

COSSA WASHINGTON UPDATE

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MASSEY TO LEAVE NSF FOR UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA *MS*

Walter Massey, Director of the National Science Foundation since March 1991, has been nominated as the senior vice president for academic affairs and provost of the University of California. The recommendation, made by UC President Jack Peltason, must be approved by the Board of Regents, which next meets on February 18. If approved, Massey would begin his new duties on April 1. His replacement at NSF will be selected by President Clinton.

Speculation had been rampant about Massey's status in the new Clinton administration's science and technology policy team. The NSF director did have a fixed six year term, but he also served at the pleasure of the President. Massey claimed he had not planned to leave his current position until this "fantastic opportunity to be part of the leadership team of the greatest public university in the world" presented itself.

Created Social Science Directorate

For social scientists, Massey's brief tenure at NSF will be remembered for his decision to create the separate directorate for the Social, Behavioral and Economic (SBE) Sciences on October 11, 1991. His subsequent naming of Cora Marrett as the first Assistant Director for the new SBE directorate was another key decision of his leadership. Although budget constraints have kept the new directorate from receiving immediate resource rewards, the status of the SBE sciences within NSF has been enhanced significantly.

During 1992, Massey and NSF faced difficult times. The significant budget increases the Foundation received during the past few years were no longer occurring because of budget constraints. NSF came under greater pressure to tie its research spending to larger national economic goals, a point made by its Senate appropriations chair Barbara Mikulski (D-MD) and its House authorizing chair George Brown (D-CA). Once again, NSF grants became the object of ridicule on the Senate floor during a dispute over rescission authority between

President Bush and Senate Appropriations Committee chair Robert Byrd (D-WV). Finally, the new Clinton administration seemed more committed to technology advances rather than basic research -- unlike the Bush administration's proclaimed goal of doubling the NSF budget, the Clinton administration's goal is to double the budget of the National Institute for Standards and Technology.

Called for New Partnerships

Faced with the need to present a new five year strategic plan for the Foundation, a changing world of science, and the external signals noted above, Massey pronounced that NSF could not continue doing business as usual (see *Update*, June 29, 1992). Massey called for greater NSF activities with partners in industry, state and local governments, other federal agencies, and all levels of educational institutions. NSF could not continue to maintain its current portfolio if it hoped to grow in resources in the coming years, the director declared.

While this made some in the academic research community nervous, it also led to the creation by the National Science Board (NSB) of the Special Commission on the Future of the NSF. The 15 member panel presented its report in late November to the NSB (see *Update*, November 23, 1992). Although many interpreted the report as supporting NSF's traditional role to support mainly individual investigator initiated basic scientific research, Massey

INSIDE UPDATE...

- ◆Gibbons Easily Confirmed as Head of OSTP
- ◆Senate Completes Committee Rosters
- ◆Shalala Testifies at House Hearing on NIH Reauthorization
- ◆Advisory Councils Discuss Health Research Agendas
- ◆OERI Seeks Input on Research Priorities
- ◆Law and Society Association Becomes Member of COSSA
- ◆Temple University Joins COSSA
- ◆Sources of Research Support: U.S. Information Agency

announced that the commission gave him the go-ahead to move in the direction he intended. As Massey leaves the Foundation, debate over the commission's recommendations continues in the NSB as it prepares the new strategic plan for NSF.

In addition, last month Massey lost a battle to keep the NSF headquartered in Washington, D.C. After several years of resisting the efforts of the General Services Administration to move the Foundation to lower-priced real estate in the Northern Virginia suburbs, the NSF's allies on Capitol Hill succumbed to the political pressures brought by Virginia politicians. The move is expected to take place in the spring and early summer of 1993.

Massey's departure from NSF comes at a critical time for the Foundation as it faces reauthorization by Congress for the first time since 1988. The House Science Subcommittee had intended to begin the process in late February or early March and may yet call Massey as a witness. The reauthorization in the Senate is done by two separate committees -- Labor and Human Resources and Commerce, Science, and Transportation. The CST Science Subcommittee has a new chairman in Sen. Jay Rockefeller (D-WV) and a new Ranking Republican in Sen. Conrad Burns (R-MT). The process in the Senate is not expected to begin until July.

Other NSF Vacancies

The Social, Behavioral and Economic Research (SBER) Division of the SBE Directorate has a number of senior positions vacant. With Roberta

CONSORTIUM OF SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATIONS

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Government Affairs:	Susan Persons
Public Affairs:	Michael Buckley
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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

Miller's departure (see *Update*, January 25, 1993), the division is seeking a new director. Nominations and curriculum vitae, should be sent to Jeff Fenstermacher, Executive Officer, Social, Behavioral, and Economic Science Directorate, National Science Foundation, 1800 G Street, NW, Washington, DC 20550.

Within the division there are openings for program officers in the following programs: Decision, Risk and Management Science -- one or two years beginning summer 1993; Human Cognition and Perception -- one year beginning summer 1993 (leave replacement), and Social Psychology -- one or two years beginning in summer 1994. Candidates and nominations should contact Richard Louttit, Acting Director, SBER, National Science Foundation, 1800 G Street, NW, Washington, DC 20550.

GIBBONS EASILY CONFIRMED AS HEAD OF OSTP

John Gibbons, former director of the Office of Technology Assessment (OTA), was unanimously confirmed by the Senate on January 28 as the director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP). Gibbons will also serve as Assistant to the President for Science and Technology. He replaces Allan Bromley in both roles.

On January 26, Gibbons appeared before the Senate Science, Commerce, and Transportation Committee, chaired by Sen. Ernest Hollings (D-SC), for his confirmation hearing. The session was marked by much praise for Gibbons' stewardship of OTA, praise for President Clinton's selecting him, (Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-MA) called it "a brilliant appointment"), and by a strong focus on trade and technology issues.

In his prepared statement, the new OSTP director addressed the requirements of the two positions he would be assuming: 1) "a broad and current understanding of science and technology as they affect national policy and are affected by it; plus an ability to translate key technical complexity into readily understandable language;" 2) an ability "to understand the specialized languages and concerns of people who have different perspectives and responsibilities, plus an ability to listen carefully, to reconcile and integrate different points of view into sufficient consensus that enables action to follow;" 3) an ability to understand both the context and process of basic science; 4) an

appreciation of what it takes to transform a technical innovation into a product; and 5) repeated exposure to "the inalienable facts of the universality of science, the inherent and accelerating mobility of information around the globe, and therefore of the folly of thinking about science and technology in anything less than its international context."

Activist Role for Gore

Gibbons described his new job as "what I wanted to do when I grow up." He vowed to use his position as a catalyst to improve science and technology across the Clinton/Gore administration. Gibbons admitted that the new Vice President will play a significant role in S&T policy. The FCCSET process revitalized under Bromley would be enhanced, Gibbons hoped, by Gore's leadership in this area. The new science adviser will serve as a member of the new National Economic Council, indicating President Clinton's commitment to science and technology as part of the solution to the nation's economic problems.

Quoting from the recent PCAST report, *Renewing the Promise: Research Intensive Universities and the Nation*, Sen. John Danforth (R-MO), the panel's ranking Republican, asked about the role of basic research in the Clinton administration's S&T policy. Gibbons assured him that downgrading basic research was "the last thing I'd want to do." Danforth referred to the perceived adversarial relationship between the federal government and universities that has developed in recent years. Gibbons supported the notion of the universities as non-profit institutions whose researchers have carried an increasingly heavy burden of regulations, and stressed the federal-university partnership in S&T.

Differing Opinions on Peer Review

Danforth also made a plea for peer review and an end to earmarking. Chairman Hollings interrupted and brought a reality check to the hearing concerning the prerogatives of the Congress to fund projects. In the only mention of the NSF in the two hour hearing, he denigrated peer review for producing studies of the sex lives of insects "that embarrass us all."

Responding to questions from Sen. Conrad Burns (R-MT), the ranking Republican of the Science Subcommittee, about High Performance Computing and the National Research and Education Network, Gibbons declared the

SENATE 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

Ernest Hollings (D-SC), (chairman)	Pete Domenici (R-NM), (ranking)
Daniel Inouye (D-HI)	Ted Stevens (R-AK)
Dale Bumpers (D-AR)	Mark O. Hatfield (R-OR)
Frank Lautenberg (D-NJ)	Phil Gramm (R-TX)
Jim Sasser (D-TN)	Mitch McConnell (R-KY)
Robert Kerrey (D-NE)	

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, International Education

Tom Harkin (D-IA), (chairman)	Arlen Specter (R-PA), (ranking)
Robert Byrd (D-WV)	Mark Hatfield (R-OR)
Ernest Hollings (D-SC)	Ted Stevens (R-AK)
Daniel Inouye (D-HI)	Thad Cochran (R-MI)
Dale Bumpers (D-AR)	Slade Gorton (R-WA)
Harry Reid (D-NV)	Connie Mack (R-FL)
Herb Kohl (D-WI)	Christopher Bond (R-MO)
Patty Murray (D-WA)	

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

Dale Bumpers (D-AR), (chairman)	Thad Cochran (R-MI), (ranking)
Tom Harkin (D-IA)	Arlen Specter (R-PA)
Robert Kerrey (D-NE)	Christopher Bond (R-MO)
Bennett Johnston (D-LA)	Phil Gramm (R-TX)
Herb Kohl (D-WI)	Slade Gorton (R-WA)
Dianne Feinstein (D-CA)	

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

Barbara Mikulski (D-MD), (chairman)	Phil Gramm (R-TX), (ranking)
Patrick Leahy (D-VT)	Alfonse D'Amato
Bennett Johnston (D-LA)	Don Nickles (R-OK)
Frank Lautenberg (D-NJ)	Christopher Bond (R-MO)
Robert Kerrey (D-NE)	Conrad Burns (R-MT)
Dianne Feinstein (D-CA)	

importance of the information infrastructure network, but indicated that its expansion should be demand driven, rather than a "build it and the users will come" attitude.

Sen. Jay Rockefeller (D-WV), the newly-elected chairman of the Science Subcommittee, claimed previous science advisers had been "enormously underused" and explored the issue of health care

SENATE SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY SUBCOMMITTEE

Democrats (6)

John Rockefeller, IV (WV)
(chairman)
Ernest Hollings (SC)
John Kerry (MA)
Richard Bryan (NV)
Charles Robb (VA)
Bob Krueger (TX)

Republicans (4)

Conrad Burns (MT),
(ranking)
Larry Pressler (SD)
Trent Lott (MS)
Judd Gregg (NH)

* Hollings is chair of the full Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation; John C. Danforth (R-MO) is Ranking Republican

technology assessment. Sen. John Kerry (D-MA) addressed the issue of civilian vs. defense research and the need to redress the imbalance in resource commitments toward the civilian side. Gibbons suggested this was going to happen, but not quite as fast as some would like. Gibbons supported the Superconducting Super Collider and the Space Station, although he believed such large projects should have more international support.

In response to written questions submitted by the committee prior to the hearing, Gibbons identified his major responsibility as ensuring that science and technology are directed toward "achieving overarching societal goals, including the pursuit of knowledge." In addition, Gibbons committed himself to using one of the four statutory Associate Director slots at OSTP for the environment.

SENATE COMPLETES COMMITTEE ROSTERS *mb*

The Senate recently finished making its committee assignments for the 103rd Congress. The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and the Committee on Labor and Human Resources will each be beginning work this year on the reauthorization of the National Science Foundation. The Appropriations Committees set levels of funding for discretionary spending programs for all federal agencies. Committee rosters for relevant Senate panels appear in this issue. Similar listings for the House appeared in the January 25 issue of *Update*.

SHALALA TESTIFIES AT HOUSE HEARING ON NIH REAUTHORIZATION BILL *SP*

In her first appearance before Congress as Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Donna Shalala testified before the House Subcommittee on Health and the Environment, chaired by Rep. Henry Waxman (D-CA), in strong support of HR 4, legislation to reauthorize the National Institutes of Health.

In the wake of President Clinton's executive order lifting the ban on federal research on fetal tissue, Shalala said she was pleased that attention could now be focused on the primary purpose of the legislation--the reauthorization of NIH research programs. Attempts to reauthorize NIH in the last Congress were stymied by controversies over fetal tissue research. The Senate companion to HR 4 was recently approved by a vote of 16-0 by the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee, chaired by Senator Edward Kennedy (D-MA). The fetal tissue provision remains in the legislation, however, to codify Clinton's executive order.

Secretary Shalala began her testimony by expressing a strong belief in the necessity for basic research. She highlighted two priorities of the Administration that would be addressed in the reauthorization--women's health and AIDS research. In seeking to end the lack of knowledge concerning women's diseases, Shalala praised the Women's Health Initiative, the largest clinical trial ever sponsored by NIH. It is scheduled to last 14 years, involve 150,000 women, and cost an estimated \$625 million. Rep. Waxman supported the program, and stated that he would like to see it codified.

Turning to the issue of AIDS research, Shalala stated that much progress has been made through NIH-supported research, but that a review of research and prevention activities was necessary in order to improve their effectiveness. To this end, Shalala expressed support for an Office of AIDS Research (OAR) at NIH which would plan and coordinate the direction of research on the disease. Although other witnesses agreed that there was room for improvement in the planning and coordination of AIDS research at NIH, there was strong disagreement about whether separate funding should be given to the OAR, with opponents saying it sets a bad precedent of by-passing the institutes. Some have contended that the integrity of the individual institutes would be threatened, as would

the assurance that their programs would be funded. Proponents of a strengthened OAR are concerned that the office would be too weak to be effective.

In a brief discussion of the issue with Waxman, Shalala offered her support for research on sexual behavior. Yet, the Senate version of the bill still includes language prohibiting the funding of the SHARP survey of adult sexual behavior and the American Teenage Sex Survey, two peer reviewed studies that were not funded because the former HHS Secretary Louis Sullivan and the Congress decided it was inappropriate to spend federal funds on such research. The reauthorization bill creates an ethics advisory board which would rule on the appropriateness of research and could overturn a Secretary's veto of a study. COSSA, in coalition with other groups, has asked Waxman to press for the elimination of the funding prohibition in the Senate bill in the conference that will resolve differences between the House and Senate versions of the reauthorization.

ADVISORY COUNCILS DISCUSS HEALTH RESEARCH AGENDAS ^{SP}

Over the past several weeks, COSSA has attended Advisory Council meetings of component agencies of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and the Public Health Service. They include: the Agency for Health Care Policy, Research, and Evaluation (AHCPR), the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD), the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), the National Institute on Aging (NIA), the National Center for Nursing Research (NCNR), and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA).

By law, portions of Advisory Council meetings are open to the public. Sessions where grant applications are reviewed are closed, however, to protect the privacy of applicants. Monitoring Council meetings provides an opportunity to meet and interact with relevant staff, and to learn in detail about the goals, interests, concerns, and programs of the institutes.

Public comment periods are often part of the agenda, allowing COSSA to inquire about social and behavioral research, identifying its absence from particular programs, or calling attention to social and behavioral research that is currently being conducted. COSSA's participation in this manner also serves to educate other public interest groups

SENATE COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Democrats (10)

Edward Kennedy (MA)
(chairman)
Claiborne Pell (RI)
Howard Metzenbaum (OH)
Christopher Dodd (CT)
Paul Simon (IL)
Tom Harkin (IA)
Barbara Mikulski (MD)
Jeff Bingaman (NM)
Paul D. Wellstone (MN)
Harris Wofford (PA)

Republicans (7)

Nancy Kassebaum (KS)
(ranking)
James Jeffords (VT)
Dan Coats (IN)
Judd Gregg (NH)
Strom Thurmond (SC)
Orrin Hatch (UT)
Dave Durenberger (MN)

SUBCOMMITTEE LEADERS

Education, Arts, and Humanities

Claiborne Pell (RI), James Jeffords (VT),
(chairman) (ranking)

* All members of the full committee currently serve on Subcommittee on Education, Arts, and Humanities.

Labor

H. Metzenbaum (OH), Orrin Hatch (UT),
(chairman) (ranking)

Employment and Productivity

Paul Simon (IL), Strom Thurmond (SC),
(chairman) (ranking)

Disability Policy

Tom Harkin (IA), Dave Durenberger (MN),
(chairman) (ranking)

Children, Family, Drugs, and Alcoholism

Christopher Dodd (CT), Dan Coats (IN),
(chairman) (ranking)

Aging

Barbara Mikulski (MD), Judd Gregg (NH),
(chairman) (ranking)

in attendance about COSSA and the importance of social and behavioral research.

A number of common themes emerged from the Advisory Council meetings. First, concern over very tight FY 1993 budgets was expressed by all of the Councils. Because President Bush had not submitted a FY 1994 budget, and because President Clinton's budget has not yet been received, there was much angst about the future, especially as institutes are being asked to do more with less. It was pointed out more than once that NIH could no longer count on the increases in funding by Congress over the Administration's requests, given the political focus on reducing the deficit.

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY JOINS COSSA

COSSA is pleased to announce that Temple University has joined the Consortium as a Contributor. We look forward to working with the university on issues of common concern.

A second theme was the role of NIH in health care reform. Concern was expressed that there be a stronger advocacy effort for research to ensure its inclusion in whatever health care package is introduced.

Much discussion was generated over the \$20 million that was appropriated to the Department of Defense (DoD) for AIDS research, specifically the testing of one vaccine. There seemed to be a consensus that this was not a proper precedent for Congress, and that it was not in the best interest of science. HIV experts have said that it is premature to look at just one vaccine, that a number of vaccines should be studied before focusing on one identified by Congress. NIH Director Bernadine Healy compared the impropriety of this congressional action to NIH being asked to build a helicopter for DoD. One conclusion was that a better effort at educating Congress about the scientific review process at NIH would be helpful.

The future of NIH's leadership was also a common topic among Council members. Healy, in a speech to the NIAAA Council, quoted Mark Twain by saying that "the reports of my death have been greatly exaggerated." It is customary that all political appointees submit their resignations at the close of an administration, but it is the discretion of the new President on whether or not to accept them. Although Clinton did not accept her resignation, it is a matter of speculation as to how long she will remain as Director of NIH.

The status of Healy's Strategic Plan was also a discussion priority at the Council meetings. After over two years of deliberation, it was reported that the final draft was in process and consisted of approximately 100 pages. Healy stated that she hoped it could be reduced to a more concise 50 pages. She said she views the Plan as "a guidance document, a vision, a statement of principles," adding that she believes it is an important way to communicate the purpose and identity of NIH. Review of this plan by the new administration is anticipated.

Another topic of common concern amongst Council members was the need for increased funding for training of researchers. The need and importance of mentors, especially with regard to grant applications was also highlighted, and attendees commented that one year of training was not sufficient.

The question of NIH's role in the pricing of drugs was another common theme of discussion. In the context of health care reform and the reasonable pricing of drugs, Healy was asked to consult with representatives from each of the institutes regarding some form of compensation from drug companies which benefit from NIH research. The anticipated result would be a decrease in the cost of drugs for the public, as federal funds support NIH research. While it was acknowledged that drug companies do benefit from NIH research, it was strongly concluded that NIH should not be in the business of drug development or pricing.

OERI SEEKS INPUT ON AREAS OF FUTURE EDUCATION RESEARCH ^{mb}

The Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI) of the Department of Education is seeking input from researchers and practitioners on research needed to improve the education of at-risk students. OERI is seeking comments on: 1) high priority problems and issues which might be informed by new research findings, and 2) new research and evaluation methods and strategies that are likely to advance knowledge about the problems and solutions. The deadline for comments is March 1, 1993. For more information, contact Harold Himmelfarb at OERI at (202) 219-2223.

LAW AND SOCIETY BECOMES MEMBER OF COSSA ^{mb}

The Law and Society Association (LSA) has announced that it has accepted the invitation of the COSSA Board of Directors to elevate its status within the Consortium from Affiliate to Member. Ronald Pipkin, LSA Executive Director will now serve on the COSSA Executive Committee.

We look forward to our expanded relations with LSA in its new capacity.

SOURCES OF RESEARCH SUPPORT: UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY ^{ke}

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.

NIS University Partnerships Program

The Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the United States Information Agency announces a program of support for institutional partnerships between universities and colleges in the United States and the Newly Independent States (NIS) of the former Soviet Union. The purpose of the university partnerships program is to foster curriculum development and teaching methodologies, and to modernize the administrative structure at NIS institutions of higher education. The program invites proposals for two-way projects only and is limited to the Newly Independent States of the former Soviet Union: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. USIA will strive to achieve broad geographic diversity in awarding the grants. Proposals will be accepted to establish new institutional linkages or to allow for innovation and strengthening of existing partnerships.

Application Procedure: The proposal package must include one original and 14 complete copies and all required documentation. Proposals should be presented as follows: (1) a proposal cover sheet, (2) an executive summary, (3) a narrative, (4) a comprehensive line item budget, (5) documentation of institutional support, and (6) brief academic resumes.

Budget: USIA will provide up to \$300,000 for each proposal selected for funding over a two-year period. Subject to the availability of funds, USIA anticipates that approximately 10-12 grants will be awarded in the competition.

Funding Mechanism: Special funding for this program is provided under the Freedom for Russian and Emerging Eurasian Democracies and Open Markets Support Act of 1992 (Freedom Support Act). With this funding USIA will support institutional relationships with the NIS through grants for a period of two (2) years beginning with 1993-94 academic year.

Review Process: The NIS University Partnerships Program review process will be conducted in three stages: technical, academic, and Agency. Proposals will be deemed technically eligible only if they adhere to the guidelines established herein and in the application packet. Technically eligible panels of area and subject specialist academics who will weigh their academic merit, potential for fostering curriculum reform and development, and feasibility. All proposals recommended for funding by the ad hoc academic panels will be reviewed in the Agency for relevance to the objectives of the Freedom Support Act of 1992 by the Office of Academic Programs, the European Area Office, and the budget and contracts offices.

Deadlines: Proposals must be received at the U.S. Information Agency by 5 p.m. Washington, DC time on April 5, 1993. Grants should begin not later than September 1, 1993. Please send the original and 14 complete copies of the proposal: U.S. Information Agency, Ref.: NIS University Partnerships Program, Office of Grants Management, E/XE, room 357, 301 4th Street, SW, Washington, DC 20547.

Contact: For general information and requests for application packets, which include all necessary forms and guidelines for preparing budgets, interested institutions should contact Ms. Camille Barone or Ms. Deborah Trent at (202) 619-5289 or write to the following address: Specialized Programs Unit (E/ASU), Office of Academic Programs, U.S. Information Agency, 301 4th Street, SW, Room 349, Washington, DC 20547.

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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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