educational and scientific institutions. In particular, it was suggested that scientific societies take it upon themselves to monitor, to suggest policy, and if possible to participate in the process by which decisions are made for such loans.

In conclusion, the participants affirmed that the advancement of science is fundamentally linked to the advancement of human rights. Scientists therefore have a responsibility not only to promote scientific freedom but also to promote the basic rights guaranteed to all people under international law. Furthermore, scientists have a duty to refuse to participate in actions which violate the human rights of others.

In a related action, on 7 January, the AAAS Council by unanimous vote adopted a resolution condemning attacks on scientific freedom and human rights and encouraging other scientific societies and individual scientists to do likewise.

A report of the Workshop on Scientific Cooperation and Human Rights in the Americas is being produced and will be available through the CSFR later this year. For further information on the workshop, contact Eric Stover, human rights coordinator, CSFR, at the AAAS address.

ERIC STOVER

Committee on Scientific Freedom and Responsibility

Science Ethics Reprint Series Available

A new *Science* reprint collection of 20 articles on scientific freedom and responsibility has been prepared by AAAS. The reprints include articles by C. P. Snow, Bertrand Russell, Bentley Glass, and John T. Edsall, as well as AAAS committee reports and selected editorials from the 1960's and the 1970's.

The new series provides an introduction to the ethical and moral role of the scientist in today's world. Thus, it describes key areas of concern among scientists, philosophers, and the public, as well as providing a record of the development of these concerns.

This is the first time that AAAS and *Science* have made such a collection available. It is designed particularly for use in university courses on science and society, professional ethics, and philosophy and history of science.

Copies are available at $10 for a complete set of 20 individual reprints. Orders for the set should be sent (prepaid) to SFR Reprints, AAAS Product Sales, 1515 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20005. Further information about these articles is available from the office of the AAAS Committee on Scientific Freedom and Responsibility.

David Joins Board

Edward E. David, Jr., president of Exxon Research and Engineering Company, Inc., and a former AAAS Board chairman, has accepted the invitation of the Board of Directors to fill the remainder of John C. Sawhill's term. Sawhill, former chairman of the U.S. Synfuels Commission, resigned from the AAAS Board of Directors in December.

Rutherford Named AAAS Adviser

F. James Rutherford, former assistant secretary of the U.S. Department of Education, has joined the AAAS as adviser on science education to the Board of Directors.

In making the announcement at the Annual Meeting in Toronto, AAAS president Frederick Mosteller noted that Rutherford would be "charting a strong course" for AAAS "to begin to make a difference" in the area of science education. Rutherford was previously assistant director for science education at the National Science Foundation.

The appointment is part of the AAAS effort to make science and engineering education, and general scientific literacy, central concerns of the Association in the 1980's. To formalize this decision, both the AAAS Board of Directors and the AAAS Council have passed a resolution that pledges the Association, in partnership with its affiliated science and engineering societies, to a "full measure of effort to reverse the damaging decline of science and engineering education in the United States."

The resolution directs the president of the Association "to convene a consultative conference of heads of affiliated societies to appraise the health and priority needs of science and engineering education in the United States in the 1980s." It further mandates that a major theme of the 1982 meeting of the AAAS be "Toward a National Commitment to Education Excellence in Science and Engineering for All Americans."

AAAS also plans to use *Science 81* to create lively teaching materials to help science teachers in the secondary schools, and especially to benefit minority students and girls, according to Mosteller. "We will work with our affiliated scientific societies to develop action programs, and we will have joint projects with science and technology centers and museums," he said.

The AAAS action follows a report by the U.S. Secretary of Education and the director of the National Science Foundation last fall that pointed out that there had been a 15-year decline in the U.S. commitment to excellence in science, math, and engineering.

R&D Project Analyzes FY 1982 Budgets

Seventeen scientific, engineering, and higher education organizations joined AAAS last month in the preparation of a fourth annual intersociety report on R&D in the federal budget. The document, *Intersociety Preliminary Analyses of R&D in the FY 1982 Budget*, is designed to provide early independent examinations of the Administration's proposals for support of R&D. It serves as a resource for members of the participating organizations and other persons in government, industry, and academia who are involved in the congressional budget process. The report provides information on R&D in the Carter Administration's FY 1982 budget and on President Reagan's budget proposals for R&D-related activities, as available at press time.

The intersociety project began in 1978 when seven groups cooperated in the preparation of a report on support for R&D in the President's FY 1979 budget and of a follow-up report in the fall summarizing congressional actions on the President's recommendations. Now in its fourth year, the project has expanded to include 17 participating organizations, permitting comprehensive coverage of most of the major R&D agencies. In addition, the report includes disciplinary summaries of R&D in the social and behavioral sciences, physics and astronomy, chemistry, chemical engineering, biology, the mathematical and computer sciences, electrotechnology, and the atmospheric and oceanographic sciences, and an analysis of federal R&D support to colleges and universities.