

nating Committee: Eliot Freidson and Harriet Zuckerman

Section L—History and Philosophy of Science

Chairman-Elect: Melvin Kranzberg
Member-at-Large of the Section Committee: David L. Hull

Members of the Electorate Nominating Committee: William Coleman and John Murdoch

Section M—Engineering

Chairman-Elect: Daniel C. Drucker
Member-at-Large of the Section Committee: Donald L. Katz

Members of the Electorate Nominating Committee: L. L. Palmer and Erman A. Pearson

Section N—Medical Sciences

Chairman-Elect: Theodore Cooper
Member-at-Large of the Section Committee: Helen M. Ranney

Members of the Electorate Nominating Committee: Morton D. Bogdonoff and Carl W. Gottschalk

Section O—Agriculture

Chairman-Elect: W. Keith Kennedy
Member-at-Large of the Section Committee: Steven C. King

Members of the Electorate Nominating Committee: Keith Huston and W. I. Thomas

Section P—Industrial Science

Chairman-Elect: Herbert I. Fushfeld
Member-at-Large of the Section Committee: Lawrence M. Kushner

Members of the Electorate Nominating Committee: John D. Caplan and Dayton H. Clewell

Section Q—Education

Council Delegate: David H. Ost
Chairman-Elect: Fletcher G. Watson
Member-at-Large of the Section Committee: Rita W. Peterson

Members of the Electorate Nominating Committee: Jacob W. Blankenship and Joyce Swartney

Section R—Dentistry

Council Delegate: Robert James Fitzgerald

Chairman-Elect: Carl J. Witkop, Jr.
Member-at-Large of the Section Committee: Andrew D. Dixon

Members of the Electorate Nominating Committee: Wallace D. Armstrong and Finn Brudevold

Section S—Pharmaceutical Sciences

Council Delegate: Sidney A. Rosenbluth

Chairman-Elect: Samuel Elkin
Member-at-Large of the Section Committee: Leslie Z. Benet

Members of the Electorate Nominating Committee: Stanley A. Kaplan and Joseph P. LaRocca

Section T—Information, Computing, and Communication

Council Delegate: Robert S. Taylor
Chairwoman-Elect: Mary E. Corning
Member-at-Large of the Section Committee: Martha E. Williams

Members of the Electorate Nominating Committee: Manfred Kochen and Rita G. Lerner

Section U—Statistics

Council Delegate: Cuthbert Daniel
Chairman-Elect: Richard L. Anderson
Member-at-Large of the Section Committee: David C. Hoaglin

Members of the Electorate Nominating Committee: Stephen E. Fienberg and Paul W. Holland

Section W—Atmospheric and Hydro-spheric Sciences

Council Delegate: Joshua Z. Holland
Chairman-Elect: Eugene W. Bierly
Member-at-Large of the Section Committee: R. E. Munn

Members of the Electorate Nominating Committee: Lester Machta and Margaret L. Mooney

Section X—General

Council Delegate: Herbert Scoville, Jr.
Chairwoman-Elect: Ruth B. Pitt
Member-at-Large of the Section Committee: Manfred D. Engelmann

Members of the Electorate Nominating Committee: Vernice Anderson and Rodney W. Nichols

Women Researchers Analyze Education, Job Barriers

"Some big monstrous barrier" faces women after "the first few steps of the ladder" of upward mobility in scientific research careers, according to National Academy of Sciences president Philip Handler, a keynote speaker at AAAS' October Conference on the Participation of Women in Scientific Research.

For 3½ days, the 60 women scientists invited to participate in the Conference struggled with that "monstrous barrier," analyzing their own experiences in the education-career battle that traditionally leaves women underrepresented and underpaid in the world of science.

With the Nation's Capital displaying a week of the most beautiful fall weather in recent memory, the women sequestered themselves in small rooms of the Hotel

Washington to dissect the issues: the early education biases that steer women away from science and math courses, the later problems of social rejection in graduate school, the pervasiveness of sexual pressures both in graduate school and on the job, inequities in distribution of funding, the need for professional recognition of part-time employment, the demands of marriage and family life, and many others.

In addition to small-group working sessions, the women attended panel presentations, during which speakers addressed such topics as industrial and government employment settings, the publication process, priority research issues on men and women, and the roles in science education of the National Sci-

ence Foundation (NSF) and the HEW Office of Education. One general session featured Margaret Mead, who presented her views on biocultural determinants of scientists' careers and various aspects of women's participation in the natural and social sciences.

To close the Conference, the participants, first in small groups and later as a whole, identified a number of policy and program recommendations. Among these was the problem of girls' inferior academic preparation for college science due to sex-stereotyped socialization patterns. The conferees recommended removal of barriers to girls' studying mechanical and electronic "shop" courses, for example; encouragement of girls' interest in mathematics and science; and unbiased career and curriculum counseling by teachers and guidance personnel. They endorsed programs, such as science fairs, which stimulate girls' interest in science at an early age.

A second major concern reflected in the preliminary recommendations is the dilemma which many beginning scien-

tists face as they try to establish research careers in a shrinking job market. Toward alleviation of that problem, the women called for increased availability and improved quality and professional recognition of part-time employment, along with increased research opportunities through funding of programs for women who do not have access to adequate research facilities at their employing institution or who are not affiliated with research organizations. The preliminary conclusions also cover postdoctoral fellowships, the grant review process, the measurement of productivity through publication, the roles of professional societies, and the collection of better data on women in science.

The AAAS Office of Opportunities in Science, which administered the Conference, expects to present three products resulting from the meeting to NSF: a book-length report of the proceedings and of the AAAS study of which the Conference was a part, the recommendations formulated by the conferees, and an expanded set of recommendations developed by the AAAS Office.

As the meeting closed, there was evidence of side effects of the Conference. During a press briefing, the scientists heard Senator Edward M. Kennedy announce his intention to "work very closely" with AAAS to try to implement "both legislatively and administratively" the recommendations of the Conference. Noting that "over a period of the last 10 years . . . the number of women in scientific areas has just not moved off the bottom line," Kennedy announced that he will introduce a legislative package early in the next session of Congress designed to facilitate women's entrance into and participation in scientific fields. Elements of the legislative proposal will include a requirement that every federal agency involved in research and development establish the advancement of women in science as a priority area of concern, the development of science programs especially designed to encourage young women to continue in science through their precollege years, and the establishment of employment goals for both the federal and private sectors, as well as a reporting system to keep track of their progress.

Some of the conferees had met the evening before to consider political strategies and at least one group, representing the Cambridge, Massachusetts, area, left Washington with the intention of organizing locally on behalf of women in scientific research. Earlier in the week, they had heard keynoter Estelle Ramey, Georgetown University Medical Center

physiologist and past president of the Association for Women in Science, call for "unremitting" political pressure on law- and policy-makers. "As far as Congress is concerned," said Ramey, "I think we have lots of friends now. . . . For a variety of reasons, we have to get more. The best way to get a politician friend . . . is, of course, to make his election questionable, unless he or she goes in the [right] direction."

AAAS expects to publish the proceedings of the Conference on the Participation of Women in Scientific Research early next year. Further information on the Conference is available from the AAAS Office of Opportunities in Science.

NANCY CAHILL JOYCE
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AAAS Mass Media

Intern Program

Accepting Applications

Internships are available for the fourth year of the AAAS Mass Media Intern Program.

Advanced students in the natural and social sciences chosen to participate in the program will spend 10 weeks during the summer of 1978 as reporters, production assistants, and research assistants for radio and television stations, newspapers, and magazines around the country.

The program, initiated in 1975, is designed to acquaint young scientists with the process by which events and ideas become news items, improve their skills in communicating complex technical information in a manner understandable to lay people, and increase their understanding of editorial decision-making and the manner in which information is effectively disseminated.

Past AAAS Mass Media Interns have been advanced graduate students (and in some cases outstanding undergraduate or postdoctoral students) in such areas as biochemistry, criminology, entomology, folklore, mathematics, medicine, psychology, and political science. They have assisted in writing, producing, and researching media stories on such subjects as recombinant DNA research, psychosurgery, weather modification, mine and auto safety, and energy alternatives.

The interns will be selected from applications submitted to the Coordinator,

AAAS Mass Media Intern Program. A 2-day orientation for the successful candidates will be held in Washington in early June prior to the beginning of the internships. All travel expenses will be paid by AAAS and each intern will receive a stipend based on the current rates for other media interns (1977 program participants received \$200 a week).

Application forms and additional information are available from the Coordinator, AAAS Mass Media Intern Program.

Science Fellows

Choose Hill Slots

Eighteen scientists chosen by AAAS and ten other sponsoring groups to participate in the Congressional Science and Engineering Fellow Program gathered in Washington on 1 September to begin 10 days of orientation on Capitol Hill. The program, now in its fifth year, provides the opportunity for carefully selected scientists and engineers to make practical contributions to the more effective use of scientific knowledge in the legislative process and to help broaden the perspective of both the technical and congressional communities regarding the value of such science-government interaction.

The new fellows (see photo) met with members of Congress and their staffs and representatives of the Executive Branch, including the Office of Management and Budget and Office of Science and Technology Policy, and General Accounting Office and Office of Technology Assessment during the orientation period. Each of the 16 fellows starting this fall (four more begin in January, two of whom participated in the September orientation) then interviewed between one and two dozen different congressional offices. By 1 October, the 16 had found their positions for the year. The fellows will be working with their congressional hosts on such issues as child and family policy, energy, military research and development, nuclear waste disposal, the handicapped and the aging, education, nutrition, cancer, and others.

AAAS is sponsoring four of the fellows, cosponsoring two others, and, as usual, coordinating the program for the entire set of fellows and sponsors. According to Richard Scribner, who heads the program for AAAS, the Congressional Science Fellows class of 1977-78 is distinguished from those of years past in the number of fellows and sponsors par-