Film Festival, designed to provide a showcase of the newest and best of films in science, has been a regular feature of AAAS Annual Meetings for many years. Traditionally, the films selected for showing at the Meeting have been aimed at educational levels from advanced elementary to mid-college. In response to a suggestion by AAAS Section officers, we now plan to expand the scope of the Festival in 1978 to include new research films in various areas of science.

Since a centralized listing of such films does not appear to exist, we are requesting help from *Science* readers in identifying research films of excellent quality and of interest to a wide range of scientists. Anyone knowing of such a film is invited to forward a brief description to Barbara Grey, AAAS Meetings and Publications, 1776 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20036, including the following information: (i) running time of the film; (ii) whether it is in black and white or color; (iii) justification for inclusion in the Film Festival; and (iv) complete information on obtaining the film for screening. Written descriptions must be received prior to 20 June 1977 by Barbara Grey at the above address. Staff will then solicit selected films, based on the written information received. Unsolicited films will not be considered for inclusion in the Film Festival.