

Bethe nor *Scientific American* had done anything to compromise national security.

The principal content of *Scientific American*, however, has been articles about progress in science. From the start Piel has had a special concern about the wellsprings of science in the university. In general his position has been that virtually all basic science is done in the universities, that basic science should be funded through the universities, and that the universities should have direct support from the federal government. In a recent talk before the Southwestern and Rocky Mountain Division of the AAAS he said: "There is no line in the federal budget for the support of science and for higher learning in America. What federal money comes to those central functions of our civilization comes as a slopover and byproduct of funds spent for other purposes."

Piel has accordingly devoted much of his time to university affairs. He was twice elected to the Harvard board of overseers and has been a trustee of Radcliffe College and New York University. He has also been a trustee of the Mayo Foundation. He is currently a trustee of the Phillips Academy, the American Museum of Natural History, the New York Botanical Garden, and the Foundation for Child Development.

Piel has been no less interested in the

contribution science and technology can make to human welfare, particularly in the poorer two-thirds of the world. *Scientific American* has published two single-topic issues on the relations between technology and economic development. Over the years Piel has given many addresses on this subject and on others bearing on the relations among science, technology, and society. Some of them are collected in two books: *Science in the Cause of Man* (Knopf, New York, 1961) and *The Acceleration of History* (Knopf, New York, 1972).

Piel has been much honored for his diverse efforts. In 1962 he received the Kalinga Prize, awarded by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for contributions to the popularization of science. He has also been given the George Polk Award, the Bradford Washburn Award, the Arches of Science Award, and the Rosenberger Medal of the University of Chicago. In 1980 the Magazine Publishers Association designated him Publisher of the Year.

In 1955 Piel married Eleanor Virden Jackson, a trial lawyer whose career has been largely dedicated to defending people who cannot pay for an effective defense or who are charged with transgressions that are politically unpopular. Eleanor Piel's absorption with defending the rights of the accused has amplified

Gerard Piel's well-developed sense of the transcendent importance of equity in the conduct of human affairs, and he takes much pride in her work. Their daughter, Eleanor Jackson Piel, Jr., is now in her second year at Harvard Medical School.

In 1978 *Scientific American* launched *Scientific American Medicine*, a renewable textbook of medicine edited by Edward Rubenstein of Stanford University School of Medicine and Daniel D. Federman of Harvard Medical School. The project was organized by Gerard Piel's son Jonathan, and it has prospered. This spring Jonathan Piel was appointed editor and publisher of *Scientific American*. Gerard Piel will continue as chairman of the board of Scientific American, Inc., which includes, in addition to *Scientific American* and *Scientific American Medicine*, the book publisher W. H. Freeman and Company and joint enterprises with the local publishers of editions of *Scientific American* translated into seven other languages: French, German, Italian, Spanish, Japanese, Chinese, and Russian. The Russian edition, launched in 1983 at a time when relations between the United States and the Soviet Union were notably cool, is an indication that the president-elect of the AAAS does not let orthodoxy stand in the way of pursuing the advancement of science and the solution of social problems.

## AAAS Council Meeting, 1984

Catherine Borrás

The AAAS Council held its 1984 meeting on 28 May in the Trianon Ballroom of the New York Hilton Hotel, New York City, with 57 of its 83 members in attendance. President Anna J. Harrison presided.

### Executive Officer's Report

William D. Carey called attention to his written report of 1983 activities and the operating budget for 1984 (*Science*, 3 February 1984). He said the Board of

Directors had just received the report of the Search Committee for a new Editor of *Science* and will reach a decision on a successor to Philip H. Abelson as quickly as possible. With deep regret, he informed the Council of the death of Robert V. Ormes, Associate Publisher of *Science*, after an illness of some months. Mr. Ormes was very nearly indispensable and his loss will be keenly felt.

Overall, the Association's affairs are in sound shape. Membership has dipped by a few thousand in the last couple of years of economic recession, but the dip

should be regarded as a short-term setback. *Science* and *Science 84* continue to perform well and are producing a favorable bottom line when viewed on a direct-cost basis. Dr. Abelson is tuning up the Reports section and taking initial steps toward electronic publishing.

For the first half of 1984, advertising income is decisively up for *Science* but trailing expectations for *Science 84*. Advertising agencies favor those consumer magazines which surveys indicate as having a higher "reader per copy" visibility. The 1984 budget is expected to be in balance, but with a somewhat different configuration of revenue and expense numbers than originally anticipated.

With regard to real estate, the AAAS has long been searching for an affordable new home into which it can fit all of its operations instead of being in four different places and in danger of adding a fifth. The solution now appears to be imminent, with negotiations for an extended

The author is administrative assistant to the Executive Officer, American Association for the Advancement of Science.

lease in a new building in downtown Washington nearing conclusion. The intention is to relocate early in 1985, on exceedingly favorable terms; to sell the headquarters building at Scott Circle; and to put the proceeds into a special account earmarked for construction of the Association's own building some years from now.

Mr. Carey closed by observing that while AAAS is committed for another year or two to holding its Annual Meeting over the Memorial Day holiday, a better time must be found. Attendance in New York was about 1000 short of the 5000 projected.

## Elections

Election of the following Section Secretaries, who took office on 30 May, was announced:

Section B (Physics): Rolf M. Sinclair (reelection)

Section C (Chemistry): Jean'ne M. Shreeve

Section O (Agriculture): Ralph J. McCracken

Section P (Industrial Science): Robert L. Stern (reelection)

Section Q (Education): Joseph D. Novak

In October 1983, Jonathan E. Rhoads

was elected to the vacant position of Secretary of Section N (Medical Sciences).

Results of the 1983 general and electorate elections were published in the 13 January 1984 issue of *Science*.

## Affiliated Organizations

The Council was informed that four organizations—the American Association of Immunologists, the American Society of Parasitologists, the National Association of Social Workers, and the Potato Association of America—had

# AAAS Members Elected as Fellows, 28 May 1984

Edward A. Adelberg  
Elizabeth Adkins-Regan  
Jerry K. Aikawa  
Mary M. Allen  
Wyatt W. Anderson  
William R. Atchley  
Lawrence Badash  
Paul A. Bailly  
Allan G. Barclay  
Allen J. Bard  
Seymour Baron  
Albert A. Bartlett  
Charles C. Bates  
Brenda E. F. Beck  
Henrik H. Bendixen  
George W. Bernard  
Robert T. Beyer  
David Birch  
Bruce M. Bloxom  
Martin Blume  
Jill C. Bonner  
Alfred F. Borg  
Egon Brenner  
Norman Breslow  
Norman H. Brooks  
Norman L. Brown  
Mario A. Bunge  
Clifford A. Bunton  
John J. Burns  
Michael Caplow  
F. Ivy Carroll  
J. Douglas Carroll  
Anne P. Carter  
Neal Castagnoli, Jr.  
Brian F. Chabot  
Bei-Tse Chao  
Paul R. Chernoff  
Gloria T. Chisum  
Frank H. Clarke  
Donald G. Cochran  
Michael R. Cohen  
Eugene D. Commins  
John Cooper  
James Costantino  
David Y. Curtin  
John W. Daly  
Richard Darlington  
Arthur F. Davidsen  
Donald Davidson  
Kenneth Davies  
Marc Davis  
Gerard Debreu  
William C. Dement  
Peter J. Denning

Edward Dennis  
Arthur L. DeVries  
Leonard W. Dewhirst  
Donald A. Dewsbury  
Robert E. Dickinson  
Ivan Divac  
Donald N. Duwick  
Henry S. Dyer  
Isidore S. Edelman  
Aaron Finerman  
J. Ernest Flack  
Joseph Frankel  
Donald N. Frey  
Charles R. Frink  
R. Clinton Fuller  
Dave Fultz  
Charles W. Gear  
Jacob M. Geist  
Jack A. Gerlovich  
Richard S. Glass  
Avram Goldstein  
Eugene S. Gollin  
Leon Goodman  
Murray Goodman  
David A. Goslin  
Clyde E. Goulden  
Ronald L. Graham  
J. Frederick Grassle  
David E. Green  
Morris Green  
Michael P. Greene  
David L. Gross  
John T. Groves  
George E. Ham  
Joseph Hamburg  
Mary B. Harbeck  
John T. Hardy  
Edward R. Harrison  
Randall P. Harrison  
Robert Haselkorn  
Jeffrey R. Hazel  
Donald M. Henderson  
Wayne A. Hendrickson  
Robert Hennessy  
O'Dell W. Henson, Jr.  
Jan Hermans  
Paul L. Hilpman  
Donald F. Holcomb  
Marjorie Honzik  
William D. Horrocks, Jr.  
Randall E. Hughes  
William G. Hunter  
Frederick E. Hutchinson  
Andrew P. Ingersoll

Donald C. Jackson  
Arthur Jaffe  
Lionel F. Jaffe  
Holger W. Jannasch  
Oleg Jardetzky  
William L. Jolly  
Barry L. Karger  
Alice Bee Kasakoff  
Erle G. Kauffman  
Jack B. Kinsinger  
Vera Kistiakowsky  
Philip S. Klebanoff  
Arthur Kleinman  
David B. Knapp  
Edward A. Knapp  
Allen V. Kneese  
Melvin L. Kohn  
Joseph Kovacs  
George Kozmetsky  
William B. Krantz  
Irving B. Kravis  
Samuel Krimm  
R. Paul Larsen  
Mark H. Lepper  
Richard M. Lerner  
Tingye Li  
Hans W. Liepmann  
Morton Litt  
James E. Lloyd  
Robert L. Loftness  
Amory B. Lovins  
Stig Lundqvist  
Louis A. Luzzi  
Ian C. Mackenzie  
Walter Makous  
George C. Maling, Jr.  
A. David Mangelsdorff  
C. John Mann  
Linda H. Mantel  
James E. Mark  
Samuel S. Markowitz  
A. Bruce Maunder  
Mary C. McConnell  
Boyce D. McDaniel  
Michael B. McElroy  
O. Carruth McGehee  
Cyrus M. McKell  
Donald N. Medearis, Jr.  
Warren G. Meinschein  
Leslie H. Meredith  
David B. Mertz  
David E. Meyer  
Michael Michaelis  
Irving F. Miller

Warren E. Miller  
Arthur R. Mlodozieniec  
Herbert Morawetz  
Gerald Nadler  
Jagdish Narayan  
Dorothy Nelkin  
John L. Neumeyer  
John A. Nohel  
Janet Norwood  
Lewis H. Nosanow  
Timothy J. O'Leary  
Janet G. Osteryoung  
Alwin M. Pappenheimer, Jr.  
Arthur B. Pardee  
Cyril Parkanyi  
Howard H. Pattee  
Robert K. Peet  
Merrilyn J. Penner  
Jerome K. Percus  
Charles Perrin  
Harriette L. Phelps  
Pierre A. Piroué  
James N. Pitts  
Robert O. Pohl  
Warren P. Porter  
Dominick P. Purpura  
Victor Rabinowitch  
Jeffrey L. Ram  
William E. Ranz  
Kenneth N. Raymond  
Floyd C. Rector, Jr.  
Robert Resnick  
Werner C. Rheinboldt  
Robert E. Ricklefs  
Paul E. Ritt  
Nat C. Robertson  
Everett M. Rogers  
Gerd N. Rosenblatt  
Stanley L. Rosenthal  
Donald B. Rubin  
Vera C. Rubin  
John P. Schiffer  
Michael B. Schiffer  
Reinhardt Schuhmann, Jr.  
Paul C. Schroeder  
M. Roy Schwarz  
Roy F. Schwitters  
Richard A. Scribner  
Joel Selbin  
Hanah C. Selvin  
Jan V. Sengers  
William A. Shack  
Joseph Shapiro  
Robert W. Shaw

Tamotsu Shibutani  
J. Malcolm Shick  
David P. Shoemaker  
Milton F. Shore  
Beryl B. Simpson  
Larry Simpson  
Burton H. Singer  
Paul Slovic  
Harriett E. Smith  
Thomas Smyth, Jr.  
Dean R. Snow  
Aage B. Sorensen  
Rosemary Pierrel Sorrentino  
Sidney Spector  
Donald K. Stevens  
Alfred Stracher  
Herbert L. Strauss  
James V. Taranik  
James A. Teeri  
Alvin Toffler  
David W. Towle  
Robert E. Tranquada  
Harry Triandis  
Chase Van Baalen  
Steven G. Vandenberg  
John Verhoogen  
Otto Vogl  
Karl M. Waage  
Charles D. Wagner  
David R. Walker  
F. Ann Walker  
Ralph O. Wallerstein  
Norimistu Watabe  
Ward B. Watt  
Kenneth L. Webb  
Alfred E. Wechsler  
Alvin M. Weinberg  
Virginia V. Weldon  
Edward C. Wells  
Peter H. Wiebe  
Wolfgang Wieser  
Lawrence Wilets  
Jerrel L. Wilkens  
John E. Willard  
Austin B. Williams  
George C. Williams  
George S. Wilson  
Finn Wold  
M. Gordon Wolman  
Corinne S. Wood  
Richard F. Wood  
Virginia Zachert  
Edwin L. Zebroski

withdrawn from affiliation. The American Institute of Industrial Engineers changed its name to Institute of Industrial Engineers.

As new affiliates, the Council elected the American Society of Mammalogists, the Association of Voluntary Action Scholars, the Human Biology Council, and the Society of Toxicology.

The American Society of Mammalogists, which was founded in 1919, has 3592 members and 1269 subscribers. It is an affiliate member of the Commission on Life Sciences/National Research Council, Association of Systematics Collections, and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature. It holds annual meetings and publishes the *Journal of Mammalogy* (quarterly), *Recent Literature in Mammalogy* (quarterly), *Mammalian Species*, and special publications. Its objectives are "the promotion of the interests of mammalogy by holding meetings, issuing a serial or other publications, aiding research, and engaging in such other activities as may be deemed expedient." Grants-in-aid and honoraria totaling \$5500 are distributed each year to recognize outstanding graduate student research in mammalogy.

The Association of Voluntary Action Scholars grew out of the Interdisciplinary Voluntary Action Task Force Planning Conference held at Boston College in 1970. While most of its 350 members are social scientists, its membership is drawn from more than 20 academic fields. Its purpose is "to provide an interdisciplinary fellowship of scholars for mutual intellectual stimulation and cooperative effort in the study of voluntary action." AVAS makes the results of such scholarship available through its publications, annual conferences, and cooperation with other academic and professional societies. Publications are the quarterly *Journal of Voluntary Action Research*, established in 1972; *Citizen Participation and Voluntary Action Abstracts*; and the *AVAS Newsletter*.

The Human Biology Council, which was founded in 1974, now has about 600 members, most of whom are professional scientists with doctoral degrees. Its objectives are "to promote research and teaching in human biology and related fields; to encourage communication and utilization of the results obtained from such research; to stimulate discussions among human biologists concerning common goals and problems; and to aid in the training of persons engaged in scholarly research in the human biological disciplines." The Council holds annual scientific meetings and sponsors seminars, courses, and workshops. Its official publication, the quarterly *Human*

*Biology*, has been published continuously since 1929.

The Society of Toxicology was founded in 1961 "to promote the acquisition and utilization of knowledge in toxicology and to facilitate the exchange of information among its members as well as among investigators of other scientific disciplines." The majority of its some 1900 members are practicing toxicologists. The Society has two official publications: *Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology* (monthly) and *Fundamental and Applied Toxicology* (bimonthly). It conducts an annual national conference, workshops, and seminars and has formal liaison with 30 professional groups here and abroad.

### Fellowship

As Fellows of the Association, the Council elected 269 members who had been proposed for that honor by the Steering Groups of the 21 AAAS Section Committees, by groups of three Fellows, and by the Executive Officer. A list of their names accompanies this report.

### AAAS Public Sector Programs

William G. Wells, Jr., head of the Office of Public Sector Programs, reviewed some of the major activities for which his Office is responsible:

- *Congressional Science and Engineering Fellows Program*. This program, in which some 20 other scientific, engineering, and professional organizations collaborate, is celebrating its tenth anniversary. Its purpose is to help upgrade the policy-making process within government by selecting scientists and engineers to work for 1 year as special legislative assistants on the staffs of members of Congress or in congressional committees. Of the 300 former fellows, about 100 have chosen to move into the policy-making system, either in the Executive or Legislative Branch.

- *Mass Media Science and Engineering Fellows Program*. Each year 15 to 20 graduate students in science and engineering are selected to spend the summer working at radio and television stations, newspapers, and magazines. The fellows strengthen the relationships between scientists and engineers and the media while sharpening their communication skills and making unique contributions to the enhancement of the public's understanding of and interest in science and technology. Approximately one-third of them have made career shifts to journalism.

- *R&D Budget and Policy Project*. This collaborative effort with affiliated societies has come to be acknowledged as one of the most useful exercises in the science policy arena. It consists of the annual AAAS report series on research and development; the annual Colloquium on R&D Policy, which each spring takes a first overall look at the federal R&D budget; and an end-of-the-year wrap-up of congressional action on the R&D budget.

- *Seminars and workshops*. AAAS conducts a variety of professional seminars. Most recently, a series of nine was held on "Biotechnology and the Environment" under an agreement with the Environmental Protection Agency. In April of this year the Office helped EPA run a workshop to review its research agenda in the biotechnology area.

- *Museum project*. The Association cooperates with eight science museums in different parts of the country by enlisting AAAS members as volunteers to work with the museums in a wide range of activities. A number of other museums are eager to join in the project.

### Government Restrictions on Scientific Communication

Rosemary A. Chalk, Staff Officer for the Committee on Scientific Freedom and Responsibility, reported that the Committee continues to be deeply concerned about the effect on scientific and technological communication of classification procedures, visa controls, export regulations, and the development of lists of technologies singled out for special attention and control by the government. She briefed the Council on events since its adoption in 1982 of the Committee's resolution opposing "governmental restrictions on the dissemination, exchange, or availability of unclassified knowledge." For a detailed description of these events and their potentially adverse consequences, she referred Council members to the article on "Scientific communication and national security in 1984" by Mitchel B. Wallerstein of the National Research Council in the 4 May 1984 issue of *Science*.

### Proposed Constitutional Amendment

The objectives of the AAAS, as stated in Constitution Article II, are "to further the work of scientists, to facilitate cooperation among them, to foster scientific freedom and responsibility, to improve the effectiveness of science in the promotion of human welfare, and to in-

crease public understanding and appreciation of the importance and promise of the methods of science in human progress." On behalf of the Board of Directors, Anna J. Harrison presented the following proposed revision of Article II for preliminary consideration by the Council:

The objectives of the American Association for the Advancement of Science are to further the advancement of science and engineering; to facilitate cooperation across fields and disciplines; to foster freedom, creativity, and responsibility in the pursuit of science and its applications; to improve the effectiveness of science and engineering in advancing human welfare; to promote quality and opportunity in science, mathematics, and engineering education; to increase public knowledge and understanding of science and its applications in human progress; and to contribute to the formulation of appropriate and effective public and private policies for the advancement of science and engineering.

Dr. Harrison said the Board's intent is to bring Article II more in line with AAAS policies that have evolved over the years and to recognize in a positive fashion the growing closeness between science and engineering.

Some members of the Council favored endorsing the proposed amendment, some suggested modifications, and some felt that any revision of the present objectives would be a mistake. Dr. Harrison requested that Council members send Mr. Carey their written comments for the Board's guidance as it considers the matter further. The Board also welcomes the views of other members of the Association.

### Caribbean Division

A resolution requesting that Council authorize establishment of a AAAS Caribbean Division was submitted by Juan A. Bonnet, Jr., chairman of the Steering Committee for the proposed new Division, together with proposed bylaws and minutes of the meeting of the organizational assembly held in San Juan, Puerto Rico, on 17 November 1983.

The Council voted to establish the

Caribbean Division and to approve its bylaws, which define the Division's territory as "all the islands and countries in or bordering on the Caribbean Sea, including Mexico's Yucatan Peninsula." AAAS members living in the Caribbean region will be members of the Division without paying additional dues.

### Resolutions

Four resolutions were adopted by the Council, as follows:

1) *Protection of Fundamental Rights of Scientists*, submitted by Elliott Schiffmann on behalf of the Medical Scientists Committee, NIH:

*Whereas* scientists and scientific associations have recognized the United Nations 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which include "freedom of opinion and expression," "freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state," "the right to leave any country . . . and to return," and "freedom of peaceful assembly and association"; and

*Whereas* governments have often infringed upon these freedoms and rights; and

*Whereas* the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopted by the UN General Assembly on 9 December 1975, is applicable to scientists who are imprisoned; and

*Whereas* scientists are frequently singled out for repression or harassment, and reports of physical and psychological abuse of some imprisoned scientists are convincing, therefore

*Be it resolved* that the American Association for the Advancement of Science reaffirm its commitment to protect the fundamental rights of scientists and to foster scientific and academic freedom, and

*Be it further resolved* that the AAAS continue its efforts to document and disseminate information on cases of persecuted scientists throughout the world, and to protest their physical or psychological abuse.

2) *Openness and Science and Technology*, submitted by the AAAS Committee on Scientific Freedom and Responsibility:

*Whereas* freedom of inquiry and communication contribute to the advancement of science and technology; and

*Whereas* the American Association for the

Advancement of Science is committed to openness as an essential element for the advancement of science,

*Be it resolved* that the AAAS urge its affiliates and academic institutions to examine their policies, reaffirm their commitment to freedom of inquiry and expression, and make these policies publicly known.

3) *Openness and National Security*, submitted by the AAAS Committee on Scientific Freedom and Responsibility:

*Whereas* progress in science and technology is greatly enhanced by open communication; and

*Whereas* such progress promotes both the national security, however defined, and the general welfare; and

*Whereas* public availability of unclassified scientific and technical information is a necessity for democratic decision-making in a wide range of important public policy issues,

*Be it resolved* that the American Association for the Advancement of Science strongly reaffirm its opposition to continuing governmental efforts to restrict the communication or publication of unclassified research.

4) *Appeal on Behalf of Academician Sakharov and Dr. Bonner*, submitted by the Workshop on Scientists and Human Rights—Present and Future Directions of the AAAS Committee on Scientific Freedom and Responsibility:

*Whereas* Andrei Sakharov and Yelena Bonner have demonstrated a deep personal commitment to the advancement of science and human progress as well as a forceful and compassionate defense of human rights standards worldwide; and

*Whereas* the present isolation of Academician Sakharov and Dr. Bonner by the Soviet Government prevents them from the exercise of their professional work as well as the exercise of their basic human rights, which include the right to leave one's country and the right to obtain medical care of one's choice,

*Be it resolved* that the American Association for the Advancement of Science:

- In a collegial defense of the scientific and human rights of Academician Sakharov and Dr. Bonner, urge the Soviet Government to end the present isolation of these scientists and to allow them to seek medical care of their own choice;

- Urge the appropriate Soviet authorities to allow travel abroad of Academician Sakharov and Dr. Bonner; and

- Urge its affiliates and individual members to expedite sending messages of concern to the Soviet authorities.