

## Reports from San Francisco

### International Consortium

The annual meeting of the Consortium of Affiliates for International Programs was held 7 January in San Francisco. The meeting was chaired by J. Thomas Ratchford, AAAS associate executive officer. Four speakers addressed the group.

Leslie H. Brown, senior deputy assistant secretary, Bureau of Oceanographic and Environmental Science, U.S. Department of State, spoke of the implementation of Title V of Public Law 95-426. Title V recognizes the importance of science and technology in foreign policy and requires the State Department to incorporate more systematically these resources in the development of policy initiatives. The newly announced AAAS Science, Engineering, and Diplomacy fellowship program is an outgrowth of Title V.

Dorothy Zinberg, professor of science and international affairs, Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, who chairs the Advisory Committee

to the Division of International Programs at the National Science Foundation, spoke of NSF's complex mandate to support science abroad. She noted a new program on Science in Developing Countries, which will try to build up the scientific infrastructure in developing countries, including teaching, research, and collaborative work.

Rodney W. Nichols, vice president of Rockefeller University and chairman of the Subcommittee on International Topics of the AAAS Committee on Science, Engineering, and Public Policy, suggested future activities for the Consortium. He said scientific and engineering societies can play a unique role in helping developing countries build their own scientific capabilities, in relating science and technology to national plans, and in addressing global problems.

Robert B. Kaplan, professor of applied linguistics, University of Southern California, and chairman of the Task Force on Faculty Involvement of the National Association for Foreign Student Affairs, spoke of the problems encoun-

tered by foreign students from developing countries in U.S. universities, and of the challenges faced by the U.S. universities as they make efforts toward internationalization. The text of Kaplan's address is available from the AAAS Office of International Science.

The AAAS Consortium of Affiliates for International Programs consists of approximately 80 of the societies affiliated with AAAS. It was formed in 1976 to facilitate communication among those scientific and engineering societies which have expressed interest in the international aspects of their disciplines, to stimulate joint programmatic activities and cooperative programs through the establishment of a broadly based multidisciplinary network of associations, and to raise the concerns of professional associations regarding international science policy and priorities. A newsletter, *Consortium Notes*, is distributed regularly.

DENISE WEINER  
*Consortium Coordinator*

### Science and Human Rights

A public business meeting of the AAAS Clearinghouse on Science and Human Rights (an ongoing activity of the Committee on Scientific Freedom and Responsibility) was held 4 January during the annual meeting in San Francisco.

A distinguished panel of international scientists discussed issues relating to the repression of their colleagues in foreign countries. Morris Pripstein, of the physics department at the University of California, Berkeley, and chairman of the Executive Committee of Scientists for Orlov and Shcharansky (SOS), called upon scientific colleagues in North and South America, Western Europe, and Australia to join with SOS members in a "moratorium on all scientific exchange with the Soviet Union for a limited duration, beginning 12 May 1980, the anniversary of the founding of the Moscow Helsinki Watch Group, and ending 11 November 1980, the opening day of the Helsinki Accord meeting in Madrid." SOS decided on such action, according to Pripstein, because of the Soviet Union's disregard for the Helsinki Accords and "to remind the Soviet authorities of our conviction and commitment to

### Response to Sakharov Exile

On January 23, AAAS officers Kenneth E. Boulding, chairman of the Board of Directors, and Frederick Mosteller, president, issued the following statement in response to the exile of Soviet physicist Andrei D. Sakharov to the closed city of Gorki:

"As officers of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, we are deeply concerned about the recent actions taken against Andrei Sakharov. These actions will unavoidably undermine the spirit of cooperation which underlies scientific exchange between our two countries, and will further divide our nations at a time when every effort should be made to preserve a strategy of peaceful co-existence.

"The exile of Professor Sakharov deprives the people of the Soviet Union and the world of a brilliant voice in support of mutual understanding and the defense of human freedom. We strongly urge that he be protected from further harassment."

Sakharov's exile is a matter of continuing concern to the officers and staff of the Association. AAAS members who wish to suggest additional ways of assisting Sakharov are invited to write to the office of the AAAS Committee on Scientific Freedom and Responsibility at 1515 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20005.

the cause of human rights of our colleagues."

Owen Chamberlain, a Nobel laureate and leading member of Scientists for Orlov and Shcharansky, stated that the "policy of SOS is to take concrete actions that deprive the USSR of some of the benefits of American science and technology—until the Soviet authorities improve their treatment of dissident Soviet scientists and intellectuals."

Mario Otero, a former dean of the National University of Uruguay, described the condition of the National University since the military government took control in 1973. He claimed that hundreds of professors were either fired or jailed without proper legal procedure and many still remain in prison. Otero cited the school of medicine as an example of the devastation of the university caused by the occupation by the military in October 1973. In the school of medicine alone, according to Otero, 61 people were fired, 183 contracts were not renewed, and 35 people were indicted for various crimes. Most scientific research came to a standstill, and many hundreds of scientists fled the country. At present, in order to teach in the university, approval is required from state security agencies. Scientific research in an atmosphere of academic freedom, in Otero's view, simply does not exist today in Uruguay, and he asked that the plight of the scientific community in Uruguay be made known to the international scientific community.

The connection between the international code of human rights—that is, the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the various international conventions—and the basic requirements necessary in order to do science was discussed by Professor John Ziman of the University of Bristol, England. Ziman, who is the principal author of *Scholarly Freedom and Human Rights* (Barry Rose Publishers, Little London, West Sussex, England, 1977), stated that the UN Declaration and the conventions "actually cover with extraordinary completeness precisely the needs of scientific activity and the scientific community. We do not need a separate charter, apart from the International Code of Human Rights, to be protected, and in order to protect the functioning of science."

Ziman suggested that the International Congress of Scientific Unions' Committee for the Safeguard of the Pursuit of Science set up an authenticating mechanism which could review cases of alleged violations of the human rights of scientists.

AAAS human rights coordinator Bruce Alan Kiernan and CSFR member Joel Primack also spoke at the meeting, describing the work of the Clearinghouse over the course of the past 3 years and detailing plans for further expansion of Clearinghouse activities.

Copies of the statements by Chamberlain, Pripstein, and Otero are available from the Clearinghouse office at the AAAS address.

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### Foreign Students Attend Annual Meeting

A group of ten self-sponsored foreign graduate students attended the 1980 AAAS annual meeting under the combined auspices of the Institute of International Education (IIE), the Asia Foundation, and the AAAS.

The students, currently studying in U.S. universities, were from Bangladesh, China, India, Jordan, Lebanon, Nigeria, Thailand, and the United Kingdom. Their fields of study include physics, geochemistry, sociology, forestry, biology, and civil engineering.

This was the fourth time that grants from IIE and the Asia Foundation enabled AAAS to invite foreign graduate students to a major Association activity.

### Minority Women in Science

Members of the National Network of Minority Women in Science (a resource group associated with the AAAS Office of Opportunities in Science) met in two sessions during the Association's annual meeting. The first was a lively discussion of minority women scientists (i) in majority academic institutions, (ii) in corporate settings, (iii) in minority educational institutions, and (iv) as members of scientific societies such as AAAS.

Margaret Wilkerson, director of the Center for Continuing Education of Women at the University of California, Berkeley, described the Center's role as a bridge for community women interested in continuing their education, as a place for academic programs in support of women students, and as a center for research. Wilkerson discussed the multiple demands placed on minority women faculty at majority institutions where they are often called upon to represent "the minority and/or women's point of view" on committees and boards, to counsel minority and women students, and to "trouble shoot" in sensitive mat-

ters which involve racial conflicts, as well as to serve in capacities suggested by their professional roles. A discussion of how minority women can see that these legitimate needs are met, without sacrificing their individual priorities or diminishing their effectiveness, revealed several innovative strategies operating at Berkeley and elsewhere.

The second meeting of Network members focused on the structure, goals, and activities of the Network. The conclusion drawn from these deliberations was a reaffirmation of the need for the Network and increased encouragement for AAAS to initiate strong programs in this area. Minority women in science, engineering, and biomedical professions are urged to identify themselves and to affiliate with the Network by writing to Paula Quick Hall, Office of Opportunities in Science, at the AAAS address.

### Chinese Attend Meeting

A ten-person delegation from the Scientific and Technical Association of the People's Republic of China (STAPRC) attended the AAAS annual meeting. The group reflected a variety of disciplines including medicine, physics, biochemistry, environmental protection, oceanography, petroleum engineering, astronomy, and computer science.

The delegates attended sessions and public lectures throughout the week. While in California the group also visited scientific institutions before and after the annual meeting. Institutions visited included the California Academy of Sciences; the Exploratorium; the University of California, Berkeley; Stanford University; NASA/Ames Research Center; the University of California, Los Angeles; ARCO Solar, Inc.; the California Institute of Technology; the University of California, San Diego; the Salk Institute; the San Diego Zoo; and the Science Center at KPBS public television. The International Hospitality Center in San Francisco invited the Chinese into its members' homes for dinner on New Year's Day.

This marked the fourth exchange between the AAAS and STAPRC. The exchanges began with a visit by the AAAS Board of Directors to China in late 1978, followed by a return visit from STAPRC to the United States in the spring of 1979. This fall the AAAS and the National Association of Science Writers sent a group of science journalists to China. Looking toward the Toronto annual meeting in 1981, plans are under way for two joint Sino-American symposia in the area of basic science.