and assist the Comptroller General and other senior officials.

The CBO is encouraged to enhance its abilities to analyze the budgetary impact of science and technology programs and proposed initiatives.

The Committee on Science, Technology, and Congress plans two more studies in this series. A third study will focus on congressional procedures, including appropriations, authorization, and oversight of science and technology programs. The final study will examine scientific literacy, how an informed electorate influences the congressional agenda, and the role of the media in informing the public about science and technology related issues.

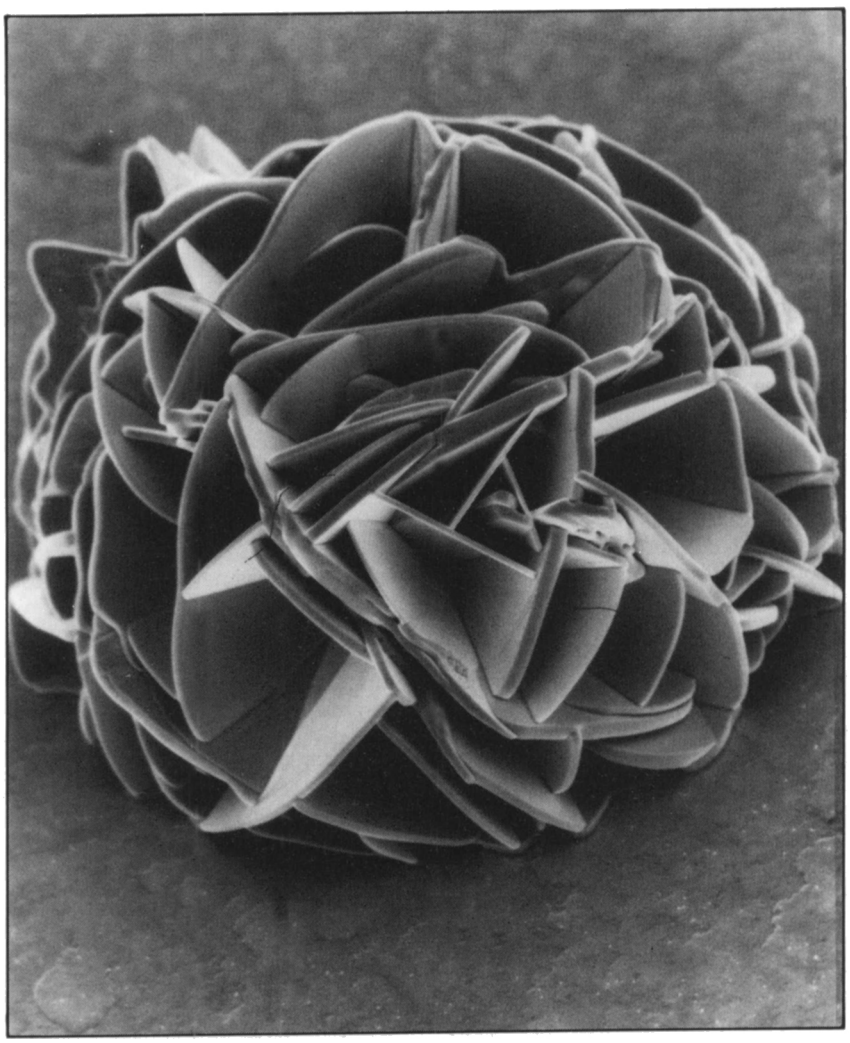
For a copy of the first report, *Science, Technology, and Congress: Expert Advice and the Decision-Making Process,* circle 125 on the Reader Service Card. For a copy of the second report, *Science, Technology, and Congress: Analysis and Advice from the Congressional Support Agencies,* circle 130 on the Reader Service Card. Supplies of the reports are limited. □

The Carnegie Commission on Science, Technology, and Government was created in April 1988 by Carnegie Corporation of New York. It analyzes and assesses the factors that shape the relationship between science, technology, and government and is seeking ways to make this relationship more effective. The Commission sponsors studies, conducts seminars, and establishes task forces to focus on specific issues.

Within the Commission, the Committee on Science, Technology, and Congress is examining issues specific to the legislative branch of the federal government. The Committee's activities are guided by a Congressional Advisory Council of more than 40 Senators and Representatives. Senators and Representatives on the Council do not necessarily endorse conclusions or recommendations of the Commission's reports.

The Committee on Science, Technology, and Congress is chaired by John Brademas, who served in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1959 to 1981 and is currently president of New York University. Committee members include Jimmy Carter, Lawton Chiles, Daniel J. Evans, Charles McC. Mathias Jr., and H. Guyford Stever.

Figures appearing in the EDITOR'S CHOICE are those arising from materials research which strike the editor's fancy as being aesthetically appealing and eye-catching. No further criteria are applied and none should be assumed. When taken out of context, such figures often evoke images beyond and unrelated to the original meaning. Submissions of candidate figures are welcome and should include a complete source citation, a photocopy of the report in which it appears (or will appear), and a reproduction-quality original drawing or photograph of the figure in question.



Could it be that unwanted artifacts are the more interesting features of materials preparation and processing experiments? Just one year ago (*MRS Bulletin,* April 1991, p. 21) EDITOR'S CHOICE showcased unintentional zinc "grass" grown on a crucible wall. This month we have what its creators call a "Dixie rose" of lead oxide, formed on the surface of a thin film of lead-zirconate-titanite ferroelectric. They see this 35-micron diameter structure in their scanning electron microscope when an excess of tetraethyl lead is present in the gas feed of their metalorganic chemical vapor deposition reactor. Perhaps "Dixie" is attributed to this rose because A. Erbil and W. Braun, who cultivated it, hail from the Georgia Institute of Technology. (A description of the MOCVD process for ferroelectric film deposition will be found in B.S. Kwak et al., *Appl. Phys. Lett.* **53** (18) (1988) p. 1702.) Considering that one wants to eventually dispose of this elegant structure, to EDITOR'S CHOICE it appears more like the collection of crumpled nonbiodegradable Styrofoam™ coffee cups typically deposited in the wastebasket of the average MOCVD lab after a long day of deposition.

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