

proceed fairly because those responsible for the disappearances are still in positions of authority.

The international team and the workshop participants conducted several exhumations of suspected victims of disappearances in the area of Bacoor, in the province of Cavite, south of Manila. This area, locally called the "killing fields," is known as a dumping ground for those who have met a violent death. The team also reexhumed the skeletal remains of five unidentified persons who had been exhumed from this area in early 1986 by human rights groups and who were later reburied in a local cemetery. All the remains were taken to the University of the Philippines College of Medicine where they were studied for clues as to their identity and cause of death. While no positive identifications of these remains were made, the training offered in the workshop was soon put to use.

On 23 December 1986, the Presidential Committee on Human Rights (PCHR) called upon Tidball, who had stayed in the Philippines to travel before returning home, and three Filipino participants trained in the workshop to perform an exhumation of a grave on the island of Mindoro. The family of land reform activist Rey Robles, who disappeared 10 years ago, had requested that the PCHR investigate the case and determine if Robles was buried at a site they believed to contain his body. The team was able to successful-

ly identify the body of Robles by comparing dental charts and antemortem medical records with the skeletal remains.

Upon completion of the 2-week training course, the 34 participants drafted a resolution which they presented to the Presidential Committee on Human Rights calling for the creation of a subcommittee on disappeared persons which would investigate and document cases of involuntary disappearances, authorize exhumations of graves of unidentified persons with the intention of creating a repository for the remains and a databank of all relevant information regarding the missing in order to obtain identification, provide official support for the dissemination of the knowledge and skills acquired from the workshop, and provide expert witnesses and facilitate legal proceedings to prosecute the perpetrators and bring justice to the victims and their families.

KARI HANNIBAL
*Committee on Scientific
Freedom and Responsibility*

Volume Describing Technology Transfer in China Available

Science and technology (S&T) in China have become inextricably linked to economic development priorities. In the past few years numerous reforms have been instituted in

order to create an S&T system capable of meeting the demands placed on it by the country's "Four Modernizations"—industry, agriculture, defense, and science and technology. China's leaders know that their goal of quadrupling the country's gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production by the year 2000 will be impossible without S&T innovations.

Some of the management reforms include instituting a contract research system, establishing science funds and peer review, enhancing the authority and mobility of scientists and technical personnel as well as improving their working conditions, and opening China's door to the outside world. In March 1985, following the Third National Science Congress, the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee issued its "Decision on the Reform of the S&T Management System," which gave the official imprimatur to these changes.

As part of its exchange program with the China Association for Science and Technology (CAST), the AAAS Board of Directors cosponsored a symposium on international approaches to technology transfer at the 1986 AAAS Annual Meeting. Among the topics of discussion were the newly instituted management reforms described above.

A proceedings volume, based on the China-related papers of the symposium, focuses on the effect these innovations will

have on technology transfer in China. Papers included are: "Three approaches to science policy (China, Japan, and the United States)" by Richard P. Suttmeier; "The organization of science and technology in China" by Wang Huijiong; "Domestic technology transfer mechanisms in China" by Chen Shenyi; and "Training technology managers in China" by Jordan Baruch.

Also included is an appendix on China's first S&T white paper. This 323-page document, which was released to the public in September 1986, presents a detailed picture of China's S&T development policies and priorities.

A copy of the proceedings volume is available, free, by writing Lisbeth A. Levey, China Exchange Program, at the AAAS address.

Pacific Division to Meet in San Diego in June

The Pacific Division of AAAS will meet on the campus of San Diego State University 14 to 18 June 1986. Symposia are scheduled on the lie detector controversy, fringe medicine and health practices, modeling physiological systems, biodiversity and extinction, desert plant resources, and endangered plants of the Californias.

A 3-day session on international cooperation in developing and managing shared resources

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will feature papers by Mexican and U.S. scientists. Among the topics are marine resources of the California current and the Sea of Cortez; water and energy problems; seismological and geophysical research along the border; and conservation of terrestrial resources, including recent achievements by the government of Mexico. Two workshops on modeling in experimental nutrition require early registration.

James Randi, magician and recent MacArthur Fellow, will present a public lecture on "Faith Healing" sponsored by the Southern California Skeptics, a Division affiliated scientific society. A lecture also is scheduled on the botany of San Diego and Baja California. There also may be public speakers on AIDS research and on hominid evolution.

The AAAS national office will conduct a special limited-enrollment workshop on communications and science writing, designed to help researchers effectively share their work with journalists and the general public. David Perlman, science editor, *San Francisco Chronicle* and past president of both the National Association of Science Writers and the Council for the Advancement of Science Writing, will address the workshop.

Scientists are invited to present contributed papers in biology, ecology, meteorology, earth sciences, science education, psychology, social sciences, agricultural sciences, and history and philosophy of science (other fields such as physical sciences and mathematics will be grouped depending on the number of submissions). Graduate student papers compete for Division monetary and certificate prizes. The deadline for titles and abstracts is 31 March.

Field trips are planned to the Institute for Creation Research (hosted by Duane Gish), Anza Borrego State Park and the Salton Sea, and Las Islas Coronados (Mexico). Space is limited; early registration is urged. Social events include a reception at Sea World, the Division's welcom-

ing beer party, and the Division banquet with a presidential address by John Conomos of the U.S. Geological Survey.

Registration fees and meal/room packages are kept at unusually low rates for a meeting in the San Diego area. Anyone interested in attending or presenting a paper should write immediately for details to Alan Leviton, executive director, Pacific Division AAAS, California Academy of Sciences, Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, California 94118 (telephone 415-752-1554).

Seminar on Population-Resource-Environment Interactions Held in Bangalore

The Indian Science Congress Association (ISCA) and the AAAS, partners in bilateral activities for a decade, sponsored a joint seminar on population/resource/environment interactions in Bangalore, India, from 30 December 1986 to 1 January 1987. The seminar grew out of discussions at meetings of the AAAS Committee on Population, Resources, and the Environment which led to an invitation by Archana Sharma, a Committee member and at that time general president-elect of ISCA, to consider Indo-U.S. scientific collaboration in areas of mutual interest. The resultant nongovernmental effort augments the growing number of scientific contacts between the United States and India, including the governmental Science and Technology Initiative (STI).

The Indian and U.S. organizing committees for the AAAS-ISCA seminar selected four areas for discussion: Beyond the Green Revolution; Soil, Water, and People; Drylands and River Basins; Biotechnology in and for India; and Computer Technologies in Indian Education.

About 20 scientists from each country participated in focused

discussions of the four themes. The outcome was a series of specific recommendations for each field, which shared several common threads.

- The underlying, pervasive influence of population growth on resource and environment issues in India.

- The ongoing importance of training and of exchange of scientists.

- The need to reduce a number of factors such as import controls that tend to hinder research in Indian institutes.

- The desirability of future bilateral workshops or other collaborative activities on subjects identified by each of the four subgroups.

The recommendations of the AAAS-ISCA seminar were presented at the 74th annual session of ISCA in Bangalore, attended by more than 3000 Indian scientists and scores of foreign delegates.

Sharma, general president of ISCA, gave an address on the opening day, 3 January, on "Resources and Human Well-Being: Inputs from Science and Technology," the focal theme she selected for this year's annual session. At the invitation of ISCA, Lawrence Bogorad, AAAS president and chair of the American delegation, delivered the seminar recommendations at a general ISCA session on 4 January. He also was asked to summarize the U.S. position on "Resources and Human Well-Being" at the closing session on 7 January, where Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi addressed the scientists on the future of science and technology in India, promising substantially more funds yet calling for increased excellence within the science establishment.

Amy Wilson, director of the AAAS Program on Population, Resources, and the Environment, and Charles Kidd, consultant on international science, helped plan the seminar and participated in the Bangalore meeting. Travel funds for the American delegation were provided by the National Science Foundation, the National Institutes of

Health, the Smithsonian Institution, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture; ISCA covered onsite costs for the American guests.

Reminder to Members

If you received in the past few weeks a membership promotion mailing from the Association, we apologize. The Membership Office does its best to screen current members' names from the mailing lists we use during our promotion campaigns. However, if there is any variation in name or address, duplications will not be caught during the computer merge/purge.

Please return any mailing pieces you received along with a recent label from *Science*. Also, we would appreciate it if you would include a listing of any other addresses, names, or spellings of your name by which you may be listed elsewhere. Send this information to: Gwen Huddle, Membership Office, at the AAAS address. We will place your name on an additional suppression file so that you will not get future direct mail promotions. This information will be for internal use only.

Thank you for your understanding and cooperation.

AAAS Prize for Behavioral Science Research

Submission of entries in the 1987 competition for the AAAS Prize for Behavioral Science Research (formerly called AAAS Socio-Psychological Prize) is invited. Established in 1952 with funds donated by Arthur F. Bentley, the \$1000 prize is awarded annually for innovative studies and analyses that further understanding of human psychological-social-cultural behavior. The prize is intended to encourage the development and applications of methods for the study of social behavior, using the logic of observation and ex-