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SCIENCE BOARD NOMINEE SAYS NSF SHOULD STOP FUNDING SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH *HS*

W. Glenn Campbell, an economist and former director of the Hoover Institution, has been nominated by President Bush to serve his second term on the National Science Board (NSB). The 24-member board establishes policies for the National Science Foundation (NSF).

Campbell told the Peninsula Times Tribune (Palo Alto, CA) in an article published August 1 that he thinks NSF should stop funding social science research. "Frankly I would eliminate social sciences if I had the power to do it," he said, "I think they get enough money now." He also told the Stanford Weekly that he would vote against grants to fund econometric studies, which he feels use "unreal assumptions to reach silly conclusions."

Campbell is the thirteenth social scientist appointed to the NSB (of more than 100 total nominations). Four of those social scientists have been from the Hoover Institution at the time of their appointment. Campbell served for 30 years as Hoover's director, building it from scratch into a major social science think tank. The institution received NSF funding during Campbell's tenure.

Campbell previously served on the NSB from 1972 to 1978. His present appointment is to complete the four years remaining of the term of D. Allan Bromley, who resigned when he was appointed assistant to the president for science and technology.

With a Ph.D. in economics from Harvard, Campbell has been a favorite appointee for Republican chief executives. In addition to his earlier NSB stint, he served as member and chairman of the President's Intelligence Oversight Board (1981-1990), and as a member of the President's Committee on Science and Technology (1976) and the President's Commission on White House Fellows (1969-74).

Campbell's nomination is subject to Senate confirmation, but it is unclear when the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee, chaired by

Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-MA), will take up the nomination.

NEW BBS RESTRUCTURING COMMITTEE PLANS TO MEET SEPTEMBER 10 AND 11 *HS JT*

The newly-appointed committee to examine the structure of the Biological, Behavioral, and Social Science (BBS) Directorate within the National Science Foundation (NSF), will hold its first meeting next week. Dubbed the *BBS Task Force Looking to the 21st Century*, the panel will meet at 9:00 a.m. on September 10. The second day's meeting is expected to end by 4:00 p.m. on September 11.

The committee's 20 members are listed on page four. Paul Magee, dean of the College of Biological Sciences at the University of Minnesota, will chair the panel.

Meanwhile, the American Psychological Association (APA) has approved a resolution calling for the establishment of a separate NSF directorate for the behavioral and social sciences. APA's Council of Representatives passed the resolution during its annual meeting.

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CONGRESS RETURNS: SEQUESTRATION SPECTER HAUNTS BUDGET TALKS

After a month-long summer recess, punctuated by an altered world situation, Congress returns to Washington facing a deficit crisis that threatens to devastate federal programs.

On August 25, complying with the provisions of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings (GRH) law, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) offered its "Initial Sequester Report to the President and Congress for Fiscal Year 1991." The report estimated the FY 1991 deficit at \$149.4 billion, excluding the cost of the savings and loan bailout.

Failing a budget agreement, the projected short-fall will necessitate an across-the-board reduction of 32.4 percent in domestic programs and 35.5 percent in defense programs.

For example, National Science Foundation research funding will be cut by \$576 million, National Endowment for the Humanities funding by \$53 million, National Institute on Aging funding by \$77 million, National Institute for Child Health and Human Development funding by \$143 million, and Education and Research Statistics by \$34 million.

Clearly, the effects would be devastating. Furthermore, OMB estimates the deficit will increase another \$20 billion by the official deadline for sequestration, October 15, necessitating even larger cuts.

In addition, the fiscal impact of the Persian Gulf crisis is uncertain, but it appears that the large cuts in defense spending - long considered a way to trim the deficit - may be precluded.

Given all these complications, congressional and administration leaders are sitting down once again to try to hammer out an agreement that will reduce the deficit by some small amount this year and larger amounts down the road. The eventual compromise would, presumably, eliminate or alter the GRH targets, and avoid sequestration. The negotiations, which are taking place at Andrews Air Force base outside Washington, are supposed to produce an agreement by September 10.

In the meantime, Congress has less than a month to pass the appropriations bills that will implement any funding agreement. So far, the House has passed 11 of the 13, but the Senate has passed only two. Thus, a continuing resolution to keep the government going after the fiscal year begins on October 1 also looms large.

On the authorization front, very little time is left to deal with a number of major bills. It appears that the conference committee on the farm bill will succeed in forging a compromise, leading to passage of that massive measure. The reauthorization of the National Endowment for the Humanities may be put on hold, as the controversy continues over funding of "offensive" art at its sister endowment for the arts.

The effort to create a separate Department of the Environment, including a call for the National Academy of Sciences to examine the establishment of a National Institutes for the Environment, seems stalled. The Paperwork Reduction Act reauthorization may slip through, provided an agreement can be reached between the White House and sponsors of the two bills pending in Congress. A bill to create a package of aid for Eastern Europe does not look like it will pass. A bill to push the National Institutes of Health to pay more attention to women's health issues in the research it supports is on a fast track.

In addition, the Senate will deal with the nomination of Judge David Souter to the Supreme Court, hoping to have him confirmed for the new court term in October. Other major legislation, such as a major housing bill, campaign finance reform, an anti-crime bill, and child-care are also on the congressional plate. Target date for adjournment is October 5, but there is talk of a lame-duck

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The Consortium of Social Science Associations 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. Update is published fortnightly. Individual subscriptions are available from COSSA for \$50; institutional subscriptions, \$90; overseas mail, \$100. ISSN 0749-4394. Address all inquiries to COSSA, 1522 K Street, NW, Suite 836, Washington, DC 20005. Phone: (202) 842-3525; Fax: (202) 842-2788.

session following the election. If there is no budget agreement, anything can happen. Stay tuned!

BLOCH LEAVES FOUNDATION, BUT TOP SPOT REMAINS OPEN

On August 29, Erich Bloch stepped down as director of the National Science Foundation (NSF). No successor has been named. In completing his six-year term, Bloch was the first NSF director in more than 20 years to finish a full term at the foundation's helm.

Pending the nomination of a permanent replacement, deputy NSF director Frederick M. Bernthal has been named acting director. Bernthal was appointed deputy director last March after serving as assistant secretary of State for oceans and international environmental and scientific affairs.

Sources in the White House Science Office had anticipated an announcement of Bloch's replacement by the end of July, but the administration has yet to settle on a nominee. Recent speculation has focused on University of Chicago physicist Walter Massey. Past president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Massey is currently on sabbatical leave in Europe; he is to return in January.

Bloch was appointed NSF director in 1984 after Edward Knapp left the position and returned to his laboratory at Los Alamos. Bloch brought to NSF 22 years of experience as an IBM engineer and manager.

Many observers credit Bloch with transforming the foundation. He is often cited for rebuilding NSF's education programs, albeit under pressure from Congress, and he is credited with expanding the use of science and technology centers as a focus for research endeavors. Bloch also insisted on cooperative ventures with industry, states, and other non-NSF organizations, establishing such cooperation as a requirement for NSF support. Bloch created a directorate for Computer and Information Science and Engineering and helped move the foundation into the global environmental change research arena.

For the social and behavioral sciences, Bloch's tenure was mixed. He has repeatedly defended his treatment of these disciplines, insisting that research budgets for the social and behavioral sciences enjoyed substantial increases following the devastating

cuts of the early Reagan years. Nonetheless, the social and behavioral sciences were clearly not on Bloch's priority list, and he rarely mentioned them in his many congressional and public appearances.

Bloch did, however, use social and behavioral science research results when it suited him. He often cited economic return on investment studies to bolster his arguments for increased research funding. He also used sociological research results to support his arguments for more funding to attract women and minorities into scientific and technological fields.

Before leaving, Bloch took note of COSSA's support for NSF during his tenure. In a letter last month, he thanked the Consortium for its efforts to increase NSF funding.

A marvelous spokesman for science and technology, Bloch gave as good as he got over the years from congressional committees. However, he was unable to convince the appropriators to double the NSF budget, despite support from the administration and the foundation's authorizing committees.

Bloch's immediate plans are unknown, but in his parting interviews with the science press, he made clear that he intends to continue to be heard on issues of science and technology policy.

JUSTICE INSTITUTE GETS NEW DIRECTOR; STEWART LEAVES FOR CONSULTING FIRM

In another personnel move, James K. Stewart, director of the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) resigned on July 13 to take a job with Booz, Allen, and Hamilton, a Washington consulting firm. Charles B. DeWitt was named acting director on August 6 and is currently awaiting Senate confirmation for the permanent position.

DeWitt served as director of the justice division for Santa Clara County, California, and has been on the faculty of the National Academy of Corrections. He has written extensively on prison construction. DeWitt received a B.A. in sociology from Stanford, and has conducted graduate studies at Cambridge and Oxford Universities in England.

NIH/ADAMHA RELEASE POLICY ON WOMEN IN RESEARCH

Less than one month after the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee, chaired by Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-MA), passed a women's health initiative (see UPDATE, August 10, 1990), the National Institutes of Health reissued a policy statement concerning the inclusion of women in study populations (NIH Guide, Vol. 19, No. 31, August 24, 1990). The statement was issued in conjunction with the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA).

NIH released the statement as a "reiteration and further interpretation of the existing NIH/ADAMHA policy." The decision to reissue the policy comes as little surprise; Acting NIH Director William Raub has alluded to NIH's intention to strengthen the policy at several recent congressional hearings on women's health research.

The NIH/ADAMHA policy broadly applies to all clinical research, defined as "human studies of etiology, treatment, diagnosis, prevention, and epidemiology of disease, including but not limited to

clinical trials." While the policy is specific about the inclusion of women, clear and direct reference is made to similar policies concerning minorities.

The policy establishes gender composition of the study population as an issue for scientific and technical review. All deviations from policy must be adequately explained. A key requirement is that gender representation in the study population should be "appropriate to the known incidence/prevalence of the disease or condition being studied." Where gender differences are anticipated, researchers are asked to "consider" an evaluation of gender differences. The policy makes clear, however, that "it is not an automatic requirement to include statistical power for men and women separately."

In contrast, the Senate's 1990 reauthorization legislation for NIH requires adequate representation of women and ethnic and racial minorities to allow for statistically valid assessments of gender and/or minority differences when these populations are included in studies. Just how the Senate committee will respond to the inconsistencies between the NIH/ADAMHA policy and the reauthorization bill remains unclear.

BBS RESTRUCTURING COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Listed below are members of the National Science Foundation's newly-appointed committee to re-examine the structure of the Biological, Behavioral, and Social Science Directorate (see story on page 1).

Jeanne Altmann, Biopsychology, University of Chicago
 Stephen R. Anderson, Cognitive Science Center, The Johns Hopkins University
 Albert F. Bennett, Physiology, University of California at Irvine
 Richard A. Berk, Sociology, University of California at Los Angeles
 Nancy E. Cantor, Psychology, University of Michigan
 Robert Goodman, Calgene (biotech industry)
 Michael Greenberg, Whitney Marine Laboratory, University of Florida
 Joan N. Huber, Sociology, Dean of Social and Behavioral Sciences, Ohio State University
 Julius H. Jackson, Microbiology, Michigan State University
 Anne O. Krueger, Economics, Duke University
 Paul Magee, Dean, College of Biological Sciences, University of Minnesota
 Judith L. Meyer, Zoology, University of Georgia
 Harold J. Morowitz, Computational Biology, George Mason University
 Risa I. Palm, Geography, Associate Vice Chancellor for Research, University of Colorado
 Charles R. Plott, Economics/Political Science, California Institute of Technology
 Peter A. Rogerson, Geography, State University of New York at Buffalo
 Clarence Ryan, Institute of Bio-Chemistry, Washington State University
 Barbara A. Schaal, Biology, Washington University (St. Louis)
 Peter M. Vitousek, Biology, Stanford University
 Marvalee H. Wake, Integrative Biology, Department of Zoology, University of California at Berkeley

RUSSELL SAGE ECONOMIST TAPPED TO HEAD APPLIED SYSTEMS ANALYSIS INSTITUTE

Economist Peter E. de Janosi has been appointed director of the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA). The first social scientist ever appointed to head the institute, de Janosi succeeds physicist Robert H. Pry.

De Janosi has been vice president of the Russell Sage Foundation in New York since 1980, and he played an important role in the publication of COSSA's *Guide to Federal Funding for Social Scientists*, which Russell Sage supported. He led IIASA's System and Decision Sciences Program for two years in the 1970s.

IIASA suffered from budget problems throughout the 1980s as the Reagan administration refused to release congressionally-appropriated funds for the institute. About half of the IIASA's budget comes from the United States and the Soviet Union. Last year, however, the Bush administration reinstated U.S. funds, which will total \$2 million for 1991, according to *Science* magazine.

COSSA EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR ATTENDS MEMBER, AFFILIATE ANNUAL MEETINGS

COSSA Executive Director Howard J. Silver took advantage of the August congressional recess to attend the annual meetings of three COSSA members and one affiliate.

Silver travelled to Anaheim, California to participate in the meeting of the American Statistical Association. In addition, to meeting and greeting numerous constituents, he appeared on a panel examining "The Paperwork Reduction Act: Impact on Social Statistics." Other panelists included Hermann Habermann, head of the statistical policy office in the Office of Management and Budget, Richard Rockwell of the Social Science Research Council, Hal Wallach of the General Accounting Office, and Katherine Wallman, executive director of the Council of Professional Associations on Federal Statistics.

A few days later, Silver was attending the annual conference of the Rural Sociological Society in Norfolk, Virginia. He appeared on a panel on "Rural Viability: The Research and Extension Fun-

ding Agenda." Also on the panel were Mervin Yetley of the House of Representatives Agriculture Committee staff and Jim Zuiches of Washington State University.

Silver also attended the American Sociological Association convention in Washington, DC where he talked to sociologists about the upcoming NSF committee to examine a separate directorate for the social and behavioral sciences at the National Science Foundation.

Later in the month, Silver went to San Francisco to attend the annual meeting of the American Political Science Association (APSA). He will continue as president of the Section on Applied Political Science and remain a member of the Program Committee for the 1991 convention. Silver also met with political scientists to discuss the possible restructuring of NSF and the position of the National Election Studies in a restructured NSF. He also conferred with Rep. David Price (D-NC), who received APSA's Hubert Humphrey Award for distinguished public service.

NATO ADVANCED RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

Two fellowship programs in the social sciences and related disciplines are open to American scholars of established reputation. The **NATO Fellowships in Political/Military Studies** are to promote advanced research leading to publication on political, security, and economic issues directly affecting the health of the alliance. A limited number of institutional grants will also be offered to departments of political science or economics, international affairs institutes, centers for security studies, or research teams.

The **NATO Fellowships in Democratic Institutions** invite scholars to submit proposals on the following topics: the study of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government; the role of the media and non-governmental organizations in democratic institutions; and the political, economic, and social dimensions of the democratic system.

The application deadline is January 1, and all applicants must hold a Ph.D. or have equivalent professional status. They must also be American citizens. Contact the Council for International Exchange of Scholars, 3400 International Drive, NW, Suite M-500, Box NEWS, Washington, DC 20008-3097. Phone: (202) 686-6244.

SOURCES OF RESEARCH SUPPORT: CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL

COSSA provides this information as a service and encourages readers to contact the agency for further information or application materials. Additional application guidelines and restrictions may apply.

Public Health Conference Support Grant Program

Conference support grants provide partial support for non-federal conferences on information and education programs in the areas of health promotion and disease prevention. The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) are specifically seeking to fund conferences on the following topics:

- chronic disease prevention
- infectious disease prevention
- control of injury or disease associated with environmental, home, or workplace hazards;
- environmental health;
- occupational safety and health;
- control of risk factors such as poor nutrition, smoking, lack of exercise, high blood pressure, stress, and drug misuse;
- health education and promotion; and
- laboratory practices.

Since the mission and programs of CDC relate to the promotion of health and the prevention of disease, disability, and premature death, only conferences focusing on such programmatic areas will be considered. Topics concerning health care, health services, and areas other than prevention should be directed to other public health agencies.

Eligibility: Eligible applicants include nonprofit and for-profit organizations, including universities, colleges, research institutions, hospitals, public and private organizations, state and local government agencies, and small minority and/or woman-owned businesses.

Restrictions on Awards: Funds may not be used for equipment purchases, honoraria payments, organizational dues, entertainment or personal expenses, travel and payment of a full-time federal employee, per diem or expenses other than local mileage for local participants, or reimbursement of indirect costs. In addition, funds may not be used to provide conference participants with novelty souvenir items.

Budget: Approximately \$200,000 will be available in FY 1991 to fund approximately 12 awards. The awards will range from \$1,000 to \$30,000 with the average award being approximately \$15,000.

Deadlines: Applications must be submitted on or before the deadline dates to meet the respective anticipated award dates below:

<u>Deadline</u>	<u>Award Date</u>
November 1, 1990	- February 28, 1990
February 1, 1990	- May 31, 1990
May 1, 1990	- August 30, 1990

Contact: Carol J. Tully
 Grants Management Branch
 Procurement and Grants Office
 Centers for Disease Control, Room 300
 255 East Paces Ferry Road, NE
 Atlanta, GA 30305
 Phone: (404) 842-6630

SOURCES OF RESEARCH SUPPORT: DEPARTMENT OF STATE

COSSA provides this information as a service and encourages readers to contact the agency for further information or application materials. Additional application guidelines and restrictions may apply.

United States Man and the Biosphere Program

The United States Man and the Biosphere Program (U.S. MAB) is designed to foster harmonious relationships between humans and the biosphere through an international program of policy-relevant research integrating social, physical, and biological sciences. Broadly interpreted, program activities include catalytic conferences and meetings, education and training, and the establishment and use of biosphere reserves as research and monitoring sites.

To implement its mission, the U.S. MAB seeks proposals for original research projects. U.S. MAB funding is intended to stimulate scientists from different disciplines to work together, and applicants are encouraged to seek complementary funds from other sources. U.S. MAB funding is not intended to substitute for discipline-specific support available from other sources.

U.S. MAB will give priority consideration to proposals which complement the missions of the U.S. MAB directorate programs. Interested scientists are encouraged to write the U.S. MAB Secretariat to receive copies of the full directorate mission statements on:

- High Latitude Ecosystems;
- Human Dominated Systems;
- Marine and Coastal Ecosystems;
- Temperate Ecosystems; and
- Tropical Ecosystems.

Preference will be given to proposals which: (1) are inter- or trans-disciplinary; (2) request \$50,000 or less; (3) when international, involve scientists from the host country; (4) deal with environmental policy issues relevant to agencies which support U.S. MAB; (5) are submitted by U.S. citizens or persons studying at U.S. institutions; and (6) within programs areas, utilize units of the International Network of Biosphere Reserves as sites to integrate appropriate project components of monitoring, research, education, or demonstration; and promote biosphere reserves as focal points for special regional and interagency cooperation.

Application Procedures: Each proposal must first be submitted as a prospectus with a maximum length of three pages. The prospectus must be accompanied by a summary biographic sketch of the potential principal(s). Biographies should include descriptions of any exceptional qualifications and relevant publications, and they should demonstrate an ability to work with scientists from different disciplines. Finally, prospectuses must be accompanied by a cover sheet indicating how the proposal meets program requirements.

Budget: Less than \$1 million in FY 1991.

Deadlines: No prospectuses will be accepted after November 5, 1990. Complete project and research proposals must be received by close of business May 1, 1991.

Contact: Roger Soles
U.S. MAB Secretariat
OES/EGC/MAB
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Washington, DC 20522-0508
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National Council for the Social Studies
North American Regional Science Council
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Society for the History of Technology
Society for Research on Adolescence
Society for Research in Child Development
Society for the Scientific Study of Religion
Southern Sociological Society
Southwestern Social Science Association
Speech Communication Association
The Institute for Management Sciences

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