er forecasting for arid lands, was given by Michael H. Glantz. The Committee on Desert and Arid Zones Research held a symposium on the Origin and Evolution of North American Deserts. Max P. Dunford became President-Elect of the SWARM Division.

The Pacific Division published its first symposium volume, *San Francisco Bay: The Urbanized Estuary*, supported in part by the U.S. Geological Survey and including 25 selected contributions on the Bay's history and studies of the geological, hydrological, and life support systems. In preparation were other symposium volumes on *Mosses of America* and *Galápagos Organisms*. Other books under way are *Frontiers of Geological Exploration of Western America*, *Late Cenozoic History of the Pacific Northwest*, and *San Francisco Bay: Use and Protection*, with partial grant support from the U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and Ecological Analysts, Inc.

The Pacific Division's Annual Meeting at the Davis campus of the University of California drew 1100 attendees and 425 papers given at technical sessions arranged by 13 affiliated societies and sections. Plans for the 1981 meeting at Eugene, Oregon, include emphasis on hazards and environmental impacts of volcanic activity. Beatrice Sweeney is President of the Pacific Division, and Robert Bowman is President-Elect.

Development Efforts

During 1980, AAAS received 33 grants, contracts, or corporate contributions amounting to $1.75 million. Federal agencies made 18 grants amounting to $1.7 million, while corporate support came to about $50,000. Nearly all of the external support was earmarked for particular programs or projects. Two things should be said in this connection. First, while federal funds are coming to AAAS in substantial amounts, they aggregate less than 10 percent of the Association's gross revenues. Second, the level of corporate contributions to AAAS, restricted and unrestricted, is far short of what it ought to be.

AAAS Council Meeting, 1981

Catherine Borras

The AAAS Council held its 1981 meeting on 7 January in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, in the Essex Room of the Sheraton Centre, with 55 of its 86 members in attendance at the morning session and 42 at the afternoon session. President Frederick Mosteller presided.

AAAS Activities, 1980

William D. Carey, executive officer, gave a few highlights from his report of 1980 activities, which appears on pages 916 to 921 of this issue, and presented the operating budget for 1981 (page 919). He expressed confidence that *Science 81* magazine, which has reached a circulation of 500,000 a year ahead of schedule, would hold its own against mounting competition from commercial magazines, at least in terms of setting a qualitative standard in communicating with the public about science and technology. He complimented Allen L. Hammond and his editorial staff on their performance. Another significant development in 1980 was the Board's decision to have the AAAS play a more active role in the area of science and engineering education and citizen literacy. F. James Rutherford has been appointed as the Board's adviser on science education. Still to be resolved is the Association's housing problem. With staff now situated in three different buildings, management is difficult and heavy rental costs are being incurred. A search for a new headquarters site in Washington or the near vicinity is under way.

Elections

The election of J. Thomas Dutro, Jr., as Secretary of the Section on Geology and Geography (E) was announced. Results of the 1980 general and electorate elections were published in the 5 December issue of *Science*. Lists of AAAS officers, staff, Council and committee members, and representatives for 1981 follow this report.

Affiliated Organizations

The Council was informed that four organizations—the American Association of Pathologists, the American College of Chest Physicians, the American College of Gastroenterology, and the Forum for the Advancement of Students in Science and Technology—had withdrawn from affiliation. The American Speech and Hearing Association has changed its name to American Speech-Language-Hearing Association.

As new affiliates, the Council elected the Society for Psychophysiological Research and the Vermont Academy of Arts and Sciences, bringing the number of affiliated organizations to 284.

The Society for Psychophysiological Research was founded in 1959 to foster research on the interrelationships between the physiological and psychological aspects of behavior. It has some 800 members, holds an annual convention featuring primary research reports and integrative lectures, and publishes a bimonthly journal, *Psychophysiology*, consisting of primary research reports, theoretical reviews, technical notes, and occasional book reviews.

The Vermont Academy of Arts and Sciences, which has over 200 members, was established in 1965 to promote scholarship and encourage achievement in the arts, sciences, and humanities. It holds a full-day public meeting in different sections of Vermont at least once a year, an intercollegiate symposium in the spring, and a series of local meetings. It publishes a monthly *Newsletter* and two occasional papers per year.

Membership

Carol Rogers, head of membership recruitment and public information, reported that membership has grown modestly but steadily during the past several years, despite annual dues increases to

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

keep up with inflation. More than 28,000 new members joined in 1980, a gain of 16 percent over 1979, bringing the total membership to 131,582. She attributed the number of new members gained to an aggressive recruitment campaign, noting that nominations from members continue to give the best results. While the response to rented lists has also been good, there is no cost-effective way to delete the names of AAAS members from lists that are not on computer tapes. Ms. Rogers suggested that when members receive invitations to join the AAAS, they pass them along to colleagues who are not members. Offsetting the success of the recruiting effort is the worrisome loss of 25,000 or more members every year. In the hope of arresting this trend, a study of the factors affecting membership retention is being conducted.

Fellowship

As Fellows of the Association, the Council elected 453 members who had been proposed for that honor by the Section Committees of the 21 AAAS Sections, by groups of three Fellows, and by the Executive Officer (see the list on pages 922 and 923). A call for 1981 nominations was published in the 7 November issue of *Science*, pages 627 and 628.

Science

Philip H. Abelson, editor of *Science*, commended the scientific community for its remarkable help and cooperation when called upon to give advice or review manuscripts, an advantage enjoyed by very few magazines. At the same time, *Science* operates under a number of constraints. With a staff one-tenth the size of other weeklies, it publishes 50 percent more material while maintaining a high level of scholarship, judgment, and accuracy. Another pressure comes from differences of taste and opinion among the diverse membership as to what *Science* should publish. Dr. Abelson described the various steps involved in processing and evaluating the constant flood of contributed material. The magazine can accept only about 25 percent of the 3500 reports received each year, and thus must annually disappoint some 6000 authors and coauthors.

Science 81

Allen L. Hammond, editor of *Science 81*, reported that circulation has passed

AAAS Members Elected as Fellows, 7 January 1981

Robert H. Abeles
Joel Abramowitz
Willis A. Adcock
Warren O. Addicott
William G. Agnew
E. John Ainsworth
A. Louis Allred
Eugene N. Anderson, Jr.
Kinsey A. Anderson
Brian Andreen
J. Lawrence Apple
Ronald D. Archer
Edward M. Arnett
Gustaf O. S. Arrhenius
Harold L. Atwood
Thomas S. Austin
Robert A. Baker
Gerald J. Bakus
Jack E. Baldwin
Jack Baranson
Jon Charles Barlow
Robert D. Barnes
Gilbert Alfred Bartholomew
Elexis C. Bashaw
Hyman Bass
Allan W. H. Bé
James K. Beattie
C. Gordon Bell
Arnold J. Bendich
Albert F. Bennett
Allan P. Bennison
Dorothy L. Bernstein
Marvin H. Bernstein
R. Stephen Berry
Michael Berliner Bever
Peter J. Bickel
Albert D. Biderman
Eugene W. Bierly
Sally Binford
Charles K. Birdsall
Robert J. Birgeneau
Stephen H. Bishop
Charles R. Blem
Jeanne H. Block
Arthur L. Bloom
Sol R. Bodner
Russell A. Bonham
John T. Bonner
Michel Boudart
David R. Boylan
Marilyn C. Bracken
William F. Brinkman
Allan H. Brown
Edward M. Bruner
Stephen G. Brush
John David Bukry
W. S. Bullough
Harold E. Burkhart
Joan N. Burstyn
Adolf Busemann
Joost Businger
Martin A. Buzas
John V. Byrne
Jack George Calvert
L. Leon Campbell
Charles R. Cantor
John D. Caplan
Cynthia Carey
James E. Case
N. John Castellan, Jr.
Emery N. Castle
C. E. Challice
David Chandler
Joseph Church
Ralph J. Cicerone
Henry R. Clauser
Alan F. Clifford
H. Edward Clifton
Gerhard L. Closs
Mary Elizabeth Clutter
James S. Coleman
George A. Collier
Ralph E. Comstock
Kenneth A. Connors
C. Sharp Cook
Ian M. Cooke
Leon N. Cooper
John B. Cornell
Robert F. Cotellessa
Ernest D. Courant
Raymond G. Cragle
J. Kenneth Craver
Joe S. Creager
James Cronshaw
John H. Crowe
Clark Cunningham
Richard G. Cunningham
C. Chapin Cutler
W. Grant Dahlstrom
Patricia DeCoursey
Donald D. DeFord
Robert K. Dentan
Charles H. DePuy
Alexander J. Dessler
George DeVos
Parke A. Dickey
George E. Dieter
Thomas M. Donahue
Robert G. Douglas
John E. Dowling
John E. Duberg
J. D. Dunitz
James L. Dye
John S. Edwards
Bruce R. Ekstrand
Farouk El-Baz
Bruce F. Eldridge
Cesare Emiliani
James T. Enright
Gisela Epple
Luther E. Erickson
James H. Espenson
Karl Esser
Alexandre Fabiato
Frank H. Farley
Giovanni Gene Fazio
Roger Fedde
Hector R. C. Fernandez
Sidney Fernbach
Alexander L. Fetter
Morris E. Fine
Karl F. Finney
Alfred G. Fischer
Richard S. Fiske
Everly B. Fleischer
George J. Flick, Jr.
Klaus G. Florey
Heinz G. Floss
Charles A. Fowler
Hans Frauenfelder
Charles O. Gardner
W. Lawrence Gates
Michael S. Gazzaniga
Eleanor J. Gibson
Charles C. Gillispie
Robert N. Ginsburg
Joseph A. Giordmaine
Peter E. Glaser
David M. Golden
Stanford Goldman
Rae S. Goodell
Harold Goodglass
Philip B. Gough
Lois Graham
Richard Evans Grant
Russell N. Grimes
Roger Guillemin
Robert C. Gunning
John W. Gutknecht
Uri Haber-Schaim
Irvine R. Hagadorn
Jack P. Hailman
Yacov Y. Haimes
Harold T. Hammel
George S. Hammond
Philip C. Hanawalt
John C. Hancock
Pembroke J. Hart
Frederick C. Hartman
Juris Hartmanis
Julius J. Harwood
Audrey E. Haschemeyer
R. D. Haun, Jr.
Joyce W. Hawkes
John R. Hayes
Miles O. Hayes
Robert A. Helliwell
Joseph J. Hickey
David V. Hinkley
James L. Hoard
Luc Hoffmann
Henry S. Horn
John Edward Horton
Herbert O. House
Herbert J. Howe
Stephen P. Hubbell
Benjamin Huberman
John R. Huizenga
Philip S. Humphrey
George L. Hunt
George R. Irwin
Richard H. Jahns
Frances C. James
Paul C. Jennings
Harold S. Johnston
Jiri Jonas
Joseph B. Kadane
Herbert D. Kaesz
Jane Butler Kahle
W. Barclay Kamb
Ann E. Kammer
William H. Kanes
Samuel Karlin
James R. Karr
Frederick Kaufman
H. D. Keith
O. Lewin Keller, Jr.
Arthur Kelman
Larkin Kerwin
Carl Kisslinger
Cornelis Klein
Jacob Kline
Masakazu Konishi
Sylvan Kornblum
Adriaan Kortlandt
Leslie S. G. Kovasznay
Donald Harris Kropf
Ernest S. Kuh
LaVerne D. Kulm
John Eugene Kunzler

the 500,000 mark and conversion from six to ten issues a year has been accomplished. The renewal rate of more than 50 percent is good for a magazine that goes to a consumer audience. A Chinese version is being published with AAAS cooperation and plans are proceeding for an Italian edition, with AAAS and Fabbri as copublishers. Newsstand sales in 50 major domestic markets will begin in a few months. Professional photographers are eager to have their work appear in *Science 81*, which has been compared favorably to the *National Geographic* for quality of printing. As its best strategy in meeting competition from commercial science and technology magazines, the staff will continue to maintain high editorial and graphic standards. Increasing attention will be given to publishing material in controversial areas of concern to the public.

Bylaw Amendments

The Council approved a revision of the Alaska Division's Bylaws and adopted amendments to AAAS Bylaw Articles VII and VIII to remove restrictions on the number of members the Board of Directors may appoint to its Executive Committee and to the Committee on Investment and Finance. In addition, the Council voted to change the name of Section K from "Social and Economic Sciences" to "Social, Economic, and Political Sciences." Implicit in this action was the amendment of Bylaw Article III, which lists the Sections by name.

Resolutions

Eight resolutions were adopted by the Council, as follows:

1) *Role of the AAAS Working Group on Nuclear Arms Control and Disarmament*, submitted by the Committee on Council Affairs:

Whereas the Council on January 7, 1980, adopted a resolution on behalf of nuclear arms limitation and the adoption of international nuclear arms and testing agreements, and

Whereas a major theme of the 1981 Annual Meeting, pursuant to said resolution, is on "Directing Science Towards Peace," and

Whereas the achievement of peace calls for balanced emphasis on national security as well as arms control,

Therefore be it resolved that the Working Group on Nuclear Arms Control, provided pursuant to said resolution, shall constitute a forum for examining the complex issues arising from the dual imperatives of pursuing nuclear arms control with disarmament and assuring an effective national security capability.

2) *Weapons of Mass Destruction*, submitted by the Committee on Council Affairs:

Keith A. Kvenvolden
David LaBerge
J. J. Lagowski
Joseph B. Lambert
Murray A. Lampert
Neal F. Lane
Cooper H. Langford, III
Louis John Lanzerotti
Jean Kautz Lauber
Benjamin Lax
John W. Layman
Edwin T. Layton, Jr.
Martin Lessen
H. W. Lewis
Philip Lieberman
Jon C. Liebman
Ulric S. Lindholm
William Carl Lineberger
Hsin Yi Ling
Edward S. Lipinsky
Stephen J. Lippard
Jere H. Lipps
William H. Littlewood
Daniel A. Livingstone
Harald Löe
Robert G. Loewy
Edward J. Lofgren
Edward Lohse
Alan Lomax
Julius London
Richard T. Louttit
Lois F. Lunin
Gary E. Maciel
Rosalie F. Maddocks
James I. Magid
Bruce H. Mahan
Marvin H. Malone
Joseph M. Marchello
Stanley V. Margolis
Richard N. Mariscal
Hubert Markl
James A. Marshall
Paul C. Martin
Warren E. Masker
William H. Matthews, III
Robert H. Maybury
Earle F. McBride
Gordon W. McBride
Davis B. McCarn
John McCarthy
Perry L. McCarty
J. William McGowan
Ross E. McKinney
Anne McNabb
David McNeill
Martha T. Mednick
Antony Henry Melcher
Karl Menger
Robert L. Metcalf
Thomas J. Meyer
Doren Mitchell
Linn Frederick Mollenauer
James A. Momper
Burt L. Monroe, Jr.
C. Bradley Moore
H. Dana Moran
Richard Y. Morita
John B. Morrill
George Daniel Mostow
Laura Nader
George Harvey Nancollas
Gerry Neugebauer
Lucile F. Newman
William A. Nierenberg
Alfred H. Nissan
Salil Kumar Niyogi
Val Nolan, Jr.
Larry C. Oglesby
Bruce S. Old
Ingrith D. Olsen
David H. Ost
Wendell H. Oswalt
Amado M. Padilla
John Palka
Allison R. Palmer
Peter Pang
Jean-Guy Paquet
Robert B. Payne
Stanton J. Peale
Dallas L. Peck
Jean-Claude Pecker
Elizabeth Kay Perryman
R. E. Peter
Rita W. Peterson
George T. Philippi
Aris Phillips
Norman E. Phillips
Theodore H. H. Pian
Eric R. Pianka
Betty H. Pickett
Edward B. Picou, Jr.
Sidney K. Pierce
Robert A. Plane
Carl Edwin Polan
J. C. Polanyi
Yeshajahu Pomeranz
Samuel N. Postlethwait
Alvin Francis Poussaint
S. James Press
M. A. Preston
Ronald F. Probstein
William Robert Purcell
John A. Quinn
Senta A. Raizen
John O. Rasmussen
Dennis G. Raveling
F. Everett Reed
Arthur G. Rempel
Robert A. Rescorla
Eli Reshotko
Lauren B. Resnick
Warren L. Reynolds
James R. Rice
Robert C. Richardson
Hans Ris
Marcel Roche
Kelvin S. Rodolfo
Christopher A. Rodowskas, Jr.
Peter R. Rose
Bryant W. Rossiter
Aryeh Routtenberg
John B. Rowell
Louis N. Rowley, Jr.
George Rudinger
Christopher Thomas Russell
Wesley C. Salmon
Howard L. Sanders
John J. Sauk, Jr.
Samuel M. Savin
Berta Scharrer
Paul Schleyer
Claude H. Schmidt
Roland W. Schmitt
Gary D. Schnell
Roger W. Schvaneveldt
Robert Blackburn Scott, III
Alan Searcy
Emilio G. Segre
Eugen Seibold
Adolf Seilacher
James Serrin
Irving Shain
Ira L. Shannon
Burton L. Shapiro
John Sheehan
Herman E. Sheets
Richard T. Shield
George C. Shoffstall, Jr.
Leon T. Silver
Howard E. Simmons
Dorothy M. Skinner
Lynwood S. Smith
Merritt Roe Smith
Stephen J. Smith
Sigmund Snelson
James N. Snyder
Otto T. Solbrig
Albert H. Soloway
Frank W. Stead
Johann Steiner
Gunther S. Stent
Theodor D. Sterling
Milton H. Stetson
Audrey Stevens
Joseph C. Stevens
Stephen M. Stigler
Bill A. Stout
Melville B. Stout
Felix Strumwasser
Nobuo Suga
Jerold L. Swedlow
Lynn R. Sykes
Alexander J. Tachmindji
Maurice J. Tauber
Jan Tauc
R. E. Taylor
John M. Teem
John Terborgh
Lewis M. Terman
Jørn Thiede
Henry George Thode
George R. Tilton
M. Nafi Toksoz
Svein Utheim Toverud
John W. Townsend
Michel Treisman
Vance A. Tucker
Fred W. Turek
William Thomas Tutte
Seiya Uyeda
Tjeerd H. van Andel
Partab T. Varandani
Lauri Vaska
Geerat J. Vermeij
Anne M. K. Vidaver
Dorothy B. Vitaliano
Stephen A. Wainwright
Lewis E. Walkup
J. T. Wallmark
John P. Walters
Thomas Wartik
Warren M. Washington
Dean A. Watkins
George D. Watkins
Morris Wayman
Hans F. Weinberger
Malcolm P. Weiss
Naomi Weisstein
John H. Welsh
Oswald Werner
Charles Wert
Jane A. Westfall
Kenneth Wexler
Louis A. Wienckowski
Fred E. Wilson
Sarah Ann Woodin
Leo Yaffe
Leo Young
Jerrold H. Zar
Howard E. Zimmerman
Jerold J. Zuckerman
Bruno J. Zwolinski
Eugene Zwoyer

Whereas history has shown us that *any* weapons system developed by any nation will result in the development of a substantially similar system by others, thus tending to erode even the limited stability of reciprocal deterrence and to diminish the security of all,

Therefore be it resolved that the AAAS recommends that all nuclear weapons states recognize the appalling risk that weapons of mass destruction impose on all peoples and nations, and work conscientiously toward reciprocal initiatives to reduce reliance on weapons of mass destruction.

3) *Science and Engineering Education*, submitted by the Board of Directors:

Whereas the advancement of science and engineering depends fundamentally on both the quality of education and an informed citizenry, and

Whereas the American Association for the Advancement of Science has a responsibility to foster excellence in the education of scientists and engineers while enhancing understanding of science and technology by the public at large, and

Whereas the scientific and engineering communities have long been concerned that serious and worsening deficiencies exist in science and engineering education, including precollege science education and college science education for citizens, and

Whereas a Cabinet-level report to the President of the United States notes that for the past fifteen years there has been a shrinking of our national commitment to excellence and international leadership in science, mathematics, and engineering, and

Whereas the American Association of Engineering Societies has adopted a position statement on engineering education and an action program,

Therefore be it resolved that the Board of Directors and Council of this Association

(a) Pledge this Association, in partnership with its affiliated science and engineering societies, to a full measure of effort to reverse the damaging decline of science and engineering education in the United States;

(b) Urge the President and the Congress of the United States to address the need for a new national commitment to excellence in science and engineering education for all Americans;

(c) Direct the president of the Association to convene a consultative conference of heads of affiliated societies with the aim of advancing science and engineering education in the United States in the 1980s; and

(d) Direct that a major theme of the 1982 Annual Meeting of the AAAS be "Toward a National Commitment to Educational Excellence in Science and Engineering for All Americans."

4) *Reestablishment of the President's Science Advisory Committee (PSAC)*, submitted by the Board of Directors:

Whereas science and technology are strategic elements of U.S. policy-making on domestic and foreign issues that bear on improving our living standards, promoting domestic tranquility, defending our borders, and seeking arms limitation agreements; and

Whereas policy choices transcend the missions of individual federal agencies and programs and require improved measures and criteria to support national decision-making; and

Whereas sufficiently broad and independent scientific expertise cannot be provided solely in the White House staff or the National Security Council or the Office of Management and Budget; and

Whereas the President's Science Advisory Committee during its 22 years of existence effectively provided such scientific and engineering advice at the highest level of government,

Therefore be it resolved that the AAAS urges President-Elect Reagan to reestablish the PSAC, to assist him and the full-time Science Adviser to the President, confident that this action would benefit the nation, strengthen the Presidency, have the support of the Congress, and encourage the scientific and engineering communities.

5) *Human Rights and Scientific Freedom*, submitted by the AAAS Committee on Scientific Freedom and Responsibility:

Whereas human rights and scientific freedom are closely linked, and both of them remain under attack and continue to deteriorate in many countries throughout the world, and

Whereas the AAAS Workshop on Scientific Cooperation and Human Rights in the Americas, meeting at the same time as the AAAS 1981 Annual Meeting in Toronto, with the participation of numerous scientists from Latin America and North America, has expressed deep concern about the deterioration of human rights and scientific freedom in a number of countries in Latin America, and in particular the continued detention of scientists, engineers, and medical professionals as well as many other political prisoners, in many cases without charge or trial and in conditions of great physical hardship and torture; the deterioration of the quality and availability of scientific education at all levels; and the dismissal of a large number of scientists from teaching and research posts, accompanied by a general decline of academic and scientific freedom, and

Whereas the lack of scientific freedom and the attack on human rights has become a chronic as well as a currently urgent problem, requiring the exploration of new initiatives as well as continued response to attacks on individuals as they occur,

Therefore be it resolved that AAAS, as a matter of high priority, extend and intensify its efforts to defend and advance both scientific freedom and basic human rights and to condemn attacks on them, and that it urge its affiliated societies and other organizations and individual scientists to become more actively involved in these matters.

6) *Arctic Science Policy*, submitted by T. Neil Davis:

Whereas the Arctic and North Pacific regions are important to the nation as producers of energy and food, and

Whereas the Arctic and North Pacific regions are important sites for the study of environment under extreme climatic conditions and for the study of unique geological and biological phenomena,

Be it resolved that the AAAS express approval of the resolution on science policy adopted by the Alaska Council on Science and Technology as follows:

The Alaska Council on Science and Technology resolves that there is urgent need for the United States and the State of Alaska to articulate rigorous arctic science policies that will encourage the pursuit of knowledge necessary to effect the development of national energy needs, enhanced fisheries management in North Pacific and Arctic Ocean waters, and the resolution of developmental and environmental conflicts in arctic and subarctic regions.

7) *Protection of Human Subjects of Research*, submitted by Frederick Mosteller, Edward Pattullo, and Ithiel de Sola Pool:

Whereas the American Association for the Advancement of Science is deeply concerned with all matters that affect the well-being of the scientific research enterprise, and

Whereas it is essential to that enterprise *both* that individuals who serve as the subjects of research be properly protected *and* that freedom of scientific inquiry be restricted no more than is necessary to prevent the occurrence of consequential harm, and

Whereas the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services is considering regulations* designed to protect human subjects from research practices that pose no discernible risk of harm other than that ordinarily encountered in the exercise of free speech,

Therefore be it resolved that the Association urge that further government regulation designed to protect the human subjects of scientific inquiry not be made applicable to studies that involve no more than the free exchange of information between adult subjects, competent to make their own decisions, and the scientist.

8) *Yanoama People*, submitted by Thomas Weaver on behalf of officers of the AAAS Section on Anthropology (H):

Whereas scientists who are aware of serious threats to fragile ecosystems and their indigenous peoples and cultures have a special responsibility to come to their defense, especially when the people cannot speak for themselves, and

Whereas it has been suggested that the Yanoama and other peoples of northwestern Brazil stand in peril of cultural and physical extinction unless the government of that country takes immediate measures to protect them and their habitat,

Therefore be it resolved that the Council of the American Association for the Advancement of Science expresses to the Brazilian government its deep concern in this matter, urging that there be established with all due speed a continuous parkland large enough to permit the survival of these people and their unique sociocultural systems.

Be it further resolved that the Council urges the Brazilian government to maintain its oversight function in the guardianship and protection of the indigenous peoples of Brazil so long as the need persists.

*Proposed in the *Federal Register* of 14 August 1979.