

cerns expressed by a small group of members, in some cases including a past president or other society official. They acknowledged that there was no institutional process through which these concerns could be discussed with the majority of the societies' memberships, although some groups, including the American Physical Society and the American Mathematical Society, have recently established human rights committees. Other participants noted that similar committees were under consideration in their organizations. Society journals were described as ideal forums for communicating human rights concerns through letters to the editor, news reports, editorials, and feature articles.

The human rights organizations' representatives urged the scientific societies to recognize the larger field of activities related to human rights concerns. Some members suggested that the societies might have to educate themselves about various codes of international law related to human rights violations. Others suggested that the societies might consider testifying in support of U.S. endorsement of various international conventions, including the Genocide Treaty and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Some members commented that scientific society involvement would be effective in the congressional efforts related to terminating military security and economic assistance when gross patterns of human rights violations emerge in a particular country.

Jacqui Chagnon from Clergy and Laity Concerned suggested that scientific societies could help raise public awareness about human rights violations by preparing special studies on the physical, psychological, or sociological effects of torture and other forms of political repression. She noted that a group of Danish doctors had prepared a study on physical evidences of torture for Amnesty International.

A clearinghouse on infringements of scientific freedom and human rights has been initiated by the AAAS Committee (see *Science*, 21 January 1977, pp. 245-246). Chalk commented that individual cases received by the clearinghouse would be referred to appropriate scientific societies for preliminary inquiry in order to develop better information about the extent of violations affecting scientists. Tom Farer, a member of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights of the Organization of American States, suggested that cases developed through the clearinghouse might be expanded into personal biographies of individual vic-

tims; sample biographies or "profiles" are important for identification of the full extent of the victim's difficulties, he noted. Jeremy Stone, director of the Federation of American Scientists (FAS) and a CSFR member, indicated that "country profiles," describing general patterns of repression of scientists in Latin America and Eastern Europe, were in preparation by the FAS.

A brief report of the workshop discussions and a listing of the workshop participants is available from the AAAS Committee on Scientific Freedom and Responsibility.

ROSEMARY CHALK

Staff Officer, Committee on Scientific Freedom and Responsibility

AAAS Announces 1977 Mass Media Interns

Eighteen advanced students in the natural and social sciences have been selected from some 450 applicants to participate in the 1977 Mass Media Intern Program. The program, currently in its third year, is supported by the Russell Sage Foundation and the National Science Foundation. It enables interns to work as reporters, research assistants,

or production assistants with newspapers, magazines, and radio and television stations across the country. Such on-the-job training is designed to increase the interns' understanding of the processes and possibilities involved in communicating technical information to the general public through the mass media. The program also seeks to enhance public interest in and understanding of science through wider, more accurate media coverage.

Following a 2-day orientation session at AAAS last month, the interns began their 10- to 12-week assignments. They are: Martha F. Breidenbach, Department of Anthropology, University of Illinois at Chicago Circle (WTTW-TV, Chicago); Kenneth M. Dossar, Department of Sociology, University of Pennsylvania (WNEW-TV, New York City); Elaine M. Earl, Department of Chemistry, University of California, Berkeley (WHA-FM, Madison, Wisconsin); L. Hugh Gardner, Department of Sociology, University of Colorado at Colorado Springs (KPBS-TV, San Diego); Pamela J. Gray, Department of Folklore, Memorial University of Newfoundland (Baltimore *News American*); W. Alexander Hawkins, Jr., Department of Biological Sciences, University of Kansas (Charlotte *Observer*, Charlotte, North Carolina); Mary H. Hughes, Department of Politi-



1977 AAAS Mass Media Interns: (Left to right, front row) Randi Revitz, Mercedes Lynn de Uriarte, Mary Hughes, Cathy Reed, Elaine Earl. (Second row) Hugh Gardner, Pam Gray, Juan Mejia, Brian Magee. (Third row) Alex Hawkins, Martha Breidenbach, Randy Strossen, Barbara Mandula. (Fourth row) Arnold Levinson, Robert Millay, Eric Lander, Ken Dossar, Gordon Uno.

cal Sciences, University of Colorado at Boulder (Macon *Telegraph*, Macon, Georgia); Eric S. Lander, Mathematics Department, Princeton University (*Business Week*); Arnold Levinson, Health, Arts, and Sciences Program, University of California, Berkeley (Albuquerque *Journal*, Albuquerque, New Mexico); Brian H. Magee, Science and Public Policy, University of Washington (WGBH-FM, Boston); Barbara B. Mandula, Department of Biochemistry, Brandeis University (San Diego *Union*); Juan A. Mejia, Department of Psychology, University of Utah (KTVX-TV, Salt Lake City); Robert H. Millay, Jr., Department of Biochemistry, University of Texas, Dallas (WFAA-TV, Dallas); Cathy L. Reed, Department of Microbiology, Hershey Medical Center, Pennsylvania State University (Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, Richmond, Virginia); Randi Joy Revitz, Center for Studies in Criminology and Criminal Law, University of Pennsylvania (WUHY-FM, Philadelphia); Randall J. Strossen, Department of Psychology, Stanford University (St. Paul *Dispatch*, St. Paul, Minnesota); Gordon E. Uno, Department of Botany, University of California, Berkeley (KOA-TV, Denver); and Mercedes Lynn de Uriarte, American Studies Program, Yale University (Los Angeles *Times*).

Interciencia Association Focuses on Energy

The Interciencia Association (IA) is providing a link in a "cooperative, interdependent approach to help resolve the hemisphere's energy crisis," according to Alejandro Orfila, Secretary-General of the Organization of American States (OAS).

Orfila was addressing the National Energy Forum on 23 May in Washington, D.C., when he applauded IA's attempts "through symposia and the journal *Interciencia* to bring science and technology more closely to bear on human needs and development."

The Interciencia Association, founded by AAAS and representatives of other scientific organizations in American nations, has held three symposia since its inception in 1974, in keeping with its stated goal of advancing the appropriate use of technology and science for the benefit of peoples in the Americas.

A fourth meeting will be held in July this year on the subject of "Marine Science in the Americas," in San Jose, Costa Rica.

A symposium currently in the planning stage is scheduled for mid-March 1978 in Brazil. The focus will be on non-conventional energy resources and the relationships between energy supplies, development, and appropriate technology. Plans for the conference were first discussed at an Interciencia workshop at the Denver Annual Meeting of AAAS. Attendees there expressed concern over the threat to development plans posed by increased costs of conventional energy sources, the questionable relevance of much conventional technology, and the need for cooperation on energy strategies and research. Spokespersons for the IA have expressed hope that, in addition to providing an exchange of information on the state of the art in nonconventional energy sources, the meeting will provide a useful input at the regional level for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology, scheduled for 1979. Preliminary program plans for the 1978 Interciencia symposium include such topics as major problems of Latin America which bear on needs for energy; assessment of major energy resource potentials of Latin America with emphasis on which of these can be developed rapidly; energy for rural peoples; impact of energy choices on urbanization and employment; potential of biomass; and mechanisms for transfer of appropriate energy technologies.

A broad range of institutions and individuals are being encouraged to provide input to the symposium plans. AAAS members and members of affiliated societies are urged to contact the executive secretary, Interciencia Association, 1515 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

JAMES ROWE
*Director, Western Hemisphere
Cooperation Project, Office of
International Science*

COOS Sets Priorities at June Meeting

Energy and water resources on Indian lands—the attrition rate of women in undergraduate and graduate science curricula—Puerto Rican representation among the science professions—minority representation among AAAS committees—these were areas of high priority identified by members of the AAAS Committee on Opportunities in Science (COOS) at its meeting 3 and 4 June in Washington, D.C.

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The Committee felt that AAAS could take steps in two areas where energy resources and water on Indian lands are concerned: first, inform the scientific and technological community as to the concerns of American Indians in this area, such as exploitation of Indian lands and the legal issues involved. Second, AAAS should work with Indian organizations and communities to facilitate their identification of needs for technology and human resources.

A question in which the Committee expressed interest is the difference between attrition rates of men and women in science curricula at both the undergraduate and graduate levels. Identifying the reasons for the disparity in the dropout rates of men and women may lead to more women completing their science education.

The Committee members reiterated their interest in pursuing funding for projects that would seek to identify minority women professionals, especially below the Ph.D. level. Such a project could help in the establishment of regional meetings and result in local networks for communication among those already established in professions, as well as those still in school. Members of COOS felt a need for a regular newsletter that would report activities of other minority groups, policy developments in Washington, and funding possibilities.

Two Puerto Rican members of the Committee, participating in their first meeting, called for help from AAAS in identifying their human resources on the mainland. They urged the Association to work with Puerto Rican organizations to gather data on both science professionals and graduate students, in order to better assess their needs.

A discussion during the meeting of the controversial fellowship nomination of Arthur Jensen evolved into a discussion of the fellowship nomination procedure and the drafting of a request to the Board of Directors. In it, the Committee decried the nomination as damaging to the credibility of the Association, and recommended revision of the fellows nomi-

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