GSA-Diversity Affairs Representatives,

Please see the important announcements and opportunities below and attached for Friday, May 10, 2013:

**OPPORTUNITIES FOR STUDENTS**
- Save the Date for the 2013 Minority Student Medical Career Awareness Workshops and Recruitment Fair
- Enter Khan Academy MCAT Video Competition

**ARTICLES**
- Impact of a Regional Distributed Medical Education Program on an Underserved Community: Perceptions of Community Leaders
- For A Black Doctor, Building Trust By Slowing Down
- Minority patient participation crucial to Phase 1 clinical trials: Clues to Cancer
- Blacks Are Only a Tiny Percentage of U.S. Medical School Faculty
- The Changing Face of Medical School Admissions
- The University of Tennessee Health Science Center boasts nation's second largest percentage of African-American medical graduates
- Black and Hispanic Science Ph.D.’s Graduate With More Debt, Study Finds
- In California, Push for College Diversity Starts Earlier

---

**OPPORTUNITIES FOR STUDENTS**

**Save the Date for the 2013 Minority Student Medical Career Awareness Workshops and Recruitment Fair:** Saturday, November 2, 2013, Philadelphia Convention Center, Philadelphia, PA. Recruiter registration for the event will coincide with the AAMC Annual Meeting registration. Registration will open in July. **PhD, and MD-PhD program directors and administrators are invited to participate.** Sponsorship questions should be directed to Angela R. Moses, Program Specialist, 202 862-6203 or Amanda Owens, Program Specialist, 202 828-0498; email: careerfair@aamc.org.

**Enter Khan Academy MCAT Video Competition**
There’s still time for medical students, residents, and others to enter the MCAT video competition (sponsored by the AAMC, Khan Academy, and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation) for the chance to become MCAT exam content creators. Winners will join the Khan Academy team in creating free educational videos on topics for the revised MCAT exam. Contest submissions are now being accepted; the deadline for submissions is June 14, 2013.
Impact of a Regional Distributed Medical Education Program on an Underserved Community: Perceptions of Community Leaders
Community leaders perceive that the regional undergraduate medical education program in their community has broad, local effects on education, health, the economy, media, and politics. Access the full article here.

For A Black Doctor, Building Trust By Slowing Down
It may be hard to imagine that people can distill their thoughts on a topic as complicated as race into just six words. But thousands of people have done just that for The Race Card Project, in which NPR host/special correspondent Michele Norris invites people to send in their microstories about race and cultural identity. Respondents submit their six-word stories via Twitter, on postcards or online and, every so often, Morning Edition teams up with The Race Card Project to share one of those tales. You can find hundreds of six-word submissions and submit your own at www.theracecardproject.com. Access the full article here.

Minority patient participation crucial to Phase 1 clinical trials: Clues to Cancer
Minorities make up roughly 15 percent of the patient population at Case Comprehensive Cancer Center. In 2012, the Phase 1 team at University Hospitals Seidman Cancer Center met its goal of matching that percentage of minority patients in clinical trials.

Educating the public on the importance of participating in such research has historically been a challenge, especially with minorities. That can be blamed on the legacy of a notorious government experiment known as the Tuskegee Syphilis Study. In its wake came a longstanding distrust within the black community and a reluctance to participate in any type of medical research involving human subjects. Access the full article here.

Blacks Are Only a Tiny Percentage of U.S. Medical School Faculty
The Association of American Medical Colleges reports that in 2011 there was a total of 137,798 people listed as faculty of U.S. medical colleges. Many of these individuals are practicing physicians who are affiliated with teaching hospitals. Of these, 137,798 medical school faculty members, only 3,952, or 2.9 percent, were Black. Five years earlier, Blacks also were 2.9 percent of all medical school faculty. Access the full article here.

The Changing Face of Medical School Admissions
As the country’s universities and courts are struggling once again to define diversity and admissions policies, two perspective pieces in The New England Journal of Medicine reveal that admissions policies have been quiet but radically changing in a handful of medical schools. And those changes have yielded surprisingly successful results. Access the full article here.

The University of Tennessee Health Science Center boasts nation's second largest percentage of African-American medical graduates
The report, compiled by the Association of American Medical Colleges, stated 20 African-American students graduated from UTHSC during the 2011 academic year, making up 14.08 percent of its 142
graduating class. Duke University was No. 1, graduating 19 students, or 19 percent of its 100-student graduating class. Access the full article here.

**Black and Hispanic Science Ph.D.'s Graduate With More Debt, Study Finds**
The disparity is largest for blacks, who are twice as likely to owe more than $30,000 at graduation. Students from traditionally underrepresented groups may be disproportionately affected by rising tuition costs for graduate degrees, as well as financial-aid policies and practices at both the undergraduate and graduate levels, the study finds. Access the full article here.

**In California, Push for College Diversity Starts Earlier**
As the Supreme Court weighs a case that could decide the future of affirmative action in college admissions, California offers one glimpse of a future without it. California was one of the first states to abolish affirmative action, after voters approved Proposition 209 in 1996. Across the University of California system, Latinos fell to 12 percent of newly enrolled state residents in the mid-1990s from more than 15 percent, and blacks declined to 3 percent from 4 percent. At the most competitive campuses, at Berkeley and Los Angeles, the decline was much steeper. Access the full article here.