

our "Margaret and Roger" act. Underneath this verbal horseplay, we were fond of each other and shared much mutual respect.

Whenever the situation called for it, Margaret's practical common sense was a tower of strength. During the 2 years we spent together on the Board of Directors, the AAAS was on the edge of serious financial trouble, and it was necessary to be very careful in all our activities. Our principal task, together with my predecessor as president, Leonard Reiser, was to find a new executive officer to replace William Bevan, who had resigned to accept a distinguished professorship at Duke University. Margaret took this very seriously. Her profound good judgment about individuals and her eloquent tongue were among the decisive factors in our choice of Bill Carey and in persuading him to take the job.

Because she was so earnest and plain-spoken in her public appearances, it was easy to believe that she had little sense of humor. But in fact she could make a wickedly funny speech when she wanted to. Her quick wit and ready rejoinders, delivered in the flat, clear voice that was so familiar to millions of radio listeners, enlivened many of our dinners after a daylong meeting of the Board.

Margaret Mead had a remarkable ability to bring her insights from comparative studies of the small diverse cultures of Oceania to bear on the problems of contemporary America. She became a kind of modern oracle because of her sensitiv-

ity to what was significant in American life. Her book, *Culture and Commitment*, written in the 1960's, dealt with the relations between the generations just at the time when these had become critically important in the United States.

She developed into what can best be described as a public citizen. She never held political or bureaucratic office, yet she influenced many aspects of national and international policy. This influence might have been greater if she had not talked and written so much on so many different matters. But Margaret was an "idea person," who had more ideas in a month than most people have in a lifetime, and like the other rare people who have many original ideas, she was often unable to tell her good ideas from her bad ones.

Above all else, Margaret loved conversation. If she had had her way, her whole life would have been spent in good talk. She hated being alone and on her trips she didn't like to stay in hotels.

Her autobiography, *Blackberry Winter*, and her more recent *Letters From the Field* give insights into her own self-image. Two aspects are particularly notable: her concern about her posthumous reputation and her interest in herself as a woman. Three long chapters in *Blackberry Winter* describe the birth and upbringing of her only child, her daughter Dr. Mary Catherine Bateson (linguist and anthropologist, a fourth-generation woman social scientist) and of her granddaughter, Sevanne Margaret Kassarian.

Margaret received almost every honor that can be given to an anthropologist, but these honors came late. She was elected to the National Academy of Sciences at the age of 73, with one of the highest votes ever recorded in an Academy election. A special tribute came at the AAAS annual meeting in Boston in 1976, when an entire daylong symposium was devoted to "Margaret Mead: Fifty Years of Anthropology."

It is likely that Margaret cherished the hope she would be able to die in the field and not in a hospital. She and Ted Schwartz, with several colleagues, were planning to meet during the Christmas holidays in Manus to round out her years of study of the culture of the islanders. The others are carrying out this plan. But Margaret will not be there.

—ROGER REVELLE

Asian Regional Seminar Held in New Delhi

Representatives of 18 developed and developing nations met in New Delhi, 4-6 October 1978, to address the applications of science and technology in the development process in Asia.

The Indian National Science Academy (INSA), the Indian Science Congress Association (ISCA), and the AAAS co-sponsored the seminar, with support for international travel from the U.S. National Science Foundation. The seminar's objectives were to provide specific examples of new programs, projects, and technologies; to identify problems and priorities in applying science and technology; and to draft recommendations for government policy planners.

The seminar was one in a series of meetings convened by nongovernmental organizations in preparation for the U.N. Conference on Science and Technology for Development to be held in Vienna in August 1979.

Participants came from Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Thailand, and the United States.

The discussions were organized into four working groups: energy, natural resources, and environment; food, population, and health; settlements, transportation, communication and education; and technologies for development.

It was felt that the uses of science and technology should be assessed on a more individual basis by each country, weigh-

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San Francisco Meeting in 1980

It is not too early to begin thinking about the next Annual Meeting in San Francisco (3-8 January 1980). If you have suggestions for a symposium for the San Francisco Meeting, please submit the following information no later than 15 March 1979:

- a. Name, address, affiliation, and phone number of person who would arrange the symposium (if more than one arranger is proposed, specify which one is to receive correspondence).
- b. Title of proposed symposium
- c. Brief (about 200 words) statement of the purpose of the symposium.
- d. List of probable speakers (do not confirm until the proposal is accepted), their affiliations, and probable topics.

All proposals are subject to review, and if the material submitted is inadequate for the purpose of reviewing, the proposal will be returned. Notification about acceptance, conditional acceptance, or nonacceptance will be sent about the beginning of May. Preliminary programs with confirmed speakers are due in mid-June. Final program copy, suitable for publication, is due in early August.

We are particularly interested in symposia which deal with the latest developments in science and technology and the implications of these developments for society.

Send your proposals to the AAAS Meetings Office at the AAAS address.

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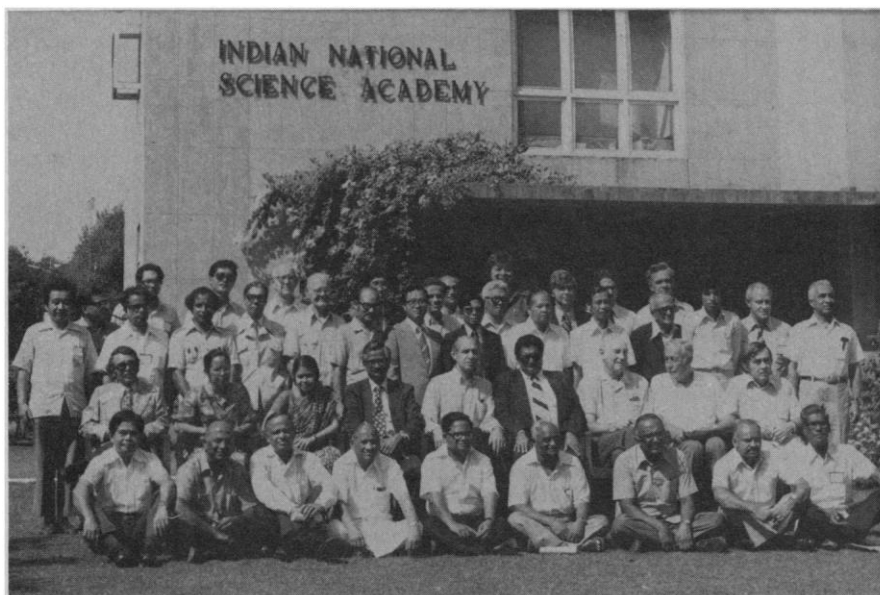
ing their own development goals, requirements, and administrative abilities. Basic research should be targeted to their own opportunities and problems.

Proceedings of the meeting will be published by INSA. A few specific recommendations are (i) the technique of using microorganisms to produce food should be more fully exploited; (ii) solar energy technologies are viewed more positively as energy resources for small, poor communities; (iii) there is a need to control deforestation, which is increasing at an alarming rate in many Asian countries, making fuel more expensive and accelerating soil erosion and flooding; (iv) better health depends more upon improvement in housing, sanitation, and nutrition than on specific medical techniques such as vaccination; therefore, new approaches to prevention of the major infections and parasitic diseases are needed.

Dr. R. Ramanna, president of INSA and chairman of the conference, said in his closing remarks, "I am glad to note that the discussions held during the last three days concentrated on areas of immediate importance to our country and the neighboring countries. . . . I was particularly pleased to hear expressed the need for basic research and training of minds, the need for cooperation with networks of local groups, the need for understanding the limitations of science and technology, and the underlying philosophy expressed of how to excite the 'desire' for development to meet desired needs."

Emilio Q. Daddario, chairman of the U.S. delegation, noted that "The meeting focused on positive, constructive, and beneficial applications of science and technology to development. It has raised substantive issues, and better defined the positions of the Asian community of scientists and engineers on these matters. The results should be helpful to all participants in the 1979 U.N. Conference."

The U.S. delegation consisted of Harlan Cleveland (Aspen Institute), Emilio Q. Daddario (chairman of the Board, AAAS), Millard Hall (University of Nebraska), Charles Kidd (George Washington University), Roger Porter (University of Iowa), J. Thomas Ratchford (AAAS), Roger Revelle (University of California, San Diego), Allan Rosenfield (Columbia University), and Theodore Taylor (Princeton University). William Wight (AAAS) assisted with the arrangements.



Representatives from 18 countries and the United Nations who attended the "Contributions of Science and Technology to National Development" Asian regional seminar held in New Delhi, 4-6 October 1978.

Annual Meeting Notes

Interiencia Association/AAAS, Institute of International Education—Southern Regional Office, Houston Chamber of Commerce, Houston World Trade Association, Port of Houston Authority, and Houston Committee on Foreign Relations will host a luncheon at 12:30 p.m., Friday, 5 January, at the River Oaks Country Club. The luncheon speaker will be Alejandro Orfila, Secretary General of the Organization of American States. Tickets will be on sale at the AAAS Ticket Desk, Shamrock Hilton Hotel.

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The AAAS Committee on Science, Engineering, and Public Policy will hold an open meeting on Friday, 5 January, from 4:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. in Normandy B at the Shamrock Hilton Hotel.

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The fourth annual Science and Public Policy banquet will be held at 7:00 p.m. in Chaparral North of the Houston Marriott (at the Astrodome) on 5 January. Anna J. Harrison, the William R. Kenan, Jr., Professor of Chemistry at Mt. Holyoke College, and newly elected AAAS Board member, will be the dinner speaker. Harrison's talk will be on "Value Judgments in Science and Technology." Tickets for the dinner will be on sale, at \$10.00 per person, in the main registration area at the Shamrock Hilton Hotel, through 2:00 p.m. Friday, 5 January.

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The Committee on Scientific Freedom and Responsibility's Clearinghouse on

Persecuted Foreign Scientists will hold a cocktail reception in honor of Benjamin Levich. Levich, the highest-ranking scientist allowed to emigrate from the Soviet Union, has been invited to participate in the symposium on future developments in electrochemistry. The reception will be at 6:45 p.m., Friday, 5 January, in Chaparral D at the Houston Marriott (at the Astrodome).

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The AAAS Office of Opportunities in Science and the Society for the Advancement of Chicano and Native American Scientists will hold an open meeting at 7:00 p.m. on Friday, 5 January, in Marco Polo B of the Shamrock Hilton Hotel. Contributions to science, medicine, and technology by Chicano and Native American scientists will be featured.

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Edward E. David, Jr., retiring president of the Association, and president, Exxon Research and Engineering Co., Inc., will give the President's Public Lecture at 8:30 p.m., Saturday, 6 January, in the Shamrock Hilton's Grand Ballroom. David's subject will be "Science Futures—The Industrial Connection." The lecture will be followed by the AAAS President's Reception, open to all meeting participants, in the Emerald Room of the Shamrock Hilton Hotel.

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.