

1980), for having achieved "the best communication between the journalist and the public in physics." In the medical category, *Science 81* was presented with an award from the American Arthritis Foundation for "stimulating greater public knowledge of, interest in, and action on the problem of arthritis" for "Battle at the Isle of Self" (March/April 1980) by Janet L. Hopson.

Aside from the journalism awards, *Science 81* also has won 13 awards and certificates of merit for the quality of its artwork over the past year. The most exciting and impressive award was for the artwork developed for "The Japanese Brain" (December 1980). Illustrated by Kinuko Craft, the artwork won a silver medal from the Art Director's Club of New York and a certificate of merit from the Art Director's Club of Metropolitan Washington. Art director Rodney Williams says that he is "elated that the magazine could win a major award after only 2 years." He is even more optimistic about the future. "The October cover illustration is an example of the caliber of the artwork that we will be producing during the upcoming year," he points out.

With such a highly successful second year behind him, Hammond says of *Science 81*, "I'm very pleased that the magazine has won so many awards for material published in the first year. We think that the second year has been even better and the magazine continues to improve in both writing quality and design, and in fulfilling its mission of improving the public's understanding of science and its methods."

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OOS Facilitates Participation of Minorities in Science

American Indians, Blacks, Mexican Americans, and Puerto Ricans are underrepresented in careers in science and technology when compared with either the overall population or the workforce in the United States. To change this situation, AAAS formed a Committee on and Office of Opportunities in Science (OOS). Since its beginning in 1973, the OOS has undertaken a number of programs to define and address the barriers faced by underrepresented groups and to recognize and support the steps taken by others to eliminate those barriers.

For example, the 1975 OOS Confer-

ence of Minority Women Scientists produced a statement of barriers and recommendations—*The Double Bind*. The published inventory, *Programs in Science for Minority Students, 1960–1975*, focused on solutions to the problems of underrepresentation. These OOS projects dealt with the participation in science of racial and ethnic minority groups collectively. Other activities have used a different approach. The Project on Native Americans in Science and the Puerto Rican Scientists Project are examples of OOS efforts which focused on specific minority groups. In early 1981 three regional Forums on Minorities in Science were held in Atlanta, Los Angeles, and Washington, D.C. Scientists and engineers of all racial and ethnic groups participated in these meetings, which ultimately called for establishing a communication network and information base to serve the minority science community.

On 27 August 1981 the Ford Foundation announced its intent to support the formation of just such a network and information clearinghouse. Through a grant to the AAAS, Ford is making it possible for OOS to assist organizations of minority scientists, engineers, and health professionals "to establish more formal ties with each other and with mainstream societies in the AAAS, to exchange program results, and to pool resources for joint ventures." AAAS will assist such groups in their local efforts to recruit minority students into science, engineering, and mathematics and to promote the professional advancement of minority scientists, engineers, and health professionals. OOS will produce and disseminate a newsletter, publish resource materials, participate in scientific society meetings, and convene additional meetings as needed. The project will be known as MESH-work—Mathematics, Engineering, Science and Health Network of Minority Professional Associations.

The Ford-sponsored project is one part of a major initiative within OOS to accelerate the entry and advancement of minorities in science. Other support for this effort comes from the U.S. Department of Education through the Minority Institutions Science Improvement Program (MISIP) and the Women's Educational Equity Act Program (WEEA).

The MISIP grant supports the AAAS Visiting Science Consultant Program for Minority Institutions. This is a 2-year project to fund scientists in 3- to 5-day consulting visits at minority colleges and universities to assist these institutions in addressing science-related problems. A

wide variety of schools will be involved, including historically Black colleges and universities; Native American colleges; universities and colleges with predominantly Mexican American or Puerto Rican populations or with combined minority enrollments of more than 50 percent; and schools in the Virgin Islands, Guam, Micronesia, or American Samoa.

AAAS is developing a roster of scientists who wish to serve as consultants. It is seeking scientists of all racial backgrounds with training and experience in many fields, work activities, and settings.

The WEEA grant supports the development and field-testing of three science career information pamphlets designed specifically for minority girls. Each pamphlet will focus on a cluster of occupations in either mathematics and computer science, the physical sciences, or engineering. They will include anecdotal material and references to other publications, along with the basic facts relevant to career choice and training for particular professions. This 2-year project will involve minority women scientists, science and mathematics teachers, guidance counselors, directors of science enrichment programs, and many others in an effort to give minority girls, in particular, inspiration and information about careers in the sciences.

These new projects and a continuation of OOS efforts on behalf of handicapped and women scientists are part of a move at AAAS to accelerate the progress of groups underrepresented in science. For more information on the Minorities in Science Initiative, write or call the Office of Opportunities in Science at the AAAS address, telephone 202-467-5431.

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AAAS to Work with Science/Technology Centers

How can the AAAS assist science/technology centers and museums to reach their education goals? Frederick Mosteller, AAAS Board chairman, asked the Association to take a look. So the Committee on Public Understanding of Science (COPUS) and members of the Association of Science/Technology Centers (ASTC) explored the possibilities at a COPUS meeting in June 1980.

One of the outcomes was a survey sent to the 107 members of ASTC to help

identify the ways in which the AAAS and its members might work with science museums in their public education programs for minorities. Nearly half responded, with a rich variety of ideas.

Among the proposals were that the AAAS provide lists of distinguished speakers who could address lay audiences; identify area scientists and engineers who could act as consultants, speakers, exhibit designers, and museum members; specify AAAS members who could participate in children's science workshops or update workshops for museum staff; and suggest scientists and engineers who could edit written material for distribution to museum audiences.

The Fernbank Science Center in Atlanta, Georgia, is being viewed as a prototype for AAAS involvement because of the extensive cooperative work of Atlanta-area AAAS members over the past 5 years. Area AAAS members have participated in community and regional seminars, Fernbank public lectures (with a total of 14,000 people attending during 1980), exhibit consultations, educational programs, analysis of legislation containing scientific components, design of special information kits, and many other projects.

Both the AAAS and ASTC Boards approved a more formal working arrangement and formed a joint AAAS/ASTC steering committee. The committee asked science/technology centers to submit proposals to participate in a pilot cooperation project with AAAS. It selected five centers in late July using such criteria as geographical mix, need for AAAS members, and potential impact on their audiences. The five centers are the Museum of Science and Industry, Chicago, Illinois; North Carolina Museum of Life and Science, Durham, North Carolina; Capital Children's Museum, Washington, D.C.; Cranbrook Institute of Science, Bloomfield, Michigan; and New York Hall of Science, Flushing, New York.

The AAAS/ASTC steering committee will soon contact AAAS members in those locations about their willingness to work with the museums.

At a later date, the committee may expand the project to include other interested science/technology centers and AAAS members in other parts of the country. The AAAS Board of Directors encourages this personal involvement of AAAS members as an important addition to one of the Association's fundamental objectives: that of improving the public understanding of science.

Fellows Come to Town

Early September brought 34 science and engineering fellows to Washington, D.C., for an orientation before beginning their year-long assignments. The AAAS-run orientation program gave the fellows their initial look at how the government and national organizations work. During the 2-week program, fellows were introduced to members of Congress and congressional staff as well as to Executive Branch officials and spokespersons for nongovernment agencies, lobbying organizations, and special interest groups.

The group included 25 Congressional Science and Engineering Fellows and two Science and Diplomacy Fellows sponsored by 13 national scientific or engineering organizations and seven fel-

lows sponsored by other organizations. Congressional Science and Engineering Fellows are selected and sponsored by participating societies, with AAAS coordinating the program. The Association surveys members of the House and Senate to determine their interest in hosting a fellow, organizes the September orientation, and runs a yearlong bi-weekly seminar program for all of the fellows.

In addition to AAAS, other national societies sponsoring fellows this year are the American Chemical Society (ACS), American Geological Institute (AGI), American Geophysical Union (AGU), American Psychological Association (APA), American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), American Society for Microbiology (ASM), Biophysical Society (BP), American Society for Phytobiology (ASP), Federation of Ameri-



The 1981-1982 Congressional Fellows and their sponsoring societies are from left to right: (First row) Connie Kagan (APhA), Lori Ramonas (ACS), Edward Abrahams (AHA), Susan Cohen (OTA), Eileen Allen (SRCD), Helen Rauch (SRCD), Valora Washington (SRCD), and Lindsay Chase-Lansdale (SRCD). (Second row) Richard Krasnow (AAAS), and Feisal Keblawi (IEEE). (Third row) Eric Grulke (ESD), Lyn Aubrecht (APA), Harlee Strauss (BS/ASP), Linda Curran (OTA), Nan Newell (OTA), Deborah Phillips (SRCD), and Mary Ann Danello (ASM). (Fourth row) Glenn Heidbreder (IEEE), George Shaw (AGU), Barb Seiders (State), Bob Barker (ACS), Robert Dillon (OTA), and Skip Harclerode (NSPE). (Fifth row) Michael Simpson (CRS), David Johnson (Duke), David Reinhard (AHA), Diane Feldman (Duke), Richard Faas (AGI), John Hare (APhA), Beverly Birns (SRCD), Ulrich Stoll (ESD), and Don Imgram (AIAA). Missing from the photograph are Eugene Pautler (FASEB) and Joel Wit (State).