# 1979 AAAS Awards Presented in San Francisco

Three AAAS-sponsored prizes were presented during the 1980 annual meeting in San Francisco. The Socio-Psychological Prize and the Newcomb Cleveland Prize were presented immediately preceding the AAAS president's Public Lecture, Sunday, 6 January. The AAAS-Westinghouse Science Writing Awards were given during the National Association of Science Writers annual banquet at the meeting, Saturday, 5 January.

*AAAS Socio-Psychological Prize*: Ronald S. Wilson, director of the Louisville Twin Study at the School of Medicine of the University of Louisville received the AAAS Socio-Psychological Prize for 1979.

The $1000 prize was awarded to Wilson for his paper, "Synchronies in mental development: An epigenetic perspective." This article, first published in the 1 December 1978 issue of *Science* (pages 939-948) detailed studies of the early mental development of identical versus fraternal twins. The research shows identical twins becoming more alike with age while fraternal twins become less so.

Wilson received the B.S. degree from Davidson College in 1955 and the M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in 1957 and 1959, respectively, from Yale University. He was affiliated with the University of Iowa as assistant professor of psychology from 1959 to 1965.

He joined the faculty of the Child Development Unit at the University of Louisville's School of Medicine as an associate professor in 1965, became director of the Louisville Twin Study in 1967, and was appointed a full professor (pediatrics) in 1971.

*AAAS-Newcomb Cleveland Prize*: Stanton J. Peale of the University of California, Santa Barbara, and Patrick M. Cassen and Ray T. Reynolds, both of whom are with the NASA/Ames Research Center, shared the AAAS-Newcomb Cleveland Prize.

Peale, Cassen, and Reynolds won the award for their report, "Melting of Io by tidal dissipation," which appeared in the 2 March 1979 issue of *Science* (pages 892-894). Published a few days before the Voyager encounter with Jupiter's system, the report predicted the existence of vulcanism on Io, which was later confirmed by spacecraft observations. Each author received a bronze medal and a share of the $5000 prize.

Stanton J. Peale, currently on sabbatical as a visiting fellow at the Joint Institute for Laboratory Astrophysics at the University of Colorado, is a professor of physics at the University of California, Santa Barbara. He received the B.S. degree in 1959 from Purdue University, and the M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in 1962 and 1965, respectively, from Cornell University. Prior to joining the faculty at the University of California, Santa Barbara, Peale had been with the University of California, Los Angeles; Cornell University; and General Electric Corporation.

Patrick M. Cassen received the B.S. degree in 1962 and the Ph.D. degree in 1967 from the University of Michigan. He has been a research scientist with the Theoretical and Planetary Studies Branch at NASA/Ames Research Center in California since 1967.

Ray T. Reynolds has been a member of the Theoretical and Planetary Studies Branch at NASA/Ames Research Center since 1962, serving as branch chief from 1969 to 1978. Before coming to NASA/Ames, Reynolds had been with the Los Alamos National Laboratory in 1961; the American Geographical Society in Thule, Greenland, from 1960 to 1961; and the U.S. Air Force from 1955 to 1957. He received the B.S. degree in 1954 and the M.S. degree in 1960, both from the University of Kentucky, and the M.S. degree from the University of Texas in 1962.

*AAAS-Westinghouse Science Writing Awards*: The three 1979 AAAS-Westinghouse Science Writing Awards of $1000 each were given in recognition of outstanding writing on the natural sciences and their engineering and technological application, excluding medicine, in newspapers and general circulation magazines.

The 1979 winners and their entries are:

- For science writing in newspapers with over 100,000 daily circulation—Karen Freiberg and Martha Mangelsdorf, for a series of articles about the water supply in Kansas, "We're running out," published in the Wichita *Eagle and Beacon*, 5 to 14 February 1979.
- For science writing in newspapers with under 100,000 circulation—Joseph Donohue, *The Press and Sunday Press* (Atlantic City, New Jersey), for an article, "Low-level radiation . . . how safe?," published 16 September 1979.
- For science writing in general circulation magazines—Thomas U. Canby, for an article, "Early man in America," published September 1979 in *National Geographic*.

The judges of the AAAS-Westinghouse Science Writing Awards also awarded a special citation for the articles, "Reflections: The world of the scientist," by Freeman Dyson, published in *The New Yorker*, 6, 13, and 20 May 1979. The judges felt such writing contributed greatly to the public understanding of science through an autobiographical and biographical presentation.

# Professional Ethics Discussed at Workshop

A 2-day workshop on professional ethics arranged by the office of the AAAS Committee on Scientific Freedom and Responsibility (CSFR) was held 15 and 16 November 1979 in Washington, D.C. More than 80 invited representatives of professional societies, academic and private research institutions, government, public interest groups, and the press gathered to review the results of a survey of professional ethics activities of AAAS-affiliated scientific and engineering societies and to examine the critical question of the appropriate role of societies in encouraging ethical conduct by professionals.

The workshop on Professional Ethics and the Survey of Scientific and Engineering Associations are the major components of the Professional Ethics Project conducted by AAAS (see *Science*, 6 July 1970, page 36). The project is co-directed by Rosemary Chalk, staff officer for the CSFR, and Mark S. Frankel, director of the Center for the Study of Ethics in the Professions at the Illinois Institute of Technology (formerly of Wayne State University). Sallie Chafer is the

workshop coordinator. Under joint sponsorship of the National Science Foundation and the National Endowment for the Humanities, the 12-month project is designed to identify and develop criteria for evaluating the professional ethics activities of scientific and engineering societies affiliated with AAAS. The results of the project will be useful in coordinating these activities and in highlighting significant programs within the societies. The project reports will also be of assistance in developing a resource base for further study in reviewing professional ethics issues.

The Survey of Scientific and Engineering Associations polled 241 scientific and engineering societies affiliated with AAAS and received responses from 178 societies, a 74 percent response rate. The survey sought information (often previously unavailable) on topics such as the existence of ethical principles adopted by the societies (approximately 75 percent of the responding societies' aggregate membership are affected by such principles); the formation of committees or staff officers within the societies to review ethical concerns or individual complaints submitted to the societies; and the use of sanction and support mechanisms to implement and enforce the societies' codes. The project team has prepared a preliminary framework to classify these activities for further analysis.

The workshop focused on the results of the Survey of Scientific and Engineering Associations, changing attitudes toward professional rights and obligations, ethical issues in selected professions, and ethical issues in the development and use of scientific and technical knowledge. Wide-ranging discussions by workshop participants highlighted important topics for consideration by professional societies, including:

- ▶ the lack of consistent attention to professional ethics issues within the societies;
- ▶ the lack of common definitions for the various procedures used by the societies to respond to ethical concerns;
- ▶ the role of the public in participating in the development and application of ethical principles within the professions;
- ▶ the role of the societies in supporting members who run into difficulties with employers as a result of the members' efforts to uphold their professional ethical principles.

A final report of the AAAS Professional Ethics Project will be published in mid-1980 and will include comments from workshop participants and major conclusions. The final report will represent a unique collection of available information on professional ethics and should serve as a stimulus to further research, greater understanding of the importance of professional ethics in science and technology, and better definition of the role of professional societies in promoting responsible conduct by their members. Further information is available from the CSFR office at AAAS.

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*Committee on Scientific Freedom and Responsibility*

## Reviewers Sought

*Science Books & Films* reviews science books and 16-millimeter films for all audience levels (kindergarten through college). All areas of science are covered, including mathematics and the physical, social, and life sciences. Reviews are written by scientists in the appropriate disciplines.

*SB&F* is expanding its coverage to include science filmstrips. Volunteer reviewers having access to filmstrip equipment are urgently needed in all areas of science. In addition, *SB&F* has a continuing need for book reviewers, especially in the fields of medicine, mathematics, and archeology.

If you would be interested in reviewing for *Science Books & Films*, please contact the editor, *SB&F*, at the AAAS address.

## Implementation of Solar Energy Subject of Seminar

"Solar Energy: Issues and Priorities" featured proponents of solar energy describing solar technologies and factors affecting their implementation. Held in Long Beach, California, 2 and 3 November 1979, this was the last in the current series of AAAS Regional Energy Seminars funded by the U.S. Department of Energy.

Speakers and panelists represented state and federal government, industry, academia, utilities, and consumer advocacy groups. Participants generally agreed that the technology is now in place to make solar a viable energy alternative and that governmental and institutional factors are the primary barriers to be overcome.

In the keynote address, Bruce C. Murray, director of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, described energy use as basically a regional problem. He enumerated the assets and liabilities of the Southwest region in adapting to solar. This section of the country, he said, is where solar energy will be most easily implemented.

Jon Veigel, assistant director for commercialization at the Solar Energy Research Institute, called solar energy "social security." He pointed to the fundamental choices which will have to be made before solar energy is truly competitive with more traditional forms. Decisions will have to be made between renewable versus nonrenewable sources, centralized versus decentralized administration, and economic costs versus social costs. These questions, he believes, will involve a change in the national will.

Congressman Barry M. Goldwater, Jr. (R-Calif.), advocated the deregulation of energy costs so that the market price could regulate supply and demand. Big oil, he felt, is being made the scapegoat for poor government handling of the energy situation.

Sheldon Butt, president of Solar Energy Industries Association, voiced the opinion that "neither gas nor oil became competitive without government help" (in the form of subsidies and price regulation) and, therefore, more federal financing of solar would hardly set a precedent.

Poor, confusing, and often contradictory information about solar energy, observed Phyllis Price, energy director of the League of Women Voters of California, has often made the public believe solar energy is more expensive and more complicated than it really is.

Representatives of four of the states now heavily involved in solar technologies described the differences in their approaches and incentives. Nevada, which now imports 90 percent of its energy, and Arizona, which imports 80 percent, see solar energy as a cost-effective source which they need to exploit. New Mexico, which now provides between 4 and 5 percent of the nation's total energy (and will provide 14 percent by the year 2000), is in a much less critical position. California, with its rapidly growing population, is moving into solar technologies at the local level. Some 35 jurisdictions in the state are in the process of considering some type of solar