Science, Engineering, and Developing Countries

How can science and technology be effectively utilized by developing nations? A number of programs in the Office of International Science are looking for answers. Through the formation of a global committee on the subject, the publication of a newsletter, the sponsorship of symposia and meetings, invitations to foreign students to attend AAAS meetings, and cooperative efforts with foreign associations and U.S. professional societies that are members of the Consortium of Affiliates for International Programs, AAAS focuses on questions of development.

New Committee. A new global committee will encourage professional societies around the world to become involved in programs of science and engineering for development.

The formation of the Continuing Committee on the Role of Scientific and Engineering Societies in Development follows a recommendation of the Global Seminar held in New Delhi in December 1980 (see *Science,* 6 February 1981, pages 568–569, and 21 May 1982, page 803).

The Committee will coordinate efforts of scientific and engineering societies and other institutions to exchange ideas and information about the uses of science and technology for development. It also will advise those organizations as they implement other recommendations of the Global Seminar.

The 12 members of the Committee, who were appointed from among Seminar participants, represent all parts of the world. Each member will serve as a "focal point" for one geographic area (see box). The Committee's first meeting is scheduled for October 1982 in Calcutta.

"Scientific and Engineering Societies in Development," a biannual newsletter, serves as the primary link between the professional societies and the Committee. The newsletter, which is coedited by the Indian Science Congress Association (ISCA) and AAAS, provides a forum for the discussion of experiences, problems, and ideas of scientific and engineering societies related to development.

The newsletter is distributed to a worldwide network of more than 900 professional societies. The U.S. portion of this network is the AAAS Consortium of Affiliates for International Programs, made up of some 70 affiliated societies with an expressed interest in the international dimensions of their discipline.

Student Meeting. A meeting in early June brought foreign students enrolled in U.S. colleges and universities together to discuss how their education and training can best be used to further development in their home countries.

With the number of foreign students in U.S. institutions of higher learning increasing, symposium participants noted that the exchange of students and scholars among developed and developing nations is central to the development process and the growing interdependence among nations.

The students and representatives of U.S. institutions discussed how to improve relations with academic institutions, professional associations, the scientific and educational communities, the private business sector, and government.

Participants adopted a number of recommendations dealing with foreign students' experiences with U.S. education, from the initial decision to study abroad to the return home. Among those recommendations were those which stressed the importance of building linkages during one's stay in the United States, and the maintenance of those contacts after one's departure.

The symposium on the role of foreign students in the process of development was held 9 to 12 June in Snowmass, Colorado. Arranged by the National Association for Foreign Student Affairs, the meeting included some 30 invited participants from U.S. colleges and universities, foreign nations, U.S. government agencies, and professional associations. The AAAS helped plan the meeting and participated in the symposium.

R&D Colloquium. A group of eight self-sponsored foreign graduate students currently studying in U.S. universities attended the AAAS Colloquium on R&D and Public Policy under a short-term enrichment program of the Institute of International Education (IIE). The students were from Argentina, Hong Kong,

Continuing Committee on the Role of Scientific and Engineering Societies in Development

Emilio Q. Daddario (North America), AAAS

Jorg Debelius (Western Europe), Deutscher Verband Technisch-Wissenschaftlicher Vereine, Federal Republic of Germany

Mihai Draganescu (Eastern Europe), Central Institute for Management and Informatics, Bucharest, Rumania

Hamed Ahmed Kaddah (Middle East and North Africa), Egyptian Society of Consulting Engineers, Cairo, Egypt

Marcel Roche (Latin America), *Interciencia,* Caracas, Venezuela

Kamchorn Manunapichu (Southeast Asia), Department of Chemistry, Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand

M. G. K. Menon (India), Planning Commission, New Delhi, India

Alassane Salif N'Diaye (Africa), Faculty of Science, University of Abidjan, Abidjan, Ivory Coast

Y. A. Ovchinnikov (U.S.S.R.), Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow

Zhang Wen-qi (People's Republic of China), Beijing University of Iron and Steel Technology, Beijing, People's Republic of China

Kenneth E. Boulding *(ex-officio),* Institute of Behavioral Science, University of Colorado *(Global Seminar Co-Chairman)*

A. K. Sharma *(ex-officio),* Center of Advanced Study in Cell and Chromosome Research, University of Calcutta *(Global Seminar Co-Chairman)*

The AAAS Mass Media Science and Engineering Fellows attended a 4-day orientation in Washington, 7 to 10 June, preparing to spend 10 weeks as reporters, researchers, and production assistants at newspapers, magazines, and radio and television sites across the country.

Front row (left to right): Judith Katzoff, Pamela Sutherland, Laurie LaPat-Polasko, Barbara Masters, Carol Monkman, Nancy Ross, Jean Sartor, and Lynn Hobbie.

Second row (left to right): David Grant, Carla Reiter, Lisa Rossbacher, John Wilkes, Chonita Jones, Shannon Brownlee, Jon Zilber, John Ayanian, and Richard Myhre.

India (two), Jordan, Nigeria, Somalia, and Uruguay. This was the fourth consecutive year that this program has enabled the AAAS to invite selected foreign graduate students to the Colloquium.

For further information, or a copy of the Report of the Global Seminar on the Role of Scientific and Engineering Societies in Development, contact the Office of International Science at the AAAS address.

DENISE WEINER
Office of International Science

Board Sets Archives Policy

At its June meeting, the Board of Directors adopted an Association archives policy which sets forth guidelines on what should be considered AAAS records, how they should be maintained, and the availability of records. Under the policy, most collections of official records would eventually be open for research by scholars, but some materials, such as confidential reviews of articles and symposia or reporters' notes, might be restricted.

The policy distinguishes between official papers of the Association, including the records of its divisions, and "personal papers" of staff members. Official records would automatically be considered for the archives, but staff personal papers would be requested for voluntary deposit on a case-by-case basis. Papers of elected officers would not routinely be added to the AAAS archives, but Association staff will help scientists who serve as AAAS officers find an appropriate depository for their professional papers on request.

The policy grew from the report by Richard Lytle, archivist of the Smithsonian Institution, who surveyed records of the Association kept in the national headquarters and division offices. His report included a plan for the preservation of AAAS records and a list of the collections found during the survey. Lytle placed the archives in the wider context of information services needed by the organization, including library facilities, and computer databases. Lytle's work was funded in part by a grant from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, a federal agency associated with the National Archives.

Most of the records surveyed by Lytle were for very recent periods, usually the last decade, and are still in current use in the offices which generated them and are thus not accessible to researchers at the present time. Among the older records are the minutes of the AAAS Board and Council, going back to 1907, and fragmentary records of the Executive Office as early as 1920. Membership and financial records also date from the 1920's. The records of the Pacific Division and its predecessor, the Pacific Association of Scientific Societies, are nearly complete from 1909 (these papers are in the division office at the California Academy of Sciences). Collections relating to AAAS history have been saved in other depositories; for example, the James McKeen Cattell papers, important for the history of *Science*, are in the Library of Congress.

Copies of the following documents are available: the AAAS archives policy, Lytle's report, the list of AAAS records, and a description of the Pacific Division records. Requests for these documents or for other information about the archives should be directed to Michele Aldrich at the AAAS address.

Information on Disabled Scientists Sought

The Project on the Handicapped in Science is updating its *Resource Directory of Handicapped Scientists*. The *Directory*, first published in 1978, includes a listing of disabled scientists, engineers, and science students throughout the United States.

Information provided in the *Directory* is useful to school administrators and educators in identifying handicapped scientists to use as advisers, counselors, and role models. The listing can be used as a resource for those assembling advisory bodies and peer review panels. In industry, the *Directory* serves as a source of information on accommodation at the work place. It is especially valuable to scientists and engineers who become physically disabled mid-career and wish to learn strategies others have developed for coping with disability. The *Directory* demonstrates, to both disabled and able-bodied persons, the wealth of experience and range of specialties represented by disabled scientists and engineers.

The AAAS established the Project on the Handicapped in Science in 1975. Since that time the Project has sought and shared expert advice from disabled scientists and engineers to open doors to scientific education and careers for disabled persons. Members of the AAAS Resource Group of Disabled Scientists, who now number over 1000, consult with schools and colleges, employers, legislators, and other disabled persons.

The Project has published a number of guides and reports including *Barrier Free Meetings: A Guide for Professional Associations* and *Scientific and Engineering Societies: Resources for Career Planning*.

Disabled scientists, engineers, and science students who would like to be listed in the updated *Resource Directory of Handicapped Scientists* should write to the Project on the Handicapped in Science at the AAAS address, or call 202-467-4497, voice or TTY.

Arctic Division to Meet in September

"Science in the North" will be the theme for the AAAS Arctic Division's 33rd Annual Alaska Science Conference, in Fairbanks, Alaska, 16 to 19 September.

Human Performance in the Cold,