

COSSA WASHINGTON UPDATE

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HEAD OF TECHNOLOGY OFFICE NAMED CLINTON SCIENCE ADVISER *HS*

John Gibbons, who has led the U.S. Congress' Office of Technology Assessment (OTA) for the past thirteen years, was named by President-elect Clinton to be his chief adviser for science and technology. The OTA is a bipartisan agency of the U.S. Congress designed to serve as its principal source of independent, expert, and comprehensive analysis on issues involving the impact of science and technology upon society. OTA is run by a bipartisan, bicameral committee of the Congress. Vice-President elect Al Gore previously served on this committee.

Gibbons, who received his Ph.D. in physics from Duke in 1954 and his B.S. in mathematics and chemistry from Randolph-Macon College in 1949, has worked extensively on energy and environmental issues. Prior to leading OTA, Gibbons spent five years as the Director of the Energy, Environment, and Resources Center and Professor of Physics at the University of Tennessee. Late in the Nixon presidency he directed the Office of Energy Conservation in the Federal Energy Administration. For 19 years he worked at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory as Director of the Environmental Program and Group Leader of the Nuclear Geophysics team.

The new science adviser has served on numerous advisory and working committees including: the long range planning committee of Sigma Xi, the steering committee of the National Academy of Engineering's Symposium Series on Technology and Society, the Board of Directors of Resources for the Future, and the Council on Foreign Relations.

In addition, Gibbons was a member of the Carnegie Commission on Science, Technology and Government Task Force on Long Term Goals in Science and Technology, whose report Enabling the Future: Linking Science and Technology to Societal Goals declared that the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP), which Gibbons will now

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SHALALA, STRONG SUPPORTER OF SOCIAL SCIENCE, NAMED TO LEAD HHS *HS*

Donna Shalala, Chancellor of the University of Wisconsin-Madison since 1988, was named by President-elect Clinton to head the sprawling Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). In 1992 she served on the National Science Board Commission on the Future of the National Science Foundation. She is also the current chair of the Children's Defense Fund, succeeding Hillary Clinton in that position.

Shalala, who earned her Ph.D. in political science from the Maxwell School at Syracuse University in 1970, has previously served in the government as the Assistant Secretary for Policy Research and Development at the Department of Housing and Urban Development in the Carter administration. She has been the President of Hunter College of the City University of New York, where she also taught. She began her teaching career at Columbia University Teacher's College. The new Secretary-designee is a former vice president and current member of the American Political Science Association.

Early in her career she authored books entitled Neighborhood Government; The City and the

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NSF OPERATING PLAN INCREASES SBE FUNDING; REORGANIZATION APPROVED #5

The National Science Foundation's operating plan for FY 1993 (which began October 1, 1992) includes a 4.3 percent increase over FY 1992 spending for the Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences (SBE) Directorate. However, all of this increase will go to the Science Resources Studies division to conduct the post-censal survey of scientists and engineers. The new Social, Behavioral and Economic Science Research division (see below) suffered a \$1 million loss from FY 1992.

Limited to a 6.3 percent increase in overall spending over FY 1992 (down from a 17.7 percent increase in the FY 1993 budget request), and by directives from the Congress and the Commission on the Future of NSF to focus on a number of strategic research initiatives, the Foundation was hamstrung in its allocation decisions. The big winners were manufacturing research and education (+18.7 percent), global change research (+15.2 percent), advanced materials and processing (+14.2 percent), high performance computing and communications (+12.5 percent), and biotechnology (+9.3 percent). The losers were the base programs where funding levels will fall significantly below last year. Particularly hard hit were core research programs in Biological Sciences and Mathematics and Physical Sciences which declined by 8-10 percent.

Included within the Education and Human Resources Directorate is a \$5 million Urban

CONSORTIUM OF SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATIONS

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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 \$60; institutional subscriptions, \$120, overseas mail, \$120. ISSN 0749-4394. Address all inquiries to COSSA, 1522 K Street, NW, Suite 836, Washington, D.C. 20005. Phone: (202) 842-3525, Fax: (202) 842-2788

Systemic Initiative program to provide funding for urban math and science education improvement. The plan originally intended no new starts for a second class of graduate trainees. Congress, however, told NSF to fund the first year of a new class at \$5 million, in addition to the \$23 million for the original class.

Congress also officially approved the reorganization of the research divisions in SBE first reported in *Update* in August 1992. The new SBER division combines the old Social and Economic Science division, the Behavioral and Neural Science division, and the Office of Studies in Science, Technology and Society. According to NSF, the purpose of the new division "is to bring the Directorate's research support activities in SBE fields into a single administrative unit both to promote the intellectual integration of these fields and to provide a flexible organizational structure." The new division has five research program clusters: Economics, Decision and Management Sciences; Social and Political Sciences; Anthropological and Geographic Sciences; Cognitive, Psychological and Language Sciences; and Science, Technology and Society Studies.

For more detailed information, please refer to the chart on the following page.

TWO REPORTS COMMENT ON FUTURE OF FEDERAL-UNIVERSITY RELATIONS MB

Two new federal reports speak of both the importance of the federal-university relationship and of the need to develop new strategies to adapt to tight budgets and new challenges facing higher education. The reports, *Renewing the Promise: Research-Intensive Universities and the Nation* by the President's Council of Advisers on Science and Technology (PCAST) and *In the National Interest: The Federal Government and Research-Intensive Universities* by the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology (FCCSET), were released in Washington in late December.

The reports outline the multi-faceted relationship that has developed between the government and research universities, identify critical trends and issues, and make specific recommendations for the future of the relationship. In a statement released with the reports, Princeton president and PCAST vice-chairman Harold Shapiro

**NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION FY 1993
CURRENT OPERATING PLAN**

Program Activity	FY92 Op. Plan	FY93 Bud. Req.	FY93 Op. Plan
Biological Sciences	273.98	320.62	271.33
Computer & Information Science & Engineering	212.44	272.22	215.22
Engineering	258.16	312.52	261.10
Geosciences	402.10	472.38	401.88
Mathematical & Physical Sciences	622.56	725.96	619.94
Social, Behavioral & Economic Sciences	85.87	107.79	89.53
EPSCOR*	18.00	0.00	0.00
Subtotal, Research and Related Activities	1,873.11	2,211.49	1,859.00
Education & Human Resources	465.00	479.50	487.50
Academic Research Facilities and Instrumentation	33.00	33.00	50.00
Salaries & Expenses	109.00	135.00	111.00
Antarctica	88.00	163.00	219.36
Inspector General	3.50	4.00	3.69
Critical Tech. Institute	0.00	1.00	1.00
Total NSF	2,571.61	3,206.99	2,733.55

* Now part of of Education and Human Resources

SOCIAL, BEHAVIORAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCES

Social, Behavioral, & Economic Research	66.44	78.36	65.44
International	12.60	14.90	12.41
Science Resource Studies	6.83	14.53	11.68

all figures in millions

said, "The message is simple: We do not expect that the expansive days of the early 1960s and of the early 1980s will be characteristic of the next decade." To adapt to an environment of limited resources, the PCAST report urges universities to become more selective in choosing the endeavors they pursue, including eliminating or down-sizing of some departments to better focus their activities in selected areas. Collaboration with other universities or with government and industrial organizations is encouraged to make university efforts more cost-effective.

The report recommends that universities be allowed to compete for basic research support that is currently received without competition by federal laboratories. "It is appropriate to consider making all federal basic research support available for merit-based competition by universities, federal laboratories, or industry," the report states.

Greater Emphasis on Teaching Urged

PCAST came down clearly on the side of improving undergraduate education at research universities. The report stated, "Many higher education institutions... are turning away from their educational mission, particularly from undergraduate education. We believe that many of the complaints of parents and students concerning the quality of undergraduate education are well-founded." The report urges a reemphasis of teaching in all aspects, even if it means curtailing some research efforts.

The PCAST report also notes the eroding level of public trust in higher education and recommends several steps to restore the public's confidence. Strong steps should be taken to eliminate plagiarism and other forms of scientific fraud and misconduct, it said. The report urges expanded graduate fellowship programs, particularly for under-represented groups in the sciences.

In its conclusion, the PCAST report urges the continuation and the strengthening of the federal-university relationship, as well as continued investment in basic research. It strongly endorses merit review for research grant competition.

While the FCCSET report addresses many of these same issues, it focuses on ways in which the federal government can better coordinate its efforts to maintain and strengthen the relationship.

It urges increased bilateral and interagency activities to expand the support of interdisciplinary

research. It recommends that the federal government encourage efficiency in university-based research, including the sharing of resources and facilities when appropriate. The FCCSET report endorses both strengthening and simplifying indirect cost and peer review regulations.

To obtain copies of both reports, contact the Office of Science and Technology Policy at (202) 395-4692.

CLINTON SELECTS SCIENCE ADVISER

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lead, and OMB, should "actively contribute to the establishment of federal science and technology (S&T) goals and should monitor the progress of departments and agencies in attaining these goals."

The report also recommended the establishment of a nongovernmental National Forum on Science and Technology Goals where individuals from industry, academia, nongovernmental organizations, and the interested public would explore and seek consensus on long-term S&T goals and the potential contribution of scientific and engineering advances to the achievement of societal goals.

In November 1991, Gibbons addressed the Sigma Xi "Forum on Global Change and the Human Prospect," which COSSA co-sponsored, discussing the implementation of S&T policy in the areas of energy and population growth and distribution. He concluded his remarks by quoting Rene Dubos on progress: "Just as important are the social amenities that make it possible to satisfy the longing for quiet empty spaces, for privacy, independence and other conditions essential for preserving and enlarging the peculiar human qualities of life."

Gibbons faces Senate confirmation proceedings on his appointment to head OSTP.

GAO REPORT OFFERS STEPS TO REVITALIZE RURAL AMERICA ^{HS}

Responding to a request from Sens. Patrick Leahy (D-VT), Richard Lugar (R-IN) and Thomas Daschle (D-SD), the General Accounting Office (GAO), convened a June 1992 symposium of 78 rural policy experts, resulting in the recent release

of a GAO report, Rural Development: Rural America Faces Many Challenges. Many of the report's recommendations echo those made at the 1992 COSSA congressional seminar "Rural Policies for the 1990s," (see Update, March 23, 1992). Cornelia Butler Flora, Professor of Rural Sociology at Virginia Tech, participated in both events.

According to the GAO report, "Rural America's underlying challenge is to revitalize local and regional areas by developing enterprises that can respond to changing economic conditions." It notes that rural areas also need new approaches to help them overcome barriers to development resulting from their remoteness, sparse populations, and dependence on a single industry. The keys to improving the state of rural America, according to the report, are gaining access to information about and expertise in such areas as business planning and development and national and international competition, and developing a more educated work force. Rural revitalization efforts, the symposium participants agreed, must also confront the problems of sustaining the environment, improving infrastructure, and capitalizing on the benefits of telecommunications.

According to the GAO, federal policies are not addressing the needs of rural America, because they focus on providing assistance through traditional agriculture programs. This emphasis on an agrarian, rural economy is misplaced, the report concludes, since a declining percentage of the rural population is engaged in farming. The panelists commented that nonagricultural federal policies do not serve rural areas effectively because they are complex and uncoordinated, making it difficult for rural areas with limited resources and expertise to take advantage.

Symposium participants believed that federal efforts to help rural areas should stress the development of local solutions and that specialized information and expertise rather than "one size fits all" federal programs are needed. They noted, for example, that development programs are more effective when they provide not only financing, but also access to expertise about markets, information about technologies, and specialized management skills.

Copies of the report (#GAO/RCED-93-35) are available by calling GAO at 202/275-6241.

UNIVERSITIES SOUGHT TO HOST USIA EXCHANGES *MB*

The United States Information Agency (USIA) is seeking universities to host graduate students from the republics of the former Soviet Union who will study in master's level programs in business administration, economics, law, or public administration. The program, the Edmund S. Muskie Fellowship Program, was established at USIA in 1992 to encourage democratic and economic development for students from these regions.

The application deadline is February 17. For more information, contact USIA's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs at (202) 619-6599.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT TO PRODUCE SOCIAL DATA BANK *MB*

The Commerce Department has announced it will produce a national economic, social, and environmental data bank containing core domestic data from a wide range of federal agencies and made available in CD-ROM format. The data bank will be similar to an existing data bank available for export promotion, trade, and international economic data.

For more information contact John E. Cremeans, Director, Office of Business Analysis, Economics and Statistics Administration, room H4878, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20230, phone: (202) 482-1405.

WALLMAN NAMED TO HEAD OMB STATISTICAL OFFICE *HS*

Katherine Wallman, executive director of the Council of Professional Associations on Federal Statistics (COPAFS) and a member of the COSSA Board of Directors, was appointed head of the Office of Statistical Policy at the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in early December. This office attempts to coordinate federal data collection and dissemination policies in a highly decentralized U.S. statistical system. In recent years, it has lacked the personnel and authorization to function as well as it could. Wallman, who has led COPAFS since 1982 and was President of the

American Statistical Association in 1992, replaces Hermann Habermann, recently named the Deputy Assistant Director for General Management at OMB.

Ed Spar, a private sector marketing consultant with extensive knowledge and experience in the statistical system as a member of the American Statistical Association, the Association of Public Data Users, and the Population Association of America, was named to replace Wallman as head of COPAFS.

DONNA SHALALA TO LEAD HHS

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Constitution; and The Property Tax and the Voters, as well as editing a book of readings on American Politics and Education. She received fellowships from the National Academy of Education, the Guggenheim and Spencer foundations. She has received awards from the Policy Studies Organization and the American Society for Public Administration.

In 1982 she addressed the Lasswell Symposium at the American Political Science Association annual meeting on the "Uses of Social Science Research." (The speech is reprinted in Political Science: The State of the Discipline, edited by Ada Finifter.) Discussing the attacks on social science by the Reagan administration and then Senator William Proxmire, she declared: "Much like the rabid Male Chauvinist who dismisses the 'Ladies' claim to equality for fear she may just prove superior, the very critics who viciously mock the social sciences' 'usefulness' are often those who most secretly dread its untapped power." In discussing the response to the Reagan administration's attempt to severely reduce funding for social and behavioral science research at NSF, she praised COSSA for leading the charge and for constituency building within the social sciences.

Reflecting on her experiences at HUD, Shalala noted "I must confess that I went into government with low expectations for the possibilities of applying social science research to policy issues. I left with considerable enthusiasm for the sheer fun of trying to bring research to bear on massive, real life problems." Yet she also warned that social scientists should "gather the courage to tell members of Congress, cabinet officers, and even assistant secretaries the truth about what research can and

EDITOR'S NOTE

This is the first issue of *Update* for 1993. *Update*, published bi-weekly, is written and produced by the COSSA staff and covers federal policies and debates relevant to social and behavioral scientists.

For additional information on any items mentioned in *Update*, please contact COSSA. Our address is 1522 K Street, N.W., Suite 836, Washington, D.C. 20005, phone: (202) 842-3525, fax: (202) 842-2788.

A topical index for the 1992 editions of *Update* is now available. To obtain a copy, please contact COSSA.

cannot do." She added that "every national problem should not be subject to scrutiny" and that there are "some questions that cannot be answered by three-month, or five-year, or even \$10 million studies."

Shalala's confirmation hearings are scheduled for January 14 before the Senate Finance Committee now chaired by social scientist Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-NY).

PROJECT 2061 TARGETS SOCIAL SCIENCE *mb*

Project 2061, a long-term initiative of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) to transform K-12 education for the 21st century with the goal of all students achieving science literacy, has targeted social science as part of its efforts.

Andrew Ahlgren, associate director of Project 2061, commented, "We never asked, 'why should we include social science in our definition of science literacy?' We asked, 'how could anyone exclude it?' The fact is social science is science, and to discuss science literacy without discussing social science would be negligent."

AAAS notes that many schools barely teach social science to students, adding that when it is taught, it is in isolation from natural science; social science is confined to the social studies department and natural science to the science department. Project 2061 makes little inroads into social studies,

focusing instead on specifying benchmark goals for aspects of psychology, sociology, economics, and political science that relate to scientific investigation.

For more information on Project 2061, contact AAAS, 1333 H Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20005, phone: (202) 326-6666.

COSSA STAFF CHANGES *MB*

COSSA regrets to announce the departure of Judy Auerbach, COSSA Associate Director for Government Affairs. Auerbach will become a Senior Program Officer with the Biobehavioral Sciences and Mental Disorders division of the

Institute of Medicine at the National Academy of Sciences. In her new position, she will be directing a study reviewing the AIDS research portfolio of the National Institutes of Health.

Replacing Auerbach is Susan Persons, a former legislative assistant to Rep. Bill Green (R-NY). Persons holds a Masters in Public Policy with a concentration in Women's Studies from George Washington University and was a Congressional Fellow for the Women's Research and Education Institute. At COSSA she will be responsible for lobbying Members of Congress, their staffs, and federal agency officials on issues affecting social and behavioral scientists, primarily health and behavior research.

SOURCES OF RESEARCH SUPPORT: DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION *KC*

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.

Office of Postsecondary Education Drug Prevention Programs in Higher Education

The purpose of this program is to provide grants to develop, implement, operate and improve drug abuse education and prevention programs for students enrolled in institutions of higher education (IHEs). Priority will be given to projects designed to develop, implement, operate or improve programs that concentrate on specific approaches to the prevention of drugs.

Applicants are invited to propose consortia arrangements to assist either (a) local IHE alcohol and other drug prevention professionals, or (b) IHE chief executive officers and other senior administrators. In these types of arrangements, participants would be expected to meet monthly to work toward the development, improvement, and implementation of their own comprehensive, institution-wide programs of drug education and prevention activities and services.

Application Procedure: Those interested in applying may contact: FIPSE, FY 1993-D Competition, U.S. Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20202-5175, telephone: (202) 205-0082 to order applications; or (202) 708-5750 for information.

Eligible Applicants: Institutions of Higher Education and consortia of Institutions of Higher Education.

Budget: Approximately \$1.5 million, with approximately 40-50 awards averaging \$33,000 to \$38,000.

Selection Criteria: In evaluating applications for grants under the Analysis and Dissemination Program, the Secretary uses the selection criteria in 34 CFR 612.23(c)(2)(iii).

Deadline: The application deadline date for this project is February 17, 1993.

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North American Regional Science Council
North Central Sociological Association
Operations Research Society of America
Population Association of America
Rural Sociology Society
Social Science History Association

Society for Research on Adolescence
Society for Research in Child Development
Society for the Advancement of
Socio-Economics
Society for the Scientific Study of Religion
Society for the Scientific Study of Sex
Southern Sociological Society
Southwestern Social Science Association
Speech Communication Association
The Institute for Management Sciences

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