
CONSORTIUM OF SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATIONS

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This Week . . .

- **First Session of 100th Congress Finally Ends** *HS*
- **UNESCO Conference Probes Role of NGOs, Sociopolitical Shifts** *UT*
- **CAFLIS Executive Director Named** *HS*
- **Topical Index for Volume VI Now Available** *SC*
- **Sources of Research Support: Department of Health and Human Services** *SC*

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FIRST SESSION OF 100TH CONGRESS FINALLY ENDS

On December 22 Congress finally passed two major pieces of legislation to implement the deficit reduction deal negotiated a month earlier. The Permanent Continuing Resolution included the thirteen appropriations bills necessary to fund the government. The Omnibus Reconciliation Act included the revenue enhancers and the program changes necessary to meet the deficit reduction target agreed to in November. After some last minute veto threats and further negotiation (the fairness doctrine for broadcasters was sacrificed) the President signed both bills and the first session of the 100th Congress adjourned.

Since the January 4 deadline (under GRH) for presentation of the FY 1989 budget has been extended, the second session of the 100th Congress will not begin its work until January 25. The President's State of the Union address will be delivered that week as well. The FY 1989 budget release date is now rumored to be mid-February.

This is the second year in a row Congress has utilized a catch-all appropriations bill. It is also the twentieth year out of the last twenty-one that Congress has failed to enact all the appropriations bills before the beginning of the fiscal year.

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The Consortium represents more than 185,000 American scientists across the full range of the social and behavioral sciences, functioning as a bridge between the research world and the Washington community.

Victor G. Rosenblum, *President*

David Jenness, *Executive Director*

Cries for further reform of the budget process proliferate. Yet the budgetary process reflects the basics of politics--the allocation of scarce resources. This dictates compromise and promotes delay. It seems that as the resources get scarcer the politics get more basic, the compromises get harder, and the delays get longer. Changes in process will not alter these basic premises of the way budgets are handled.

What follows are descriptions of the final FY 1988 budgets for the agencies where social and behavioral science research receive significant funds.

National Science Foundation

Caught in a situation where the subcommittee which makes its funding decisions must also weigh the competing demands of the Veterans Administration, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), NASA, and the Environmental Protection Agency, the National Science Foundation (NSF) could not hope to meet the request for a 17% increase under the constraints imposed by the budget deal. In the end, the Foundation received a 5.8% increase from its FY 1987 level, to \$1.717 billion. This will make it significantly more difficult to achieve the goal of doubling the NSF budget by FY 1992.

The Research and Related Activities appropriation has received a 3.3% increase over FY 1987, to \$1.453 billion. The Science and Engineering Education Directorate of NSF, which Congress has cited as insufficiently funded for the critical needs of the nation, receives a major boost of 46% over FY 1987, to \$139.2 million.

Since the final FY 1988 appropriation is \$176 million below the FY 1988 request level, NSF must make some crucial decisions as to how to allocate that reduction across its programs. One major decision concerns the \$30 million planned for the new Science and Technology Centers program. Will it go forward at that level in FY 1988? If so, at what cost to the other programs? If not, how will that affect those people who wrote the almost 900 letters of intent to offer center proposals? These questions and other allocation decisions are currently being discussed at NSF; an operating plan for FY 1988 is expected by the end of this month.

Office of Policy Development and Research, HUD

This office receives \$16.5 million for FY 1988, \$2.4 million below the request and \$500,000 below FY 1987. The conferees directed the Office to spend \$200,000 for census surveys of residential finance and components of housing inventory change. This was included in the Senate bill at the insistence of Sen. Paul Sarbanes (D-MD) in his continued fight to improve the federal statistical system (see Update, October 23, 1987).

Office of Justice Programs

The National Institute of Justice receives \$19.1 million for FY 1988, an increase of \$500,000 from FY 1987 but down \$3 million

from the FY 1988 request. The Bureau of Justice Statistics receives \$19.3 million, a \$300,000 increase over FY 1987, but a \$1 million decrease compared to the request. The proposed white collar crime statistics initiative will not move beyond the developmental stage. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention survives another administration attempt to abolish it, receiving \$66.7 million, a slight (\$900,000) decrease from FY 1987.

Department of Labor

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has been appropriated \$176.5 million in federal funds, a \$2.7 million increase from FY 1987 but an \$8.7 million decrease from the request. Research, demonstrations, and evaluation at the Employment and Training Administration receive \$18.2 million, a \$3.8 million increase over FY 1987 and an \$800,000 decrease from the FY 1988 request.

Department of Education

The Office of Educational Research and Improvement has been appropriated \$67.5 million, up \$3.9 million over FY 1987 but down \$2.7 million from the FY 1988 request. The conferees earmarked \$13.4 million for education statistics (of which \$490,000 is to be used to develop a national school dropout indicator), \$7.6 million for the National Assessment of Educational Progress, and \$3.8 million for a rural education program. Field-initiated studies in the Office of Research will probably be funded at the \$500,000 authorization floor level.

Graduate education programs have done surprisingly well, almost doubling their funding over FY 1987. Most significant is the provision of funding for two new programs, Programs for Minorities and Assistance in Areas of National Need. The Javits Fellowships receive \$6.7 million, a \$2 million increase. The Law School Clinical Experience program receives \$3.8 million, a remarkable \$2.3 million increase. International and foreign language programs survive with an appropriation of \$30.7 million, \$2.3 million less than last year. The Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education was allocated \$11.6 million, \$500,000 less than FY 1987.

National Endowment for the Humanities

The Endowment will receive \$140.4 million in FY 1988, a \$1.9 million increase over FY 1987 and a \$13.5 million increase over the request.

AIDS

Congress appropriated \$906.5 million for AIDS in FY 1988, almost doubling the FY 1987 appropriation of \$479.2 million. The funds will be distributed through existing agencies. There will not be one consolidated appropriations account as desired by the House. The Centers for Disease Control will receive \$304.9 million of the AIDS funding, the National Institutes of Health (NIH) programs get \$448 million, the National Institute for

Mental Health (NIMH) gets \$31.1 million, and the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) receives \$76.3 million.

Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration

Research funds at NIMH increase by \$18.8 million over FY 1987 to \$254.2 million, NIDA receives \$107.9 million for research, almost \$2 million more than in FY 1987, and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism receives \$74.4 million for research, a \$5.3 million increase from FY 1987. Research training at all three institutes is up very slightly from FY 1987.

National Institutes of Health

Excluding its AIDS appropriations NIH receives \$6.2 billion for FY 1988, a 4.8% (\$284.9 million) increase over FY 1987. If the AIDS money is included, the increase is 7.2% or \$733 million (to \$6.7 billion). The National Institute on Aging has been appropriated \$194.7 million, of which \$364,000 is for AIDS research. This is a \$17.2 million increase over FY 1987, and a \$29 million increase over the FY 1988 request. The National Institute for Child Health and Human Development receives \$396.8 million for FY 1988, of which \$14.3 million is for AIDS research. This is a \$34 million increase over FY 1987, and an \$84.2 million increase over the FY 1988 request.

A full discussion of these and other agency budgets for both FY 1988 and FY 1989 will appear in the annual budget issue of COSSA Washington Update, which will be published soon after the release of the FY 1989 budget. Look for it! <<

UNESCO CONFERENCE PROBES ROLE OF NGOS, SOCIOPOLITICAL SHIFTS

Between December 14 and 18, 1987, some 30 experts met in Paris to advise the Social and Human Science Sector of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on possible directions for its Third Medium-Term Programme, 1990-1995. Participants included individuals from Africa, Asia and the Pacific, the Arab states, Latin America and the Caribbean, Eastern and Western Europe, and North America. Both the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China were represented. COSSA Executive Director David Jenness participated, although representing neither the Consortium nor in any sense the United States. The U.S. is not, of course, currently a member of UNESCO; however, UNESCO rules permit participation in its meetings by nationals of states which are not members of UNESCO but are members of the United Nations. One social scientist from Great Britain took part under this arrangement, as did others from the U.S., including Prof. Harold Jacobson, political scientist from the University of Michigan, and Prof. Philip A. Klein, economist from Pennsylvania State University.

Much of the discussion at the conference turned on what missions it is feasible for UNESCO to pursue, and what kinds of

activities are best stimulated and organized by nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). University development, the creation of training centers, public education in the various countries concerning the human and social sciences, facilitating patterns of scholarly exchange--such efforts are appropriate to the international structure of UNESCO, which has a secretariat and influence with national governments. Research and scholarly projects and certain kinds of specialized discussion among individuals may benefit from the nongovernmental aegis of groups like the International Social Science Council (ISSC) or its counterparts, such as the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU). (Two professionally based international unions, those involving geography and psychology, belong to both the ISSC and ICSU, which is oriented towards the natural sciences.)

Another significant focus of discussion was the shift, during the last two decades, from an East-West political framework for the assessment of social science development to a North-South polarity. The 'haves' and the 'have-nots' are different in these two patterns; in fact, the very meaning of so-called First, Second, and Third Worlds is currently undergoing revision. The success or failure of different approaches to socioeconomic development was a major theme, as was the concept of regionally based development. A survey at the conference of the situation of the social and human sciences in countries around the world led to a rough hypothesis, implicit rather than clearly stated, that research and training in the social sciences are given relatively high priority in currently successfully developing countries, while they tend to be downgraded or considered somewhat irrelevant in both the poorest countries and those societies that some see as post-industrial or post-modernized. The wisdom of investment in infrastructure would then vary, as a function of how one views that hypothesis. There was disagreement, for example, about whether the electronic information revolution will accentuate or counter present disparities among nations in accessible knowledge, the presence of trained personnel, etc.

In the background was the question of whether UNESCO would thrive under its newly elected Director General, Frederico Mayor Zaragoza, and whether the U.S., the U.K., and Singapore would rejoin the organization. Mayor addressed the conference and was also present at a small privately organized dinner. Mayor, a Spaniard, is a scientist and educator, a trained biochemist, former university rector, and former Minister of Education and Science in Spain. He was also deputy director of UNESCO from 1978 to 1981, which gives him an advantage bureaucratically. He is young, energetic, intelligent--and apparently an admirer of the social sciences (and the humanities as well). Currently there are some indications that Mayor believes that social science in UNESCO will develop in close synchrony with the natural sciences. This pleases some, but worries others who fear that in the organizational scheme of things the natural sciences will lead and the social sciences will follow. It is too soon to know whether that is a valid fear. <<

CAFLIS EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR NAMED

Lillian Pubillones was recently named Executive Director of the Coalition for the Advancement of Foreign Languages and International Studies (CAFLIS). She began working for the organization on November 23 and since then has been meeting with representatives of organizations with key interests in the work of CAFLIS.

Ms. Pubillones has served on the staff of the Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affairs, House Foreign Affairs Committee. During her tenure with the subcommittee, she worked on a number of programs promoting international understanding through educational scholarships and cultural exchanges. She played a key role in the establishment of the Caribbean Basin Initiative scholarship program and helped to formulate the Kissinger Commission scholarship program. Ms. Pubillones has an MA in Latin American Studies from Georgetown University and a BA in political science and international relations from Tufts University, where she founded the Tufts Council on International Affairs.

Readers of Update with an interest in CAFLIS can contact Ms. Pubillones at CAFLIS, One Dupont Circle, Suite 710, Washington, DC 20036; 202/778-0819. <<

TOPICAL INDEX FOR VOLUME VI NOW AVAILABLE

A topical index of articles that appeared in Volume VI of COSSA Washington Update is now available. Update subscribers can request complementary copies from COSSA, 1625 I Street NW, Suite 911, Washington, DC 20006. <<

SOURCES OF RESEARCH SUPPORT: DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

COSSA provides this information as a service, and encourages readers to contact the agency rather than COSSA for further information or application materials. A comprehensive listing of federal funding sources is contained in COSSA's Guide to Federal Funding for Social Scientists.

Selected Programs of the National Institute on Aging

In this issue we focus on the National Institute on Aging (NIA), describing two initiatives concerning Alzheimer's Disease (AD) and a third supporting research on cognitive functioning and aging.

● Alzheimer's Disease Research Centers

The NIA seeks grant-in-aid applications from institutions interested in establishing centers for research on AD and related disorders. Institutions with at least three principal investigators supported by any agency of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) for research on AD are eligible, as are institutions that can demonstrate the ability to launch such a research effort.

Deadline: February 18, 1988. Potential applicants are encouraged to submit letters of intent by January 18, 1988.

Contact: Associate Director
Neuroscience and Neuropsychology of Aging Program
Building 31 - Room 5C27
9000 Rockville Pike
Bethesda, Maryland 20892
301/496-9350

● Social and Behavioral Research on Alzheimer's Disease

The Behavioral and Social Research Program at NIA is inviting grant applications for research and research training on the social, psychological, and environmental aspects of AD. Topics include but are not limited to social and behavioral factors; social, emotional, and cognitive effects of the AD patient on family and friends; and social and behavioral strategies to compensate for AD-related deficiencies in the patient and to reduce the burden of care.

● Cognitive Functioning and Aging

Cognitive Functioning and Aging is a special cross-program initiative to coordinate research on cognitive functioning as it relates to internal and external contextual influences over the middle and later years of life. It is one component of the Behavioral and Social Research cluster on Adult Psychological Development. Under this initiative, NIA is seeking applications for the study of memory, problem solving, decision making, language, expertise, attention, knowledge representation, and other aspects of cognition as they influence and are influenced by the aging process.

A few of the research areas eligible for support in the general field of the impact of aging on cognition and vice versa are: individual differences; affective, sensory, and health-related influences; contextual influences in the immediate environment; influences over the lifespan; and cognition intervention. This list is not exhaustive; inquiries regarding the suitability of topics for support under this initiative are encouraged.

For the Alzheimer's Disease program and the cognitive functioning and aging initiative, the review process, deadlines, and contact address and telephone number are listed below.

Review Process: Scientific merit review.

Deadlines: February 1, June 1, October 1.

Contact: Program Staff
Psychosocial Aspects of Alzheimer's Disease or
Cognitive Functioning and Aging
Behavioral and Social Research Program
Building 31 - Room 4C32
9000 Rockville Pike
Bethesda, Maryland 20892
301/496-3136 <<

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Society for Research on Adolescence
Society for Research in Child Development
Society for the Scientific Study of Religion
Southern Sociological Society
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Speech Communication Association
The Institute of Management Sciences

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