

*Journal and Science*. Eleven articles are in the pipeline, and several have either been published or are scheduled for publication. Both the AAAS and the ABA view this initiative as a promising step toward illuminating the interactions and institutional differences that have emerged as the courts attempt to cope with litigation involving scientific and technical facts and uncertainties.

### The Budget

The mix of the Association's finances clearly shows the dominance of our publishing activities. Together, *Science* and *Science 81* account for 91 percent of income and 73 percent of outgo. The Association's expenditure budget has grown, reflecting both general inflation and the launch of *Science 81*. In all

likelihood, expenditures will not stop at the expected 1982 level of \$31.2 million, but will grow moderately. The "good news" is that after 2 years of large budget deficits resulting from the launching of *Science 81*, we plan a narrowly balanced budget in 1982, barring adverse consequences to AAAS from the economic recession that materialized in the closing quarter of 1981.

## AAAS Council Meeting, 1982

Catherine Borrás

The AAAS Council held its 1982 meeting on 7 January in Washington, D.C., in the Monroe Room of the Washington Hilton Hotel, with 62 of its 86 members in attendance at the morning session and 50 at the afternoon session. President D. Allan Bromley presided.

### AAAS Activities, 1981

William D. Carey, executive officer, gave a few highlights from his report of 1981 activities, which appears on pages 1063 to 1069 of this issue, and presented the operating budget for 1982 (page 1066).

Carol L. Rogers, head of communications and membership, announced that AAAS membership had reached an all-time high in 1981, with average membership of almost 137,000 for the year—7500 above the 1980 average. A central element in this growth is the generous support offered by AAAS members who nominate colleagues and by the heads of university science departments who place student posters on their bulletin boards twice a year. Another strong membership year is projected for 1982, but the final results will depend to some extent on what happens to the economy.

Allen L. Hammond, editor of *Science* 82, reported that paid, domestic circulation of that magazine had reached 700,000 (including an average of 40,000 newsstand sales) and that overseas circulation—principally in the Italian lan-

guage edition—is about 100,000. Preliminary negotiations for Japanese and German editions are under way. Renewals are remarkably high, and this year the magazine is expected to operate in the black, despite postage increases and a depressed market. In 1981, the magazine won three national awards for science writing and 11 for design and illustration, and began to move into areas of controversy. Through an arrangement with the National Association of Science Teachers, more than 100,000 reprints of the special section on "The Creationists" in the December issue were sent to high school science teachers throughout the country.

### Elections

Election of the following Section secretaries, who took office on 9 January, was announced.

Section A (Mathematics): Lynn Arthur Steen

Section J (Psychology): Bert F. Green

Section K (Social, Economic, and Political Sciences): David L. Sills

Section L (History and Philosophy of Science): David L. Hull

Section M (Engineering): W. Edward Lear

Section N (Medical Sciences): Leah M. Lowenstein (reelected)

Results of the 1981 general and electorate elections were published in the 4 December 1981 issue of *Science*, pages 1115 and 1116.

### Affiliated Organizations

As new affiliates, the Council elected the American Association of Blacks in Energy, the National Institute of Science, and the Society for Advancement of Chicanos and Native Americans in Science.

The American Association of Blacks in Energy, which was founded in 1978, represents over 400 professionals in policy and technical areas directly related to the energy industry. It has eight active regions, holds yearly conventions, publishes a bimonthly newsletter, and develops policy positions on a cross section of energy-related issues. Its goal is to ensure "that Black Americans and other minorities gain their fair share of representation and participation in the present and future development and implementation of this Nation's activities involving energy."

The National Institute of Science, founded in 1943, has 405 members. It holds an annual meeting at which 75 to 100 research papers are presented, makes several annual awards to students for outstanding research papers, and publishes the *NIS Newsletter* three times a year and *Transactions* annually. Its objectives are "to promote scholarly activities in the sciences, including research and science education, to sponsor meetings and conferences for the scientific community, to provide opportunity for student participation on regional and national levels, to provide opportunity for interchange and dissemination of scientific information."

The Society for Advancement of Chicanos and Native Americans in Science, which has some 150 members, was incorporated in 1974. It publishes *SACNAS News*, a quarterly, and symposium and conference proceedings as conditions permit. Its purpose is "to increase the participation of Native Americans

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and Chicanos in the sciences by: (1) helping to increase the representation of these two minority groups in science and (2) seeking better opportunities for these minority scientists through enhanced participation in all facets of scientific endeavor including research, panel and program review, consulting, and administration, in academia, federal agencies, and private enterprise."

#### Fellowship

As Fellows of the Association, the Council elected 440 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. A list of their names accompanies this report. A call for 1982 nominations was published in the 6 November 1981 issue of *Science*, pages 649 and 650.

#### Effect of Federal Budget

##### Policies on R&D

Willis H. Shapley, public policy consultant, gave a briefing based on the AAAS report, "Congressional Action on Research and Development in the FY 1982 Budget," which had come off the press on 31 December and of which he, Albert H. Teich, and Jill P. Weinberg are coauthors. Mr. Shapley said that because the 1982 budget is not yet closed and is subject to significant uncertainties, including reductions not yet allocated and corrections for inflation, its full impact on research and development is difficult to assess at this time. Total appropriations for R&D are estimated at \$40 billion, 5.4 percent below the March budget and about 2.2 percent above the recommendations in the September budget. Even with these cuts, estimated funding for defense R&D over the period FY 1980–FY 1982 permits real growth of

22.2 percent. Estimated allocations for nondefense R&D, on the other hand, represent a real decline of 16.1 percent over the same 2-year period. Moreover, the increase in the one is not sufficient to take up the slack in the other. Information about the impact of the 1982 budget on specific agencies is given in the printed report, single copies of which are available without charge from the AAAS Office of Public Sector Programs; the cost of additional copies is \$2 each.

#### AAAS Initiative in Science Education

Dr. Bromley reminded the Council of the AAAS commitment, announced last year in Toronto, to devote an appreciable amount of its efforts and resources to the improvement of science and math instruction in the nation's schools.

James Rutherford, chief education officer, noted that, with the federal govern-

## AAAS Members Elected as Fellows, 7 January 1982

Douglas E. Abbott	Manuel Blum	Mary E. Corning	Christopher C. Fordham, III	Suzanne Hanchett
Ralph N. Adams	Morton D. Bogdonoff	Stephen C. Cowin	George K. Fraenkel	Robert E. Handschumacher
Irving Adler	Otto Herbert Bohnenberger	Susan Crawford	Daniel X. Freedman	Bruce B. Hanshaw
Edward L. Aiello	Stuart Bondurant	Ralph Shelton Crawshaw	Phyllis S. Freier	William Happer
Frederick J. Almgren, Jr.	Joseph Bordogna	Roy G. Creech	Norbert Freinkel	Katherine S. Harris
Daniel Alpert	Truman A. Botts	William H. Crosby	Elisabeth Gantt	Harold E. Harrison
Norman Lewis Anderson, Jr.	George E. Boyd	James E. Dahlberg	Robert E. Garrison	James West Haviland
Odin W. Anderson	James C. Bradbury	Kenneth A. Dahlberg	Paul G. Gassman	M. Alfred Haynes
William G. Anlyan	Howard Brenner	Roy G. d'Andrade	Theodore H. Geballe	Robert L. Heilbroner
Joel A. Appelbaum	Lester Breslow	William H. Danforth	Jacob W. Getzels	Murray Heimberg
Richard F. Arens	Clark E. Bricker	Joseph H. Danks	Riccardo Giacconi	Kenneth R. Heimlich
Willis William Armistead	Neal S. Bricker	Joseph M. Dasbach	Hyatt M. Gibbs	Paul Heller
Roy G. Arnold	Herbert S. Bridge	Florence N. David	Eloise R. Giblett	Max Hellmann
Edward R. Arquilla	E. Margaret Burbidge	Leverett Davis, Jr.	Gerhard Giebisch	Catherine Henley
Mary Ellen Avery	Ernest S. Burch, Jr.	Martin Davis	Franklin A. Gifford, Jr.	Ernest M. Henley
Louis V. Avioli	Herman Buschke	Melvin S. Day	John Gille	Seymour W. Herwald
Daniel L. Azarnoff	Ewald W. Busse	Henry J. Degenkolb	Paul W. Gilles	Howard H. Hiatt
Pietro Badia	Rodger W. Bybee	Paul Demeny	Walter L. Gillespie	Harry W. Hind
Walter S. Baer	Nina Byers	John Manley Dennison	Jean Berko Gleason	Pules Hirsch
John D. Baldeschwieler	George F. Cahill, Jr.	John Diebold	William Goffman	Seymour V. Hobbs
Morton L. Barad	Daniel Callahan	Russell J. Donnelly	Irving H. Goldberg	Alan Frederick Hofmann
A. Clifford Barger	Gloria Vincz Callard	Todd Dupont	Arthur S. Goldberger	Seymour Holtzman
Clarence F. Barnett	Egidio J. Capaldi	Merlin K. DuVal	Allen Marshall Goldman	Edward Watson Hook
Jonathan Baron	Joseph F. Caponio	W. Wesley Eckenfelder, Jr.	Lawrence Goldman	Irving Louis Horowitz
Jeremiah A. Barondess	Peter A. Carruthers	Robert B. Edgerton	Eugene Goldwasser	Arthur S. House
Charles A. Barraclough	Anne C. Carter	Charles Edwards	Joan Wright Goodman	Ann C. Howe
Bodo Bartocha	Marjorie C. Caserio	Richard H. Egdahl	Mildred Gordon	Nancy Howell
Robert Bau	Jack E. Cermak	Henry Ehrenreich	Carl W. Gottschalk	Robert W. Howell
Leo R. Beard	Robert A. Chahine	Allan Anton Ekdale	Paul B. Green	Vernon W. Hughes
Jesse L. Beauchamp	Francis P. Chinard	George L. Engel	Donald R. Griffin	Sidney H. Ingbar
David Z. Beckler	Rita Kathleen Chow	Christie G. Enke	Belver C. Griffith	Aldon H. Jensen
Jack Belzer	Luther P. Christman	Thelma Estrin	John C. Griffiths	Carl J. Johnson
Philip L. Bereano	Aaron V. Cicourel	James E. Faller	H. Mark Grove	Jean E. Johnson
John C. Beresford	John L. Cisne	Alvan R. Feinstein	Branko Grünbaum	Robert L. Johnson
Stanley A. Berger	John Clarke	John D. Ferry	Samuel B. Guze	Thomas Johnson Joiner
Elemer Bernath	William A. Cobban	Samuel Fillenbaum	Ward J. Haas	Dale W. Jorgenson
Robert M. Berne	Donald Coles	Alfred P. Fishman	Nicholas Hahon	Charles Kadushin
Daniel S. Bernstein	Allan H. Conney	Rex J. Fleming	Carl W. Hall	James S. Kane
Fred W. Billmeyer	James Conti	Robert C. Fletcher	William W. Hambleton	Stanley A. Kaplan
Judith Blake	John A. D. Cooper	Paul A. Fleury	David A. Hamburg	Michael Katz
Duncan Blanchard	Lynn A. Cooper	William H. Foege	Howard B. Hamilton	Lloyd Kaufman
John Rogers Blinks	Fernando Jose Corbato	Henry M. Foley	Allen L. Hammond	Herbert B. Keller

ment having virtually withdrawn its support of science and math education, the AAAS role in this area has become greatly magnified. The emphasis will be on bringing quality back to instruction at the junior and senior high school level, where the battle is being lost, and on promoting the general public understanding of science, rather than on producing scientists and engineers.

New activities will be directed toward helping to strengthen the educational system in the years immediately ahead by bringing imaginative and up-to-date resources directly to the teachers. AAAS will start by exploiting its existing resources, primarily *Science* 82, a magazine that presents science as it is happening. AAAS *Teacher Notes*, being prepared to accompany the magazine each month, will suggest student activities related to one or more of the major articles. Another possibility is modification of *Science Books and Films*, a AAAS

journal that reviews science and mathematics books and films for students at all levels, so that it will serve teachers as well as librarians. Efforts will be made to draw more students and teachers to annual meetings of the AAAS, of the regional divisions, and of the affiliated organizations.

Also under way, with support from Phillips Petroleum Company, is "Challenge of the Unknown," a major project to attack the inadequacy of math instruction in the middle grades by teaching students to understand mathematical concepts, to think mathematically, and to use mathematics for practical purposes. Materials are to be produced by J. C. Crimmins & Co., Inc., under the terms of the grant.

Other proposed activities are the formation of a consortium of affiliated societies to join with AAAS in working toward the improvement of science and math education, and the convening of

science education policy conferences. The first such conference would investigate a variety of aspects of the decline of study of the physical sciences in the schools of the United States.

#### Bylaw Amendments

T. Neil Davis, executive secretary of the AAAS Alaska Division, reported that the Division's membership, by a large majority, had voted to change the Division's name to "Arctic Division" to indicate better its geographic extent and to promote greater participation by Canadians in Division affairs. The Council voted to approve enabling amendments to the Division's bylaws.

AAAS Bylaw Articles I, III, IV and XI were amended by the Council to recognize formally the composition and function of the "Nominating Committees" of the Section Committees; to change their

John L. Kelley  
John D. Kemper  
Johannes H. B. Kemperman  
George A. Keyworth, II  
Kenneth K. Kidd  
Gordon S. Kino  
Robion C. Kirby  
Murray S. Klamkin  
John R. Klauder  
H. Douglas Klemme  
Edward B. Knipling  
Herbert R. Koller  
Robert M. Kosanke  
Richard M. Krause  
Julius R. Krevans  
Klaus Krippendorff  
Joseph B. Kruskal  
A. Krishna Kumaran  
Donald H. Kupfer  
Henry E. Kyburg, Jr.  
William Wilson Lambert  
Bernard Robert Landau  
Hans H. Landsberg  
Arthur Landy  
William W. Lang  
Donald N. Langenberg  
Joseph Larner  
Joel S. Lawson, Jr.  
Robert B. Leachman  
Alexander Leaf  
Joshua Lederberg  
David M. Lee  
Irving Lefkowitz  
Norman G. Levinsky  
Abraham M. Lilienfeld  
Shin Lin  
Gillian Lindt  
Bernard J. Liska  
Benjamin Y. H. Liu  
Carl F. Long  
Ruth Watson Lubic  
Edith H. Luchins  
Arien Mack  
Anthony P. Mahowald  
Steven F. Maier  
Robert W. Mann

Paul A. Marks  
George M. Martin  
Walter E. Massey  
Frank R. Mayo  
M. Gabrielle Maze  
Helen M. McCammon  
Daniel J. McCarty  
Alan McClelland  
Harden M. McConnell  
Elizabeth McFall  
William D. McHugh  
Douglas L. Medin  
Jane Menken  
Thomas Robert Mertens  
Walter E. Meyerhof  
Claude J. Migeon  
John Schoff Millis  
Sidney Millman  
Charles W. Misner  
S. K. Mitra  
Nell I. Mondy  
G. Edward Montgomery  
James M. Moran, Jr.  
Cathleen Synge Morawetz  
Lloyd N. Morrisett  
Irving Morrisett  
Lincoln E. Moses  
Arno G. Motulsky  
R. E. Munn  
John W. Murdock  
Franklin D. Murphy  
John F. Murray  
Joseph James Murray, Jr.  
Yoichiro Nambu  
Juan M. Navia  
Larry A. Nelson  
Russell A. Nelson  
Leo R. Newfarmer  
Tetsuji Nishikawa  
David L. Njus  
Robert Novick  
James F. O'Connell  
William H. Oldendorf  
Jack H. Oppenheimer  
Raymond L. Orbach  
Frank Aram Oski

Elliott F. Osserman  
Thomas M. Ostrom  
Dhun B. Patel  
Lee D. Peachey  
Robert M. Pearlstein  
Russel A. Peppers  
Vernon G. Perry  
Klaus Peters  
Sheila M. Pfafflin  
Winfred M. Phillips  
Joram Piatigorsky  
Elliot S. Pierce  
Milton Pikarsky  
Francis M. Pipkin  
David B. Pisoni  
Henry C. Pitot, III  
Ruth B. Pitt  
Donald L. Plucknett  
Frederik Pohl  
James Pollack  
Frank D. Popp  
Hans Popper  
Mary C. Potter  
Robert G. Potter, Jr.  
John M. Prausnitz  
Carroll W. Pursell, Jr.  
Paul A. Putnam  
Edward James Quilligan  
Mitchell T. Rabkin  
Judith A. Ramaley  
Oscar D. Ratnoff  
John R. Rice  
Frederic M. Richards  
Frederick C. Robbins  
Hugh G. Robinson  
Leon E. Rosenberg  
Herman Rubin  
Ruth Sager  
Philip Salapatek  
I. Richard Savage  
Ernest Welton Saward  
John F. Schafer  
Andrew V. Schally  
Robert Tod Schimke  
Rudi Schmid  
Richard L. Schowen

Martin P. Schreiberman  
Douglas W. Schwartz  
Sylvia Scribner  
Nevin S. Scrimshaw  
A. Richard Seebass  
Lee A. Segel  
Henry A. Selby  
John Wendell Severinghaus  
Cecil G. Sheps  
Jesse H. Shera  
John F. Sherman  
David A. Shirley  
Mary La Salle Shoaf  
Victor M. Showalter  
Anthony E. Siegman  
Robert E. Sievers  
Charles J. Sih  
David L. Sills  
Eric C. Silverberg  
Leon Singer  
S. Jonathan Singer  
Edward Aaron Smuckler  
Richard C. Snyder  
Solomon H. Snyder  
Arthur A. Socolow  
David H. Solomon  
Gabor A. Somorjai  
E. John Staba  
John A. Starkweather  
Lynn A. Steen  
George Louis Steffens  
Arthur P. Stern  
James B. Stoltzman  
James H. Street  
David H. P. Streeten  
Robert Stuckenrath  
Clarence G. Stuckwisch  
Albert J. Stunkard  
George W. Sutton  
Kendall L. Svendsen  
Lawrence E. Swabb, Jr.  
Igor Tamm  
Armen H. Tashjian, Jr.  
Carl Ernest Taylor  
S. Marsh Tenney  
Audrey A. Terras

Robert D. Terry  
Paul W. Thayer  
Carl E. Thoresen  
Robert I. Tilling  
Daniel C. Tosteson  
Sol Triebwasser  
Leon Trilling  
Virginia Louise Trimble  
Christy G. Turner, II  
George E. Uhlenbeck  
William Upthegrove  
Peter R. Vail  
Robert L. Van Citters  
T. Nejat Veziroglu  
Ivan M. Viest  
Charles J. Vitaliano  
Heinz Von Foerster  
Mary L. Voorhess  
Virginia Walbot  
John E. Warne  
James V. Warren  
Marx W. Wartofsky  
Louis R. Wasserman  
Kenneth N. Weaver  
Irwin M. Weiner  
Carol H. Weiss  
Sherman Morton Weissman  
Gerald Weissmann  
Joseph Weneser  
Gunther K. Wertheim  
Stanford Wessler  
Virginia Peeples White  
Grant R. Wilkinson  
Martha E. Williams  
Norman Dale Williams  
T. Franklin Williams  
Marjorie P. Wilson  
Fred H. Wilt  
Albert I. Winegrad  
David M. Young, Jr.  
Jack P. Young  
Vernon L. Youngs  
Marshall C. Yovits  
Arnold Zellner  
John Michael Ziman  
Leonard Zusne

name to "Steering Groups" to avoid confusion with the Nominating Committees of the Electorates, which have a different function; and to give them the new responsibility of taking action on any policy matters that may arise between meetings of the Section Committees. Continuing duties are to select nominees for fellowship, for the office of Section secretary, and, in the event of vacancies, for other Section positions. Each Steering Group is composed of the Section chairperson, retiring chairperson, chairperson-elect, secretary, and four members-at-large.

## Resolutions

Six resolutions were adopted by the Council, as follows:

1) *The Catastrophe of Thermonuclear War*, submitted by AAAS Section W (Atmospheric and Hydrospheric Sciences):

*Whereas* there is worldwide increasing anxiety of the possibility of large-scale nuclear warfare, and

*Whereas* recent studies have shown that nuclear warfare would inevitably cause death, disease, and human suffering of epidemic proportion without any adequate medical intervention possible, and

*Whereas* severe trauma to biological and ecological systems would be extended far beyond the immediate bomb impact areas by virtue of transport of lethal radioactive debris by air and water, and

*Whereas* the only effective impediment to such an impending epidemic is the prevention of nuclear warfare,

*Therefore be it resolved* that the Council of the AAAS supports national and international efforts directed toward the prevention of nuclear warfare, and

*Be it further resolved* that the Council of the AAAS supports Concurrent Resolution 44 which was recently submitted to the United States Senate by Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker of Tennessee. That resolution expresses the conviction of Congress "that the United States government should not base its policies or weapons programs on the belief that the United States can limit, survive, or win a nuclear war."

*Be it further resolved* that a symposium be held at the next Annual Meeting on the general subject of "The Effects of Thermonuclear War."

2) *Forced Teaching of Creationist Beliefs in Public School Science Education* (a composite of resolutions drafted by D. Allan Bromley, Edward M. Brunner, Anna J. Harrison, and Glynn Isaac),

submitted by the Board of Directors as a joint resolution of the Board and Council:

*Whereas* it is the responsibility of the American Association for the Advancement of Science to preserve the integrity of science, and

*Whereas* science is a systematic method of investigation based on continuous experimentation, observation, and measurement leading to evolving explanations of natural phenomena, explanations which are continuously open to further testing, and

*Whereas* evolution fully satisfies these criteria, irrespective of remaining debates concerning its detailed mechanisms, and

*Whereas* the Association respects the right of people to hold diverse beliefs about creation that do not come within the definitions of science, and

*Whereas* Creationist groups are imposing beliefs disguised as science upon teachers and students to the detriment and distortion of public education in the United States,

*Therefore be it resolved* that because "Creationist Science" has no scientific validity it should not be taught as science, and further, that the AAAS views legislation requiring "Creationist Science" to be taught in public schools as a real and present threat to the integrity of education and the teaching of science, and

*Be it further resolved* that the AAAS urges citizens, educational authorities, and legislators to oppose the compulsory inclusion in science education curricula of beliefs that are not amenable to the process of scrutiny, testing, and revision that is indispensable to science.

3) *Endangered Species Act*, submitted by AAAS Section G (Biological Sciences):

*Whereas* the authorization for appropriations under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 expires on September 30, 1982, and

*Whereas* the Act is an important authority for the protection of endangered and threatened plants and animals,

*Therefore be it resolved* that the American Association for the Advancement of Science urges the Administration and the Congress to reenact the Endangered Species Act, preserving intact its key features.

4) *Denial of Scientific Basis for Statutory Finding on Beginning of Human Life*, submitted by Mary L. Moller, Dorothy Skinner, and Ethel A. Tsutsui:

*Whereas* the recently submitted U.S. Senate Bill 158 states that "the Congress finds that present day scientific evidence indicates a significant likelihood that actual human life exists from conception," and

*Whereas* the statement on the interpretation of scientific evidence, as contained in this bill, misrepresents the ability of science to define the beginning of personhood, and

*Whereas* science cannot define the beginning of personhood, as is stated in S. 158,

*Therefore be it resolved* that the AAAS expresses great concern that the Congress should attempt to use science to support a position which is not in the competency of science to affirm or deny.

5) *AAAS Endorsement of Immediate Ratification of the Genocide Treaty*, submitted by the AAAS Committee on Scientific Freedom and Responsibility:

*Whereas* American scientists are becoming more attentive to the plights of scientists and others who are victims of human rights violations and are becoming more aware of the importance of international standards to address such violations, and

*Whereas* the AAAS Board of Directors voted on December 7, 1979, to support U.S. ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (the Genocide Treaty), and

*Whereas* the Board urged the U.S. Senate to give its advice and consent to ratification of this important instrument for enhancing the human rights of all people, and

*Whereas* the continued lack of U.S. ratification of the Genocide Treaty contributes to the political isolation of the United States from the international community of nations which have supported the Treaty and detracts from our nation's formal commitment to the support of international standards for resolving human rights violations,

*Therefore be it resolved* that the AAAS Council affirms the 1979 action by the AAAS Board of Directors and urges immediate Senate ratification of the Genocide Treaty, and

*Be it further resolved* that the AAAS Council urges the President of the United States to support ratification of the Genocide Treaty, and

*Be it further resolved* that the AAAS Council encourages the societies and academies of science affiliated with AAAS to lend their support to U.S. ratification of the Genocide Treaty.

6) *National Security and Secrecy*, submitted by the AAAS Committee on Scientific Freedom and Responsibility:

*Whereas* freedom and national security are best preserved by adherence to the principles of openness that are a fundamental tenet of both American society and of the scientific process,

*Be it resolved* that the American Association for the Advancement of Science opposes governmental restrictions on the dissemination, exchange, or availability of unclassified knowledge.

The Council also approved a motion calling on the AAAS President to appoint an *ad hoc* committee to broaden and improve the participation of the Sections in the selection and organization of programs for the Annual Meeting.