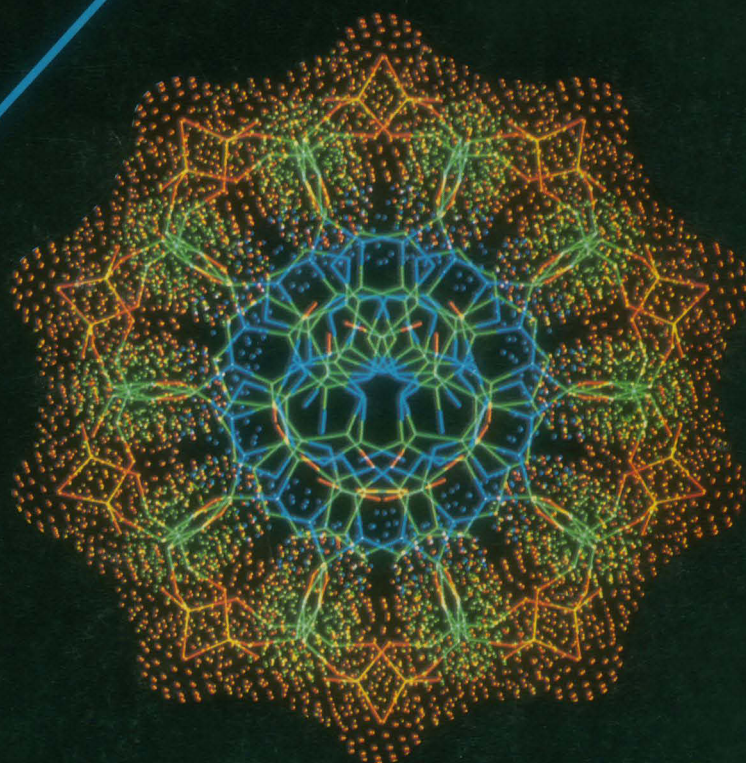
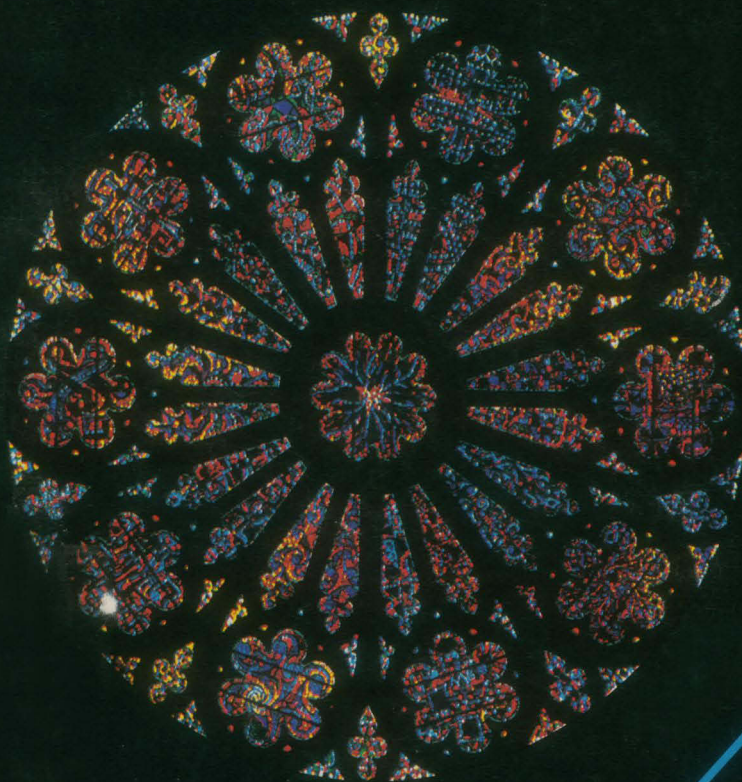


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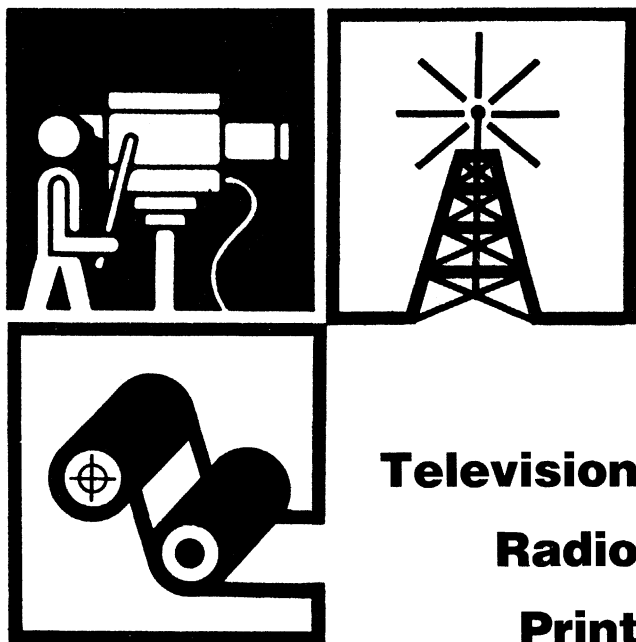
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# 3891 AAAS Westinghouse Science Journalism Awards



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**Print**

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The aim of this competition is to encourage and recognize outstanding reporting on the sciences and their engineering and technological applications in newspapers, general circulation magazines, radio, and television. The following categories are not eligible: items on the field of medicine, items published originally in AAAS publications or produced by AAAS; reports by employees of the AAAS or Westinghouse Electric Corporation.

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- An entry for a newspaper competition may be any of the following: a single story; a series of articles; or a group of three unrelated stories, articles, editorials, or columns published during the contest year. A magazine entry may be a single story or series published during the contest year.
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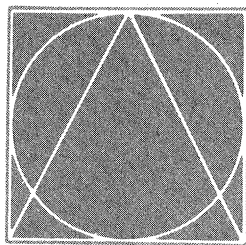
- An entry for the radio or television competition may be an individual news story, feature, or a series, regardless of length, broadcast during the contest year on either public or commercial stations. Entries must be comprised of scripted material. Interviews are not eligible.
- A completed entry blank must be submitted together with a cassette in the case of radio and copy of the script or a ¾" videocassette in the case of television and copy of the script.

- Each entrant may submit three entries for any one category.
- Each entry must have been published or produced and broadcast within the United States during the contest year—**1 January 1983 through 31 December 1983.** (In case of a series, more than half of the items comprising it must have been published or broadcast during the contest year.) The date on the issue in which an article appears will be considered as the date of publication. All entries must be postmarked on or before midnight, 15 January 1984.
- Persons other than the author may submit entries in accordance with these rules. Entries will not be returned.
- Winners of the 1982 awards are not eligible for the 1983 awards. Persons winning three times are no longer eligible.
- The Judging Committees, whose decisions are final, will choose the winners. There are five awards of \$1,000: for the winning entry in the over 100,000 daily circulation newspapers competition; for the winning entry in the under 100,000 circulation newspapers competition; for the winning entry in the general circulation magazine competition; for the winning entry in the radio competition; and for the winning entry in the television competition. For award purposes, newspaper circulation will be sworn ABC daily circulation as of 30 September 1982. The Judging Committees may cite other entries for honorable mention.
- The awards will be presented at the dinner meeting of the National Association of Science Writers during the Annual Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in New York City in May 1984. Travel and hotel expenses of the award winners will be paid. **Entrants agree that, if they win, they will be present to receive their awards, unless prevented by circumstances beyond their control.**

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(Top, left) West window of Washington Cathedral, Washington, D.C., designed by Rowan Le Comte in 1977, depicts the first chapter of Genesis (the creation). [Photo by John T. Gruppenhoff, Potomac, Maryland] (Bottom, right) Computer graphics-generated axial view of tenfold, B form DNA [R. Langridge *et al.*, *J. Mol. Biol.* 2, 38 (1960)] using a new, fast surface algorithm. See page 1325. [Computer Graphics Laboratory, University of California, San Francisco 94143]

The American Association for the Advancement of Science was founded in 1848 and incorporated in 1874. Its objects are to further the work of scientists, to facilitate cooperation among them, to foster scientific freedom and responsibility, to improve the effectiveness of science in the promotion of human welfare, and to increase public understanding and appreciation of the importance and promise of the methods of science in human progress.

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## A Run Worth Making

It has been said, perhaps too often and too loudly, that science is an objective process, one that is value-free. In our time, when science is being employed most conspicuously as an adjunct of politics and strategic national purposes, a vacuum of internal values tends to be invaded by prevailing external values. Not surprisingly, the eventual recognition of what is taking place produces a level of discomfort that expresses itself, within the strictures of science's methodologies, in concerted displays of scientific responsibility. The conscience of science comes, a step at a time, to life.

Despite admonitions from Rome that believing scientists have the duty to look themselves in the eye when they apply brainpower to weapons systems, scientists are justified in doing what is necessary to offset the unmistakable progress of an unpredictable adversary. But what must be added is that scientific responsibility has another dimension, and it is to look squarely at the consequences of violence in the application of scientific knowledge.

It has been a very good thing for the integrity of science, and a sign of courage, that some 40 scientists of high standing have gone public with their considered estimates of the global atmospheric effects and long-term biological consequences of nuclear war.\* Whether such a weapons exchange would be small or vast in its scale, they believe, the effects on the biosphere would be lasting and literally deadly. In effect, life-support systems would be cut, and the diminished surviving populations would have little chance in a darkened and sunless environment.

Some four decades ago in the heat of war and its enforced secrecy, scientists prepared the nuclear weapons that were exploded without warning upon civilian populations. It says a good deal for the emergence of the scientific conscience that, in a difficult age of superpower hatreds and technological gusto, the present warning is timely, unvarnished, and stark. Nor is it the first of its kind. Health scientists have made clear the absurdity of assuming that there would be a medical care system after a major attack and have been stumping the country to put the message across.

There remains the question of who is listening and how deeply these warnings penetrate and adhere to the nation's thought. For a few days, the news of potential biological catastrophe is the stuff of media prominence, only to be quickly displaced by the next catastrophe. The society is exhausted and news-numbed. No special session of the U.N. General Assembly is called to digest and reflect on the appalling meanings of the scientists' findings. If alarms have shaken the American and Soviet tacticians ostensibly seeking a breakthrough in nuclear arms control negotiations, it is a well-kept secret. The drift continues, and the world is ablaze with "small" wars and threats of larger ones. What does this signal to concerned scientists? For all that is obvious about science as a universal force, as a trusted partner in the works of society and governments, can it be supposed that science cannot make a difference in the one matter that transcends all the others? This is not a conclusion that scientists will swallow.

Among the endless arguments centering on arms control agreements, no issue is more vexing than that of verifying compliance, especially as new weapons are promised to the arsenals of both sides. What the cluster of scientists concerned with biological effects have done very well is to nail down, as far as scientific method can do it, the probabilities of consequences of an exchange of nuclear weapons on the biosphere. Even allowing for the constraints imposed on scientific opinion in the Soviet Union, it is fair to assume that the same conclusions are held in that quarter. Here, then, is a new basis for dialogue and for an alternative run at restraint. It is a run worth making.—WILLIAM D. CAREY

\*R. P. Turco *et al.* and P. R. Ehrlich *et al.*, this issue.

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For a journal paper: H. Smith, *Am. J. Physiol.* **98**, 279 (1931).

For a book: F. Dachille and R. Roy, *Modern Very High Pressure Techniques* (Butterworth, London, 1961), pp. 163–180.

For a paper in a compilation: F. Dachille and R. Roy, in *Reactivity of Solids*, J. H. de Boer, Ed. (Elsevier, Amsterdam, 1960), pp. 502–516.

For unpublished material: A. Giraud, paper presented at the American Nuclear Society Conference, Washington, D.C., November 1976.

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in parentheses in the heading for each column and do not change the unit of measure within a column.

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1) **Articles:** Provide a title of one or two lines of not more than 26 characters and spaces each; a brief author note giving your position and address; and a summary of 50 to 100 words. The summary should convey to the general reader the main point of the paper and outline the results or conclusions. The introduction should portray the broad significance of the work, and the whole text should be intelligible to scientists in different disciplines. Explain all technical terms likely to be known in only one field. Insert short subheadings at appropriate places in the text to mark your main ideas. Provide a reference list in accord with *Science* style. Reference lists should not be exhaustive; citation of a single review article can often replace many references. A maximum of 40 references is suggested.

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