

Announcing the 3rd AAAS
Colloquium on

Research & Development in the Federal Budget and in Industry

June 20-21, 1978

The third annual AAAS report on R&D in the federal budget for FY 1979 and including a special section on R&D in industry and its impact on the economy will be the subject of an

**AAAS
Science & Public Policy
Colloquium
Washington, D.C.
June 20 and 21, 1978**

*The AAAS R&D analysis project, sponsored by the AAAS Committee on Science and Public Policy and initiated in 1976, has resulted in two well-received books on research and development in the federal budgets for FY 1977 and FY 1978, and two highly successful colloquia in June of 1976 and 1977, attended by 200-250 AAAS members, government officials, and others. *The June 20-21, 1978 colloquium will offer a forum for constructive discussion of current issues in federal and industry R&D with officials of the Executive and Legislative branches and from industry and universities. **Research & Development: AAAS Report III** by Willis H. Shapley and Don I. Phillips will be available in book form for the June 1978 colloquium.*

Specific topics this year will be the impact of the first complete Carter budget on R&D, trends and problems of R&D in industry, and the impact of R&D on the economy. For information and reservations, write to

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*Research and Development in the Federal Budget: FY 1977 and Research and Development in the Federal Budget: FY 1978 (\$5.50 each; AAAS members, \$4.95) and the 1976 and 1977 Colloquium Proceedings (\$5.25 each; AAAS members, \$4.75) may be purchased from AAAS.

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dual presentations reflecting the information and perspectives of "North" and "South." In some areas, the lead of the United States in amount of energy research was apparent, but it also was clear that in converting research into production facilities the Latin Americans and Canadians had made notable progress.

Attendees found especially interesting the developments in Brazil which have led to the production of alcohol for motor fuel, charcoal from eucalyptus for steelmaking, and the potential use of palm oils for diesel fuel. Another matter attracting wide interest was the impressive asset enjoyed by countries which already possess well-developed hydroelectric systems. Looking toward the eventual commercialization of solar energy, these countries should be able to accommodate solar power to existing storage and distribution capabilities.

Perhaps the major achievement of the symposium resulted from five workshops on solar energy, biomass, efficient utilization of energy, small units, and nuclear energy. Comprised of about 20 experts each, the workshops surmounted difficulties of multiple languages and perspectives in finding common areas of agreement. Their reports, not intended to be exhaustive nor final blueprints for action, contained useful new information as well as reasonable prescriptions. The achievements of the workshops pointed up the critical need for hemispheric communication at the expert level in an atmosphere of mutual respect.

Proceedings of the symposium will be published in July 1978 by the SBPC (Sociedade Brasileira para o Progresso da Ciencia), Caixa Postal 11008, 01000 São Paulo, S.P., Brazil. Reports and recommendations of the five workshops will be published in the May-June issue (vol. 3, No. 3) of *Interciencia*, the trilingual IA journal, available at \$2.50 a copy from Interciencia, Apartado 51842, Caracas 105, Venezuela.

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For more information about the activities and publications described in AAAS News, write to the appropriate office, AAAS, 1776 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20036, unless otherwise indicated.

Environmental Health

Theme of First NYAS

Science Week

Environmental health hazards—their scientific basis and public control—will be the theme of the first Science Week sponsored by the New York Academy of Sciences (NYAS), 21-30 June in New York City.

An outgrowth of the Academy's concern with the relationship between science and society, the event will feature international conferences, workshops, debates, continuing medical education courses, and field trips relating to the general theme.

Three international scientific conferences will convene at the New York Hilton Hotel during Science Week. "Health Hazards of Asbestos Exposure" will take place on 24, 25, and 27 June, simultaneously with "Health Effects of Halogenated Aromatic Hydrocarbons." The third conference, "Public Control of Environmental Health Hazards," is scheduled for 28-30 June. Nearly 200 experts in relevant fields, including representatives of foreign countries, will participate in the three conferences.

Two plenary sessions with addresses by noted speakers and a day of workshops and field trips also will be on the schedule. Two evening debates (Sunday, 25 June, and Thursday, 29 June, at the New York Hilton) will address resolutions regarding exposure to confirmed occupational human carcinogens and government's responsibility in compensating for occupational and environmental disease.

An additional feature of Science Week will be three 3-day courses on "Health Effects of Asbestos Exposure," "Chemical Carcinogenesis (Occupational and Environmental)," and "Health Effects of Chlorinated Hydrocarbons."

Monday, 26 June, will be devoted to 16 workshops on the problems related to asbestos and halogenated aromatic hydrocarbons. The workshops will be held at various universities and medical centers in Manhattan.

For further information about Science Week—the program, registration fees, housing reservations, and social and cultural events—contact the New York Academy of Sciences, 2 East 63 Street, New York, N.Y. 10021 (telephone 212/838-0230).

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Chairman, NYAS Science Week*