Nigel Calder, West Sussex, England

Mary Gibson, Rutgers University

Gail M. Pesyna, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Claremont, California

Section Y–General Interest in Science and Engineering

Chairperson-Elect

George C. Shoffstall, Pennsylvania Academy of Science

Philip M. Smith, National Research Council

Member-at-Large of the Section Committee

Jonathan F. Callender, New Mexico Museum of Natural History

Earle M. Holland, Ohio State University

Members of the Electorate Nominating Committee

Egon Brenner, Yeshiva University

Charles R. Downs, Michigan State University

Charles V. Kidd, AAAS

Dean A. Rosebery, Northeast Missouri State University

Women in Science and Engineering: Changing Vision to Reality

The Office of Opportunities in Science (OOS) is sponsoring a national conference on barriers and solutions in science and engineering for women from the precollege to the professional level. The conference, "Women in Science and Engineering: Changing Vision to Reality, will be held 29 to 31 July 1987, at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. It will follow the Fourth International Invitational Conference on Girls and Science and Technology being held for the first time in the United States on 24 to 29 July.

Why a national conference on women in science and engineering? The increasing national need for personnel trained in the areas of science, engineering, and technology has been well documented. The 1985 report, "Demographic Trends and the Scientific and Engineering Work Force," by the Office of Technology Assessment emphasized the need to understand and address the problems encountered by women and certain minority groups in entering science and engineering studies and careers in order to fill our future needs for scientific and engineering personnel.

The AAAS conference will focus on solutions as participants explore what is currently known about the factors related to women's interest and participation in science and engineering; what programs have been undertaken to address these factors; what opportunities exist to institutionalize what has been learned; and what policies have done and have the potential to do. At the precollege level, panelists will discuss the effects of the "classroom climate," curricular materials, and formal and informal intervention programs for students, teachers, and parents. Undergraduate sessions will examine recruitment, retention, sexual harassment, counseling, financial aid, and intervention programs. Panelists for the graduate and professional sessions will detail the current status of salaries, promotion and tenure, teaching and research, family/career issues, and funding of proposals. At all levels, issues related to minority and/or physically disabled women will be addressed.

During small group discussion sessions, participants will join facilitators and panelists in formulating recommendations for action by groups and individuals and in devising longterm strategies. These recommendations will focus on the translation of research into practice, policy into action, and special interventions into institutionalized practices. The recommendations and strategies generated at these sessions, along with the presentations of the major panelists, and an analysis of the conference and its potential outcomes will be included in conference proceedings which will be published by the AAAS.

Conference participants will include working scientists and engineers, educational equity researchers, intervention program implementors, college and university faculty, teachers of mathematics and science at all levels, supervisors, administrators, policy-makers, and others concerned about the participation of women in science and engineering in all phases of the educational pipeline and career advancement.

Registration information is available from Marsha Lakes Matyas, OOS, at the AAAS address, or call 202-326-6676. The deadline for registration is 15 June.

MARSHA LAKES MATYAS Office of Opportunities in Science

AAAS Receives Distinguished Service Award from National Council on Communicative Disorders

The AAAS received a Distinguished Service Award from the National Council on Communicative Disorders (NCCD) in ceremonies in Washington, D.C., on 4 May.

The Association was recognized for its programs to widen opportunities in scientific fields for individuals with disabilities, including people who have communicative disorders. The AAAS "Linkages Project"—run by the Office of Opportunities in Science—was cited as an outstanding example of such a program.

The Linkages Project brings together students who have disabilities with educational programs in science and engineering outside of school curricula. Working with such organizations as the Alexander Graham Bell Association for the Deaf and Recording for the Blind, the project has identified and placed students with communication impairments in programs at NASA and Stanford University's summer space science programs.

The NCCD also hailed the AAAS's nationwide resource group of more than 1200 disabled scientists and engineers.

Others receiving awards from NCCD were the Foundation for Children with Learning Disabilities, National Dance Institute, McDonald's Corporation, and individuals Curtis Pride and David Sampson.

The NCCD is a consortium of 25 national organizations concerned with human communication.

CSFR Documents Scientists Still in Soviet Prisons

On 16 April, the AAAS Committee on Scientific Freedom and Responsibility (CSFR) published Scientists Imprisoned in the Soviet Union in Violation of the Helsinki Final Act of 1975, which documents the names of 63 scientists, engineers, health professionals, and students of science who remain confined for their political or religious beliefs in the U.S.S.R. Forms of confinement include prisons, labor camps, psychiatric institutions, internal exile, and compulsory recruitment for labor. The document also lists the names of 60 scientists who have been released since 1 November 1986. Since the publication of the report, the Committee has confirmed the release of an additional five scientists.

Twenty-three of the remaining 58 incarcerated scientists were arrested for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda"; seven for "defamation of the Soviet political and social system"; and another seven for "infringement upon the . . . rights of citizens in the guise of performing religious rites." The remainder were charged with such things as "hooliganism" and economic crimes, which were fabricated to mask the political nature of the arrest, according to reliable sources.

Of the 65 scientists released