

narrator for the program. In addition to the radio program, the Association is exploring other ways in which *Science 82* can be used to further the public's understanding of science. It is presently developing and testing a program that uses supplementary materials and articles from *Science 82* in high school and community college science classrooms.

Happy with the recognition that *Science 82* has received already, Hammond says, "We have come a long way in two short years, but there is room for improvement. The quality of the writing and design in the magazine continues to get better. Awards are nice, but what really counts is improved public understanding of science, and we believe we are beginning to have a real impact."

JEFFREY L. TERAMANI  
*Office of Communications*

## Moves . . .

The offices of the AAAS Meetings and Publications Center and *Science 82* have moved to a new location.

With office space at a premium within the Association, in early May these two offices moved into newly rented space near the AAAS headquarters building in Northwest Washington, D.C.

The new address for both the AAAS Meetings and Publications Center and *Science 82* is 1101 Vermont Avenue, NW, 10th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20005. New phone numbers are: Meetings and Publications 202-842-9595; Meetings 202-842-9430; Publications 202-842-9590; Marketing 202-842-9523; and *Science Books & Films* 202-842-9528; *Science 82*, editorial, 202-842-9500; *Science 82*, business, 202-842-9551.

## AAAS Detroit Meeting

Remember, the Annual Meeting dates have been changed from early January to the Memorial Day weekend, beginning with the Detroit meeting, 26-31 May 1983.

Members who wish to submit symposium proposals for the Detroit meeting are asked to use the proposal form which has appeared in the 30 April (page 463) and 28 May (page 975) issues of *Science*, or request a form from the AAAS Meetings Office. **Please note that proposals must be received in the Meetings Office by 1 August 1982.**

## AAAS Life Insurance Program Makes Special Offer

AAAS members and spouses under 50 years of age are eligible to enroll in the AAAS Group Term Life Insurance Program under a special offer available until 30 July 1982. Under this offer, members and spouses can get \$20,000 in coverage without undergoing a medical examination or filling out lengthy health forms.

To be eligible, the member must have been actively engaged in his/her profession continuously for the past 60 days; must have been free from medical care, treatment, or advice for the past 6 months; must not be presently insured or declined for insurance under this program; and must apply by 30 July 1982. Members not qualifying for the special offer can still enroll in the program at very reasonable rates.

The AAAS Group Term Life Insurance Program now provides more than \$63 million of life insurance to members and their families. The program was initiated in 1979 after a large number of members expressed an interest in having AAAS make life insurance available at reasonable group rates. The Association reviewed a number of proposals before selecting the program underwritten by the Northwestern National Life Insurance Company and their subsidiary, North Atlantic Life Insurance Company of America.

The AAAS Board of Directors, an insurance committee of the Board, and AAAS staff closely supervised development of the AAAS Group Term Life Insurance Program. The Association works with an administrator, Association Consultants, Inc., who handles the administrative details on its behalf.

The AAAS established a special group life insurance trust for this program, which is designed as a benefit for members and their families. The Association makes no money from the program. Any refunds which come in will be passed along to participating members either as benefit increases, premium reductions, or other program improvements.

For more information on the Special Acceptance Offer, or on the AAAS Group Term Life Insurance Program, write to AAAS Group Life Insurance Trust Administrators, 180 North LaSalle Street, Suite 3220, Chicago, Illinois 60601, or call, toll free 800-621-9903; Illinois residents call 312-726-9122.

## New Data Show Slow Changes in Science Labor Force

More women and minorities are entering science and engineering professions, although they still lag behind their white male counterparts both in numbers and salaries. This is one finding from the latest edition of *Professional Women & Minorities—a Manpower Data Resource Service*, compiled by the Scientific Manpower Commission.

Both women and minorities have increased their proportional representation in the professional labor force. Women are now 44.3 percent and minorities 8.9 percent of all professional and technical workers in the United States. Yet women are only about 10 percent of all employed scientists and engineers; Blacks, Hispanics, and American Indians are between 2 and 4 percent of all employed scientists and engineers.

Employment of women and minorities in higher education has grown slowly over the 1970's and women's progress up the academic ladder is still lagging far behind that of men. Women are disproportionately overrepresented among nonfaculty researchers in higher education institutions while men are disproportionately overrepresented in tenured positions. Seventy percent of all male faculty at all higher education institutions have tenure compared to less than 50 percent of women.

Both women and minorities show slight gains in administrative positions in academic institutions. However, women and minorities hold few top administrative jobs except at institutions serving principally women or minority students.

At the precollege level, women may have lost some ground. In 1928, 55 percent of all elementary principals were women, but that proportion has dropped to 18 percent. In 1968, women were 60 percent of secondary teachers but the present proportion is 48 percent. On the other hand, their proportion increased from 12 to 28 percent of U.S. school board members between 1976 and 1979 and from 20 to 30 percent of members of state boards of education.

The advances made by women and minorities in acquiring the academic credentials necessary for careers in science and engineering have been more rapid than their entry into those professions.

During the decade of the 1970's, women earned 45.2 percent of the bachelor's, 44.5 percent of the master's, and 20.7