

COSSA WASHINGTON UPDATE

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CLINTON SELECTS ECONOMISTS FOR KEY WHITE HOUSE POSITIONS

RIVLIN NAMED DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF OMB *HS*

A self confessed "fanatical card-carrying middle-of-the-roader," who believes reducing the federal deficit is of paramount importance, Alice Rivlin, the first Director of the Congressional Budget Office (CBO), has been confirmed as Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). She will serve under former House Budget Committee Chairman Leon Panetta, who was confirmed as Director of OMB on January 21.

Rivlin has spent most of her career at the Brookings Institution where she was most recently a Senior Fellow in Economic Studies, and from 1983-87 she directed the economic studies group. In addition to heading CBO from 1975 to 1983, her previous government experience includes stints as Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation in 1968-69 and Deputy Assistant Secretary for program coordination in 1966-68, both at the old Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Early in her career she served on the staff of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

She has written extensively on reforming the budget process, rethinking the role of the federal and state governments, and long term health care. Her most recent work *Reviving the American Dream* offers restructuring the responsibilities between the federal and state governments as the solution to America's need for a "productivity agenda" to revitalize the American economy. She argues that the federal government should be responsible for national security, international issues, social security, and comprehensive health insurance and cost containment. The states would assume federal activities in education, housing, highways, social services, economic development, and job training. Common shared taxes among the states would give them adequate revenues to carry out these new

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TYSON TO HEAD COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS *HS*

Laura D'Andrea Tyson, Professor of Economics and Business Administration at the University of California at Berkeley and director of the Berkeley Institute of International Studies has been selected by President Clinton to head the Council of Economic Advisers. The three member Council, in the Executive Office of the President, provides expert advice to the President on all aspects of the economy. How it will fit into the Clinton administration's economic policy team, including the new National Economic Council headed by Robert Rubin, remains a question that will be answered in the coming months.

At her confirmation hearing before the Senate Banking Committee, chaired by Sen. Donald Riegle (D-MI), Tyson addressed issues of both short and long-term economic growth, the federal budget deficit, and international trade. Tyson said she believes that the federal government should take steps to encourage industries to expand their investments in research and job training.

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RIVLIN NAMED DEPUTY AT OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

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tasks and would reduce intrastate competition and disparities, according to Rivlin.

Her previous book, *Systematic Thinking for Social Action* has long been a classic for students of public policy. In addition, she has contributed to the Brookings Series on setting budget priorities. A former President of the American Economic Association, Rivlin received her B.A. from Bryn Mawr College and her Ph.D. from Harvard University.

TYSON NAMED CHAIR OF COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

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In her opening statement, Tyson told the panel, "The economic challenges facing our country are real, not theoretical... both the short-term cyclical problems and the long-term competitiveness problems threatening our economic future are not mathematical constructs; they are real-world facts, and their impact on the lives of ordinary Americans is real and potentially devastating."

"As an academic who has chosen to study the real-world determinants of national competitiveness rather than abstract mathematical models, I hope

that I might be able to bring to bear an informed and intuitive sense of how economic policy actually affects people's lives," she continued.

Tyson has written extensively on the nature of a changing global economy, including *Who's Bashing Whom? Trade Conflicts in High Technology Industries*, a book that has generated some controversy because it does not totally endorse the free trade mantra that has been the cornerstone of U.S. international economic policy. She has also authored *The Dynamics of Trade and Politics and Productivity: The Real Story of How Japan Works, and Power, Purpose, and Collective Choice: Economic Strategy in Socialist States*. In addition, she has written on the failures of the American elementary education system. A member of the American Economic Association, Tyson received her Ph.D. from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS PANEL SETS SUBCOMMITTEES *AS*

With 20 new members, including three first-termers, and a new official chairman, the House Appropriations Committee has undergone major transformations. The panel makes spending decisions for the discretionary part of the federal budget (non-entitlement programs). Rep. William Natcher (D-KY), who served as Acting Chairman last year, has replaced Rep. Jamie Whitten (D-MS) as chair of the full committee. There are eight new Republican ranking members on the thirteen subcommittees.

Natcher will retain his leadership of the Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services and Education. Rep. John Porter (R-IL) is the new ranking member, replacing the retired Rep. Carl Pursell (D-MI). Reps. Helen Delich Bentley (R-MD) and Henry Bonilla (R-TX) are new Republicans on this panel. Four new Democrats joined the subcommittee: Reps. Nancy Pelosi (D-CA), Nita Lowey (D-NY), Rep. Jose Serrano (D-NY), and Rep. Rosa DeLauro (D-CT).

Rep. Louis Stokes (D-OH) becomes head of the Subcommittee on VA, HUD, Independent Agencies, which has jurisdiction over funding for the National Science Foundation. Rep. Jerry Lewis (R-CA), who served on the subcommittee in previous Congresses, has been selected to replace the defeated Rep. William Green (R-NY) as the ranking Republican. Reps. Tom DeLay (R-TX) and Dean Gallo (R-NJ) complete this panel's all new

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GOP lineup. Reps. Esteban Torres (D-CA) and Ray Thornton (D-AR) are the new Democrats on the Subcommittee. The latter is a former President of the University of Arkansas.

Rep. Richard Durbin (D-IL) takes over the helm of the Subcommittee on Rural Development and Agriculture from the deposed Whitten. Thornton and DeLauro are also new to this panel, as are Reps. Pete Peterson (D-FL) and Ed Pastor (D-AZ). Political scientist Rep. David Price (D-NC) has joined the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State and the Judiciary, relinquishing his seat on the rural development panel.

In the box on this page are listed the rosters of the subcommittees that have jurisdiction over substantial funding of social, behavioral, and economic science research programs.

HOUSE SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE REORGANIZES *HS*

The House Science, Space and Technology Committee has a significant number of new members of Congress, with 25 of its 55 members being congressional freshmen. Fifteen of the panel's 33 Democrats and 10 of the 22 Republicans are new to the 103rd Congress. The large contingent of freshmen on the committee is not unusual, with the panel being one of the less sought-after assignments for congressmen.

To conform with new House rules aimed at streamlining the legislative process, the committee was forced to reduce the number of its subcommittees from six to five for the 103rd Congress. The Science Subcommittee picked up a small part of the jurisdiction from the now defunct Environment Subcommittee with most of that panel's domain ending up in the newly named Technology, Environment and Aviation Subcommittee chaired by Rep. Tim Valentine (D-NC).

The Science Subcommittee now has jurisdiction, formerly in the Energy Subcommittee, over the Department of Energy's high energy physics research programs including the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC). Due to the importance of the SSC to Texas, the panel now has four members from the Lone Star State. Rep. Rick Boucher (D-VA) remains subcommittee chair, and Rep. Sherwood Boehlert (R-NY), a chief foe of the SSC, returns

APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEES

Commerce, Justice, State, Judiciary: Census, Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Institute of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, United States Information Agency.

Neal Smith (D-IA), (chairman)	Harold Rogers (R-KY), (ranking)
Bob Carr (D-MI)	Jim Kolbe (R-AZ)
Alan Mollohan (D-WV)	Charles Taylor (R-NC)
James Moran (D-VA)	
David Skaggs (D-CO)	
David Price (D-NC)	

Labor, HHS, Education: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Institutes of Health, Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, Office of Educational Research and Improvement, Graduate Education, and International Education.

William Natcher (D-KY), (chairman)	John Porter (R-IL), (ranking)
Neal Smith (D-IA)	Bill Young (R-FL)
David Obey (D-WI)	Helen Bentley (R-MD)
Louis Stokes (D-OH)	Henry Bonilla (R-TX)
Steny Hoyer (D-MD)	
Nancy Pelosi (D-CA)	
Nita Lowey (D-NY)	
Jose Serrano (D-NY)	
Rosa DeLauro (D-CT)	

Rural Development, Agriculture: National Research Initiative, Cooperative State Research Service, Economic Research Service.

Richard Durbin (D-IL), (chairman)	Joe Skeen (R-NM), (ranking)
Jamie Whitten (D-MS)	John Myers (R-IN)
Marcy Kaptur (D-OH)	Barbara
Ray Thornton (D-AR)	Vucanovich (R-NV)
Rosa DeLauro (D-CT)	James Walsh (R-NY)
Pete Peterson (D-FL)	
Ed Pastor (D-AZ)	
Neal Smith (D-IA)	

VA, HUD, Independent Agencies: National Science Foundation, HUD Office of Policy Development and Research.

Louis Stokes (D-OH), (chairman)	Jerry Lewis (R-CA), (ranking)
Alan Mollohan (D-WV)	Tom DeLay (R-TX)
Jim Chapman (D-TX)	Dean Gallo (NJ)
Marcy Kaptur (D-OH)	
Esteban Torres (D-CA)	
Ray Thornton (D-AR)	

after two years, as the ranking Republican. Rep. Glen Browder (D-AL) is a political scientist on the subcommittee.

The Science Subcommittee will continue its hearings in February on possible new directions for

U.S. science policy and will also be responsible in 1993 for the reauthorization of the National Science Foundation (NSF). Hearings on this subject should commence in March.

The roster of the Science, Space and Technology Committee appears on the box to the right. Those marked with an asterisk are members of the Science Subcommittee.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT REPORT LOOKS AT EFFECTS OF MILITARY CUTBACKS *MS*

A new report by the Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI) at the Department Education examines the impact of military cutbacks on education and worker training issues. The report, *Military Cutbacks and the Expanding Role of Education*, is a collection of papers addressing such issues as education, national service, and workforce quality.

In preparing this report, OERI commissioned 10 papers and convened a May 1991 conference to discuss them. The papers focused on four key areas: military cutbacks and their implications for non-college bound youth, educational resources available to individuals making a transition from the military to the civilian sector, the role of educational policy at the workplace, and the effects of cutbacks on postsecondary institutions and the U.S. workforce.

Among the many findings, several relate to the demographic and educational impact of proposed cutbacks. The researchers found that almost half of those affected by cuts in recruiting would be 18 or 19 year-old high school graduates from the South. The report notes that if cuts in existing services focus on clerical, service, and supply jobs, a slightly higher percentage of minorities will be affected. The findings show that approximately 4-5 percent of the future civilian labor force who would otherwise have received education and training from the military will not receive it. Of the active duty personnel who take advantage of tuition assistance, the large majority of them are considered "prime retention candidates." The study notes that approximately 1 out of 8 courses taken in this category is in foreign language training, skills the OERI report says are badly needed in the private sector. The report comments that until now these individuals do not bring these skills into the private

HOUSE SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE

Democrats (33)

George Brown (CA),
(chairman)
Marilyn Lloyd (TN)
Dan Glickman (KS)
Harold Volkmer (MO)
Ralph Hall (TX)*
Dave McCurdy (OK)
Tim Valentine (NC)*
Robert Torricelli (NJ)
Rick Boucher (VA)*
James Traficant (OH)
Jimmy Hayes (LA)
John Tanner (TN)
Glen Browder (AL)*
Pete Geren (TX)
Jim Bacchus (FL)
Tim Roemer (IN)
Bud Cramer (AL)
Dick Swett (NH)
James Barcia (MI)*
Herbert Klein (NJ)
Eric Fingerhut (OH)
Paul McHale (PA)
Roscoe Bartlett (MD)
Jane Harman (CA)
Don Johnson (GA)*
Sam Coppersmith (AZ)
Anna Eshoo (CA)*
Jay Inslee (WA)
Eddie-Bernice Johnson (TX)*
David Minge (MN)*
Lynn Woolsey (CA)
Nathan Deal (GA)
Robert Scott (VA)
Xavier Becerra (CA)

Republicans (22)

Robert Walker (PA),
(ranking)
J. Sensenbrenner (WI)
S. Boehlert (NY)*
Tom Lewis (FL)
Paul Henry (MI)
Harris Fawell (IL)
Connie Morella (MD)
Dana Rohrbacher (CA)
Steven Schiff (NM)
Joe Barton (TX)*
Dick Zimmer (NJ)
Sam Johnson (TX)*
Ken Calvert (CA)
Martin Hoke (OH)
Nick Smith (MI)*
Ed Royce (CA)
Rod Grams (MN)
John Linder (GA)
Peter Blute (MA)*
Jennifer Dunn (WA)
Bill Baker (CA)

sector, though this may change with the likely reduction in the size of the military.

The authors note areas that lack research or available data. For example, studies measuring the effects of workplace-provided incremental education and training are rare. The authors commented that there has been little research on the role of educational policy in restructuring workplaces.

For more information on the report, or to obtain a copy, contact OERI at (202) 219-2111 or write to OERI at 555 New Jersey Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20208.

SOCIAL SCIENCES GET FRACTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH BUDGET, STUDY SAYS *MB*

A new report shows that the social and behavioral sciences receive the smallest proportion of federal environmental research spending of any field of study. According to *Federal Funding for Environmental R&D* by the American Association for the Advancement of Sciences, the social sciences received approximately \$41 million of the estimated \$4.5 billion in federal funding for environmental research and development for Fiscal Year 1992. Support for social sciences in this area addresses issues such as the social and economic effects of global change, social and economic institutions affecting the environment in developing nations, and the economics of natural resource management.

The AAAS study examined federal funding both by field and within specific federal agencies. Of the approximately \$4.5 billion in support for FY 1992, \$3.1 billion went to the environmental sciences, \$1.2 billion to engineering and related research and development, \$200 million for information and data systems, and \$41 million for the social and behavioral sciences.

The report noted "the growing role" of the social sciences in environmental research, "Models - and politics - of global change, acid rain, biodiversity, and endangered species are highly sensitive to economic and social parameters, drawing attention to the need for research on these factors." According to AAAS, the following is the FY 1992 estimate, in millions, for federal funding for social sciences research and development related to the environment:

National Science Foundation	12.2
Agency for International Development	8.7
Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service	7.4
Department of Agriculture, Forest Service	5.1
Department of Agriculture, Cooperative State Research Service	3.2
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	1.5
Army Corps of Engineers	1.4
Department of Energy	0.9
Environmental Protection Agency	0.5
Smithsonian Institution	0.3
Department of Interior and other agencies	0.2

At the National Science Foundation, approximately \$7 million in social science R&D came from the new Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences directorate. The large majority of this addresses the social and economic aspects of global change. Approximately \$4 million in social science research related to the environment is supported by the Education and Human Resources directorate at NSF.

For more information on the report, contact AAAS at (202) 326-6600.

U.S. PANEL HEARS EXPERTS DEBATE IMMIGRATION REFORM *MB*

Five noted immigration experts recently appeared before a special government panel to assess U.S. immigration policies and offer policy alternatives for the future. The January 5 meeting of the U.S. Commission on Immigration Reform was held as part of the panel's congressional mandate to examine the implementation and social, economic, and demographic impacts of the sweeping 1990 Immigration Act.

Alan Kraut, Professor of History at The American University and author of numerous books and monographs on immigration history, gave the panelists what he termed a "then and now" perspective on immigration, with a particular emphasis on health care delivery, his current area of research. Kraut used health care as an example of what happens when immigrants are placed in a social situation where they are unable to function, such as non-English speaking immigrants trying to communicate with health care providers. Kraut said in the late 1890s similar situations led to the creation of special hospitals for immigrants; today what is needed, he argued, is increased sensitivity on the part of health care practitioners and expanded use of translators and new technology. Kraut noted that in the early 1900s many health practices of immigrants were viewed as abnormal, but today many physicians are being instructed on how to integrate traditional Western medical practices with those more familiar to their patients.

Kraut lamented that many lessons of the past have gone unlearned, and cited current dangerous working conditions in New York City's Chinatown as an example. He said that while immigrant health needs were often met by charities and unions, today undocumented immigrants fear turning to government bureaucracies for assistance out of fear

of deportation and often shun charity care because they fear that being a financial burden will make them unwelcome in this country. Continuing his "then and now" theme, Kraut noted that in earlier waves of immigration, urban political bosses often provided access to social services, something that he said today has been replaced by a large and often insensitive bureaucracy. Kraut urged the panel to recommend the creation of a coherent immigration policy that includes both proper funding for state and local service agencies and a sensitivity to the needs of immigrants.

Demetrios Papademetriou and Doris Meissner of the Immigration Policy Project at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace each made presentations to the panel. Papademetriou gave an overview of some of the underlying principles of the 1990 act and suggested some areas of focus for the commission. According to Papademetriou, the 1990 bill sought to reaffirm principles of non-discrimination in immigration and reaffirm the family reunification as the organizing principle of immigration policy. He added that the legislation placed a priority on increasing the proportion and numbers of immigrants with education and job skills. He urged the commission to develop a proper future direction for immigration; one that he says will help enhance the system's legitimacy with the public. He urged study of the role of immigration in international competitiveness, as well as a critical examination of how to better integrate our society.

Meissner discussed the role of the federal government in immigration policy. She began by commenting that the passage of the 1990 act was an almost exclusively congressional endeavor, with little or no executive branch leadership or assistance. Meissner argued that the structure of the executive branch hinders strong leadership on these issues, with much of immigration policy divided between the department of Justice and State. Within the Justice Department, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Meissner said, is largely focused on day to day operational activities and has little policy planning and research capabilities. She added that in the State Department immigration issues are in the hands of the consular bureau, which she said is not an active player in the shaping of foreign policy. The remaining federal player, the Labor Department, is not in a position to lead because it does not report to either judicial or foreign policy committees on Capitol Hill, Meissner argued. Her recommendation to the commission was the creation a standing executive body, similar

to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, to be vested with regulatory authority to provide oversight and leadership on immigration policy.

Michael Fix, of the Program for Research on Immigration Policy at the Urban Institute, discussed the impact of immigration on state and local governments. In his opinion, the U.S. has a liberal policy toward immigration, but a laissez faire policy toward immigrants. He spoke of the need for an immigration policy that both addresses questions of who comes to this country, but also looks at what investment we make in our immigrants. Fix asked the commission members to link immigration with issues of economic growth among the underclass. He said that immigration places a tremendous strain on state and local governments, who often view immigrants as "walking federal mandates." He echoed others who testified in urging the creation of a new intergovernmental body to better implement immigration policy. He called for increased research on the variables linking immigration and economic mobility.

For more information on the Commission on Immigration Reform, contact (202) 673-5348.

DEFLEUR JOINS COSSA BOARD OF DIRECTORS *HS*

Lois DeFleur, President of the State University of New York at Binghamton, has agreed to serve a two year term, commencing in January 1993, as an at-large member of the COSSA Board of Directors. DeFleur, a sociologist, is the first woman to serve as president of a doctoral degree granting institution within the State University of New York system.

Prior to moving to Binghamton in 1990, she served as the Provost of the University of Missouri-Columbia for four years. Previously, she had been Dean of Humanities and Social Science at Washington State University.

She received her B.A. from Blackburn College in Illinois, an M.A. from Indiana University, and the Ph.D. from the University of Illinois. DeFleur has written about juvenile delinquency in Latin America, deviant behavior, and occupational socialization. She has also conducted research on the integration of women into military units. DeFleur currently serves on the Executive Committee of the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges and has held office in the American Sociological Association.

MILLER NAMED PRESIDENT OF CIESIN *HS*

Roberta Balstad Miller, the first Executive Director of COSSA, has been named President and Chief Executive Officer of the Consortium for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN). CIESIN is a non-profit corporation founded in 1989 to facilitate access to, use, and understanding of global change information worldwide. Headquartered in Saginaw, MI, CIESIN draws upon the expertise of universities, non-profit research organizations, government agencies, foundations and private corporations to meet the challenges of understanding environmental issues and advancing information technology and scientific research, particularly involving the human dimensions of global change.

Miller, who left COSSA in 1984 to become the director of the Division of Social and Economic Science at the National Science Foundation (NSF), replaces former astronaut Jack Lousma as CIESIN's leader. Recently named a Vice President of the International Social Science Council (see UPDATE, December 14, 1992) Miller has played a prominent role in elevating the human dimensions as part of the research agenda of the many organizations exploring global environmental change.

NSF will be conducting a search to replace Miller as the director of the new Division of Social, Behavioral, and Economic Research (SBER) (see UPDATE, January 11, 1992).

SOURCES OF RESEARCH SUPPORT: NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH *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.

National Institute on Aging

Small grants to support doctoral dissertation research will be available for minority doctoral candidates. Grant support is designed to aid the research of new minority investigators and to encourage individuals from a variety of academic disciplines and programs to study problems in aging.

Application Procedure: Special guidelines for dissertation grant applications are available from the Office of Extramural Affairs. The application is to be submitted on form PHS 398 (rev. 9/91) available from the university research office and the Office of Grants Inquiries, Division of Research Grants, National Institutes of Health, Westwood Building, Room 449, Bethesda, MD 20892, telephone 301-496-7441.

Eligible Applicants: The applicant investigator applying for a dissertation research grant must be an individual from a minority group enrolled in an accredited doctoral program in the biomedical, social, or behavioral sciences and must have approval of the dissertation proposal by a named committee. The student must also be conducting or intending to conduct dissertation research on aging or problems related to aging.

Budget: The NIA anticipates funding approximately 24 grants with a total program cost of \$600,000.

Deadlines: Applications must be received either by March 18 or October 20, 1993.

Contact: Dr. Phyllis B. Eveleth, Deputy Associate Director and Training Officer, Office of Extramural Affairs, National Institute on Aging, Gateway Building, Suite 2C218, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301)496-9322.

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The Institute for Management Sciences

CONTRIBUTORS

American Council of Learned Societies
American University
University of Arizona
Arizona State University
Brookings Institution
University of California, Berkeley
University of California, Los Angeles
University of California, San Diego
University of California, Santa Barbara
Carnegie-Mellon University
Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences
University of Chicago
University of Cincinnati
University of Colorado
Cornell Institute for Social and Economic Research
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Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public
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University of Michigan
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Consortium of Social Science Associations

1522 K Street, NW, Suite 836, Washington, DC 20005
