

logical education by nurturing the formation and growth of indigenous scientific and technical societies, developing relationships with universities to give leadership in their disciplines toward more relevant training for foreign students, and giving attention to professional participation in international development work (an activity often not recognized by U.S. societies).

• *Women and Development*, 26-27 March. See *Science*, 3 August 1979, page 482, for description.

For each workshop, both a Summary Report and Proceedings are available as long as the supply lasts. To obtain copies, write Denise Weiner, program associate, Office of International Science at the AAAS address, specifying the volumes desired.

AAAS Affiliates Discuss Professional Ethics Activities

Staff representatives from nine scientific and engineering societies affiliated with the AAAS met recently to identify issues of common concern relating to the professional ethics activities of their organizations. During the discussion, the staff members raised the following questions for future review:

1) What are the new issues of social or ethical responsibility affecting members of the professional societies because of changing employment trends?

Several societies are in the midst of revising their codes of ethics in order to address ethical issues involving nonacademic professionals.

2) Are there discrepancies between legal and professional standards for ethical conduct by professionals? What is the role of the society in supporting members who uphold a professional standard not required by law or possibly constituting an illegal action?

The issue of maintaining confidentiality of research data was offered as one example of conflict between professional and legal standards.

3) How can the professional societies assist in resolving nonacademic employer/employee conflicts involving issues of personal or professional judgment?

4) Can professional societies effectively enforce their codes of ethics? Is it feasible, given the constraints of time, money, and legal expertise required to conduct inquiries into alleged violations, to expect the societies to regulate the professional conduct of their members?

5) What should be the relationship between professional society ethics committees and state licensing boards in issues involving disciplinary actions against individual members? How should information be exchanged between these groups?

6) To what extent and in what manner should the societies publicize their ethical codes and disciplinary actions? How should societies respond to individual inquiries about disciplinary actions taken against a member of the society?

7) To what extent should the societies publicize actions by employers which affect their members' professional ethical standards? Should the societies "blacklist" employers which consistently restrict the professional rights or duties of their members?

Societies represented at the meeting were the American Anthropological Association, American Chemical Society, American Psychiatric Association, American Psychological Association, American Speech and Hearing Association, American Statistical Association, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, National Association of Social Workers, and the National Society of Professional Engineers. Several other societies have also expressed interest in the issues identified.

The societies' representatives will meet again later this month to further discuss these issues and to review the preliminary results of a survey of 240 AAAS-affiliated societies conducted as part of the AAAS project on professional ethics (see AAAS News, *Science*, 6 July 1979). The meetings are sponsored by the office of the AAAS Committee on Scientific Freedom and Responsibility.

ROSEMARY CHALK

Scientific Freedom and Responsibility

Energy Needs of Southeast Discussed in Raleigh

"North Carolina's Energy Future: Policy Research Alternatives," the most recent AAAS energy seminar, focused on energy use—present and future—in the southeastern United States. Using the state of North Carolina as the focus, seminar participants discussed regional problems and proposed solutions dealing with energy supply, regulation, research, and policy.

Speakers and panelists included representatives from state and federal government agencies, utilities, regulatory bodies, academia, research institutions, and the oil industry. Participants agreed that most national energy problems are basi-

cally political and institutional rather than scientific and technological.

Because the southeastern states are using increasingly more electricity, its supply, use, and regulation were of primary importance to attendees of the seminar.

North Carolina Governor James B. Hunt, Jr., said he believed the American people were tired of "negative solutions" to the energy problem and expressed confidence in the nation's ability to solve the crisis.

William Lee, president, Duke Power Company, spoke in favor of the "nuclear alternative." Lee, stating that the total energy pool will have to be vastly increased by the year 2000, said he believed it would be a serious error to discount nuclear energy. Nuclear power is, he said, an indispensable part of our energy development now. Lee compared the public reaction to nuclear power today to the general uneasiness about electricity 100 years ago. He urged leaders to speak out and convince the public of the importance of nuclear energy.

Edward E. David, Jr., president, Exxon Research and Engineering Co., Inc., and chairman, AAAS Board of Directors, talked about some new energy technologies in which Exxon is involved. Among the ideas David described are: the use of catalysts in coal gasification and liquification which should make it easier to process a wider variety of coal and might make these processes cost-effective; various emissions technologies to make pollutant cleanup easier; the incorporation of detergent-like chemicals to increase efficiency of conventional drilling; solar voltaic cells; and an electric conservation synthesizer to make electric energy more productive.

Held in Raleigh, 12-13 July, this was the second in the current series of AAAS Regional Energy Seminars funded by the U.S. Department of Energy.

Cosponsors for the seminar, along with the AAAS, were Sigma Xi, the Scientific Research Society; the North Carolina Academy of Science; and the state of North Carolina.

Other regional energy seminars planned for later this year will be in Arkadelphia, Arkansas, and Los Angeles, California.

The Arkansas seminar, "Rural America: Energy Needs and Alternatives," will be held 16-18 September at the DeGray State Park Lodge. For further information see page 481 of *Science* (3 August 1979) or write to Patricia S. Curlin, regional energy seminar coordinator, at the AAAS address.