

ing of science, they should not expect the government to do it for them." Through networks in professional societies, he notes, scientists could work in their local communities. He suggests that scientists help public education groups with materials and by volunteering to do some teaching. "The time and effort would be well worth it," he says, "because the public understanding of science is a priceless thing."

Gary Ritchie (AAAS Congressional Science and Engineering Fellow, 1976–1977) worked for Senator Pete V. Domenici (R–N.M.). He was involved with bills concerning water resources development in the West, Indian affairs, and new agricultural crops. After his fellowship Ritchie returned to his position as a researcher for the Weyerhaeuser Company. His fellowship affected him most by giving him "a whole new perspective to . . . my understanding of the processes that go on in policymaking."

Fred Bernthal (American Physical Society Congressional Science Fellow, 1978–1979) served on Senator Howard H. Baker, Jr.'s (R–Tenn.), staff. He is now Baker's chief legislative assistant. Bernthal points to a "broadening" that takes place when other professionals work with members of Congress. He affirms that it is very valuable to bring professionals to the Hill from many different fields, including the humanities. Although "detailed scientific knowledge is not as important as perspective," says Bernthal, "scientists are also useful on the Hill when they apply their analytical skills to issues."

Ann Cohn (AAAS/Society for Research in Child Development Congressional Science and Engineering Fellow, 1978–1979), whose specialty is public health, is now director of the National Committee for the Prevention of Child Abuse. After her AAAS fellowship in the office of Congressman Albert Gore, Jr. (D–Tenn.), she was selected as a White House Fellow and served as an assistant to then Secretary of Health and Human Services Patricia R. Harris. She says she discovered that, like most scientists, public health researchers "don't take their findings to policy-makers, so that policy is sometimes made in a vacuum." She claims her fellowship was "an absolutely superb education."

J. McIver Weatherford (AAAS/Society for Research in Child Development, 1978–1979) worked for Senator John H. Glenn (D–Ohio). Glenn was cosponsor of a bill to create the U.S. Department of Education, and Weatherford spent most of his time working on that issue. After his fellowship, Weatherford wrote *Tribes*

*on the Hill: An Investigation into the Rituals and Realities of an Endangered Species—The Congress of the United States*. He used his background as an anthropologist to discuss the roles of kinship, clanishness, rituals, and myths in Congress.

Connie Kagan (American Philosophical Association, 1981–1982) is a philosopher, a discipline recently added to the CSEFP. She is interested in animal protection and applies epistemology (the theory of knowledge) to determine whether or not animals are able to feel pain. Kagan found a direct application for these studies while working in Representative Dave McCurdy's (D–Okla.) office on a bill to insure that laboratory animals are not mistreated. She believes her philosophical background helped her to understand that the scientists and the animal protectionists were often using different language to express very similar ideas.

Enthusiastic support for the CSEFP comes from others as well. Each year a larger number of members of Congress respond favorably to having a Fellow on their staff (some 85 positions were offered in 1981). The Program continues to grow and, with the inclusion of social scientists, philosophers, and historians, the AAAS feels that the CSEFP has been greatly enriched.

The AAAS Congressional Science and Engineering Fellows Program is administered by the Office of Public Sector Programs; Richard A. Scribner serves as program manager.

ESTHER PHILLIPS, *intern*  
*Office of Communications*

## International Conference to Focus on World Food Problems

Increasing global population, especially in Third World countries, is straining the world's abilities to feed the hungry. In response to a growing concern about world food supplies, internationally renowned leaders in government, industry, and academia will meet to review the contributions research can make to help eliminate world hunger and malnutrition. They will participate in CHEMRAWN II, the International Conference on Chemistry and World Food Supplies—The New Frontiers, to be held in Manila, Philippines, 6–10 December 1982.

The Conference is being cosponsored by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) and the In-

ternational Rice Research Institute (IRRI). It is the second in a series of international meetings developed by IUPAC to "identify and address world needs amenable to solutions through chemistry."

Meeting participants will explore ways in which recent developments in chemistry, biochemistry, and microbiology can be used to improve agricultural production and food processing.

The objectives of CHEMRAWN II are to identify those areas of research and development having the greatest potential to significantly increase food production and improve food storage and processing; to help strengthen scientific research in developing nations; and to accelerate this research by fostering cooperation among governments, industries, and universities.

Bryant W. Rossiter, director, Chemistry Division, Eastman Kodak Company, is the general chairman. Carol L. Rogers, head of the AAAS Office of Communications and Membership, is a member of the organizing committee and is serving as CHEMRAWN II publicity committee chair.

The 5-day gathering will begin with a series of keynote addresses given by a number of world leaders. Topics will cover a variety of chemistry's uses and constraints in handling food production. Ferdinand E. Marcos, President of the Republic of the Philippines, will give the welcome address.

Six simultaneous sessions dealing with the role of chemistry and biochemistry in improving agricultural productivity and in the preparation, processing, and storage of food will be held the second day. A plenary session entitled "The Forward Edge" scheduled for the third and fourth days will focus on new technologies and their potential for satisfying world hunger and malnutrition. Some of the presentations will discuss genetic engineering, germ plasm resources, and growth regulators and hormones.

The highlight of day 4 will be a special lecture "Food and Energy: Interdependent World Needs" to be given by Nobel Laureate Sir George Porter, The Royal Institution, London, England.

The final day features a closing presentation by Nobel Laureate Norman E. Borlaug, International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), Londres, Mexico. In addition, chairs of the several technical sessions held the previous days will submit reports which will include a summary and recommendations for consideration by world policy leaders in confronting the global hunger problem.

## Call for Nominations: 1983 General Election

The Committee on Nominations will meet this fall to select candidates for the 1983 general election. The Committee invites AAAS members to submit nominations, including self-nominations, for the positions of President-Elect and members of the Board of Directors.

Current Board members are listed on the contents page of *Science*. Candidates for terms to start on 1 June 1983 are listed in the 4 June 1982 issue.

Nominations should be sent to the Executive Officer, AAAS, 1776 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20036, no later than 8 October 1982. Each nomination must be accompanied by a curriculum vitae of the proposed candidate.

Besides the technical sessions, CHEMRAWN II will include an exhibition and poster presentations of technical papers.

Anyone wishing further information about the Conference should write to: CHEMRAWN II Coordinating Office, The International Food Policy Research Institute, 1776 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20036, or CHEMRAWN II Secretariat, The International Rice Research Institute, P.O. Box 933, Manila, Philippines.

PAMELA A. GREGAS  
*Office of Communications*

## AAAS Voices Concern over Human Rights of Scientists

In late June, AAAS Executive Officer William D. Carey wrote to Polish Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski requesting clarification on the detentions of two Polish scientists involved in international scientific exchanges—Ryszard Herczynski, mathematician, and Ireneusz Ostrokowski, physicist. Previous AAAS executive correspondence was sent to Polish scientists reportedly interned following the imposition of martial law on 13 December 1981. Since no response has been received to the earlier correspondence, the AAAS Clearinghouse on Science and Human Rights plans to submit the cases to an appropriate international forum for further action, while awaiting news on Herczynski and Ostrokowski.

The Clearinghouse on Science and Human Rights is a part of the AAAS Committee on Scientific Freedom and Responsibility. It collects information about individual cases and patterns of human rights violations affecting foreign scientists and refers cases to AAAS affiliated societies for further investiga-

tion and assistance where appropriate.

During the first half of 1982, the AAAS has sent correspondence to the Soviet penal authorities asking about the current condition of imprisonment of Sergei Kovalyov, Soviet physiologist; to Uruguayan government authorities with regard to the precarious medical condition of imprisoned Uruguayan mathematician Jose Luis Massera; to Soviet scientific officials with regard to the reported revocation of academic degrees of dissident scientists in the U.S.S.R.; and to U.S. government officials with regard to the reported surveillance of visiting Chinese scientists.

Recent letters of inquiry on behalf of beleaguered scientists and engineers have been sent by various affiliates of the Clearinghouse on Science and Human Rights to government authorities and scientific colleagues in Benin, the Central African Republic, Chile, El Salvador, Guatemala, Indonesia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, the Soviet Union, and Turkey.

Information about specific cases of scientists and engineers who have had their basic human rights violated or their scientific activities restricted can be sent to the Clearinghouse on Science and Human Rights, 1515 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20005 (202-467-5236). Of particular interest are cases involving the denial of visas to foreign scientists. Clearinghouse staff will review materials received, and when appropriate, refer individual cases to Clearinghouse affiliates.

## Creationism Draws Crowds in Santa Barbara

A special 2-day session on the continuing "creationism" controversy attracted a large number of people during the AAAS Pacific Division's annual meeting in June in Santa Barbara, California.

"Evolutionists Confront Creationists" brought several of the better-known spokespersons together.

Duane T. Gish of the Institute for Creation Research and Robert Gentry of Columbia Union College gave presentations on biological and geological evidence supporting the creationists' explanation of past and present life forms.

Speaking mainly on paleontology and geology were G. Brent Dalrymple of the U.S. Geological Survey and Patrick Abbott of San Diego State University. Dalrymple dealt in part with the creationist argument used to explain radioactive haloes in minerals, a point on which Gentry's paper centered. Biological topics were examined by Russell Doolittle (University of California, San Diego—speaking on the origin of life), Joel Cracraft (University of Illinois, Chicago—on systematics and fossils), and Vincent Saritch (University of California, Berkeley—on human evolution). John Patterson (Iowa State University) examined thermodynamic considerations in evolution and creationism, a topic to which Gish had devoted considerable attention. The session was sparked by a number of sharp exchanges between participants.

More than 750 people attended the 63rd annual meeting of the AAAS Pacific Division, which was held on the campus of the University of California, Santa Barbara, from 20 to 24 June. The 1983 annual meeting of the Division, which will be held jointly with the Southwestern and Rocky Mountain Division, will be in Logan, Utah, 12–17 June.

In addition to the symposium on creationism, several others drew standing-room-only audiences. A session on "Science, Deviance, and Society" led off with a paper by *Science* reporter William Broad. He suggested that we might learn something about how science operates by studying major scientific frauds which have occurred since 1960.

More specialized topics, such as amphibian physiology, risk analysis, phanerozoic extinctions, the medfly, programs for access to science, and biogeography of oaks also attracted considerable attention. Robert I. Bowman's (San Francisco State University) presidential address on Darwin's finches drew a standing ovation from the over 100 persons at the Division banquet.

This year the Division combined the program and abstracts into one volume of *Proceedings*. A limited number of copies are available at \$3 per copy (prepaid orders only) from Alan E. Leviton, AAAS Pacific Division, c/o California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California 94118.