

COSSA WASHINGTON UPDATE

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COSSA DIRECTOR TESTIFIES BEFORE SENATE ON NSF REAUTHORIZATION HS

At the invitation of the Senate Science, Technology and Space Subcommittee, COSSA Executive Director Howard J. Silver testified on April 13 on the reauthorization of the National Science Foundation. Silver joined NSF Director Neal Lane, and Thomas Sawyer, a representative of the American Association of Engineering Societies, as witnesses before the panel chaired by Sen. John D. Rockefeller IV (D-WV).

The Chairman framed the questions for the hearing around three themes: 1) Is the NSF moving in the right direction in its policies, organization and mechanisms of support for research and how does NSF fit into overall U.S. research and development objectives? 2) Is the President's FY 1995 budget request for NSF "the right one?" Is it supporting the "right initiatives?" 3) What are the current conditions and capabilities of America's research universities, particularly with respect to facilities and indirect costs?

Silver recounted to the Subcommittee the creation of the separate directorate for Social, Behavioral and Economic (SBE) Sciences in 1991. He also cited NSF's importance as a source of research support in these disciplines, accounting for over 50 percent of academically based basic research in the social sciences and over 90 percent in some disciplines. Therefore, he announced COSSA's opposition to any restructuring scheme for the Foundation that would "diminish the new directorate." Proposals to restructure NSF along the lines of the National Institutes of Health have been floated recently (see *Update*, April 4).

Noting the ferment in U.S. science policy in recent years, and the many discussions about the future role of NSF, Silver declared that its principal purpose must remain "supporting basic research and new ideas, and developing and nurturing new talent."

The COSSA director told the Subcommittee that a perception in the research community about the new top down approach to setting the NSF research agenda has caused concern, especially since

a large amount of resources appear to be tied up in fixed projects. NSF Director Lane has admitted that 75 percent of the 8 percent increment in the FY 1995 research budget is for strategic projects.

Citing the large data collections developed by social scientists and supported by NSF, Silver noted that "research develops a base of information that can later be utilized to formulate solutions to individual and societal problems." And since the "genius of American science has been the richness and diversity of the enterprise steered by scientists seeking answers to important questions," government officials establishing research agendas should "make specific efforts to consult with researchers, so that priorities reflect new findings, new tools, and areas where scientific breakthroughs of unanticipated impact seem possible."

Commenting on the issue of research in support of national goals, Silver suggested that NSF, for the most part, is still defining national goals by the initiatives promulgated by the Federal Coordinating Council on Science, Engineering and Technology (FCCSET). He suggested the role of the SBE sciences in these initiatives is a peripheral one. Even in the global change program, where there have been significant attempts to include and increase the presence of SBE issues, the amount of support is still less than 5 percent of the total effort.

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Silver argued for an increased presence for SBE research on issues of human dimensions of technological change, including the advanced manufacturing and high performance computing and communication (HPCC) initiatives. Citing Nobel Prize winner Robert Solow and Purdue Distinguished Engineering Professor Dale Compton, Silver asserted that the problems of manufacturing go beyond technology to issues of management, organizational change, motivation of the workforce, and team building. All of these are subjects of social and behavioral science research.

For the HPCC initiative, Silver urged support for research on the social and ethical implications of the National Information Infrastructure (NII). "As the nation rushes headlong into the promised land of the technological transformation our lives," he argued, "We should set aside resources to explore the effects of these changes." He asked the Senate to agree with the COSSA sponsored provision in the House version of the NII bill to support this research.

Since the FCCSET initiatives define national goals focused on technology and economic competitiveness, Silver suggested that there might be a better way to define these goals. Referring to the Carnegie Commission report Enabling the Future: Linking Science and Technology to Societal Goals, he listed numerous goals it mentioned to which social and behavioral science research makes significant contributions. These include: education and diffusion of knowledge, cultural pluralism and community harmony, full employment and workforce training, international cooperation and action;

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maintenance of urban infrastructure; personal security and social justice; and national and international security.

Silver noted that the SBE directorate is currently considering three new initiatives that "will further any national goals research agenda." The Congress has asked NSF to consider the feasibility of establishing a Center for Violence Research. A workshop will be held on April 19 and a report is expected to reach the Congress in May. A democratization initiative seeks to take advantage of the transformations occurring around the world that provide a natural laboratory to study the forces contributing to the establishment and maintenance of democratic systems. A report on a workshop has been written. A human capital initiative is a multidisciplinary effort to construct a research agenda around six key areas that represent the major contextual influences on human capital: neighborhoods, family, workplace, education, discrimination, and economic factors. A report will be completed in mid-May.

COSSA supported NSF's contention that increased funding for facilities renovation and reconstruction must be a multi-agency effort coordinated by the new National Science and Technology Council. Silver asked the Senate to rectify the House Science, Space and Technology Committee's action on the NSF reauthorization bill that increased facilities funding at the expense of research and education (see *Update*, April 4).

In concluding, Silver told the committee: "Science policy for the United States in the 21st Century must pursue an integrated strategy that focuses on the physical, natural, behavioral and social aspects of what it will mean to function in a technologically oriented society still dominated by interactions among human beings.... To maintain the United States as a world leader in science, economics, and as the beacon of democracy, enhanced resources devoted to gaining increased knowledge about humans and their communities must be a priority."

NSF director Neal Lane's testimony reiterated his defense of the proposed FY 1995 budget and the directions the Foundation is pursuing in responding to mandates to support research and education in strategic areas (see *Update*, March 21).

Copies of Silver's testimony are available from the COSSA office by calling (202) 842-3525.

CLINTON ANNOUNCES NOMINATION OF ANNE PETERSON AS DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF NSF *HS*

After months of rumor and speculation, President Clinton formally announced his intention on April 12 to nominate Anne C. Peterson as the next Deputy Director of the National Science Foundation (NSF). Peterson is currently the Vice President for Research and Dean of the Graduate School at the University of Minnesota. She is also a Professor of Adolescent Development and Pediatrics.

Peterson is a social and behavioral scientist who once represented the Society for Research on Adolescence to COSSA. She would be the first woman to serve in one of the two top management posts at the Foundation.

Prior to going to Minnesota, Peterson served as the Dean of the College of Health and Human Development at Penn State University. She has served as a consultant to the Robert Wood Johnson and the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation in their health programs. In 1980-82 she was Association Director of the MacArthur Foundation's health program. She began her career as a mathematician and computer analyst at the National Security Agency at Fort Meade, MD.

Although closely connected to psychology in recent years, Peterson earned her B.A. in Mathematics in 1966, and an M.S. in 1972 and Ph.D. in 1973 in Statistics, all from the University of Chicago.

Peterson's appointment requires confirmation by the Senate. It is not expected to run into any difficulty.

CLINTON NOMINATES THREE FOR JUSTICE RESEARCH POSTS *MB*

President Clinton made three nominations on March 31 to fill long-vacant research and statistics positions at the Justice Department.

Laurie Robinson, currently serving as Associate Deputy Attorney General, was tapped as Assistant Attorney General for the Office of Justice Programs (OJP). OJP and its five program agencies support research, statistical, and technical assistance efforts

in areas of crime and criminal justice policy. Before coming to the Justice Department, Robinson had a lengthy tenure at the American Bar Association (ABA), serving as Director of the ABA's Criminal Justice Section and later of the Professional Services Division. She received a B.A. in political science from Brown University.

Clinton nominated Jeremy Travis to be the Director of the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), a component of OJP and the principal research and development arm of the Justice Department. Travis presently serves as Deputy Commissioner of Legal Matters for the New York City Police Department and as an Adjunct Associate Professor at New York Law School. Travis is a former adviser to New York Mayor Edward Koch and served as a law clerk to current Supreme Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg when she served on the U.S. Court of Appeals. He received an undergraduate degree from Yale University, and an M.P.A. and J.D. from New York University.

To lead OJP's statistical agency, the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the administration selected Jan Chaiken, currently principal scientist at Abt Associates, where he directs a justice statistics project. He has conducted extensive research in operations research and criminal justice, particularly in the area of drug control strategies. Chaiken received an undergraduate degree in physics from Carnegie-Mellon University and a Ph.D. in mathematics from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

All three nominations are subject to Senate confirmation. The directorship of OJP's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention remains vacant.

NIJ RESEARCH PLAN AVAILABLE *MB*

The National Institute of Justice (NIJ), the research and development arm of the Department of Justice, has released its 1994-95 Program Plan, highlighting research goals and opportunities in the areas of crime and criminal justice study.

NIJ is shaping its research and evaluation efforts around six goals designed to advance the understanding and response to violence and drug-related crime.

The first goal is to reduce violent crimes and their consequences. Research and evaluation will

include: family violence, firearms and violence, sexual violence, gangs, violence prevention, and the understanding and control of stalking.

Goal two is to reduce drug- and alcohol-related crimes and will support research and evaluation programs to examine: relationships between alcohol and violence, substance abuse and family violence, treatment adaptations to special client populations, comprehensive drug treatment aftercare programs, and drug court programs.

The third goal, reduce the consequences of crimes for individuals, households, organizations, and communities, will include: effects of victimization on individuals, organizations, and communities, institutional responses to victims, crime reduction involving organizations, victim protection services, victim restitution programs, and closed circuit televising of child victim testimonies.

Goal four is to develop household, school, business, workplace, and community crime prevention programs. Research and evaluation supported by NIJ will examine: developing community-based partnerships to address, crime, fear, and community disorder; crime prevention programs for high-risk groups, school-based crime prevention programs; crime prevention in public housing; and neighborhood-based violence prevention.

The fifth goal is to improve the effectiveness of law enforcement, criminal justice, correctional and service systems' responses to offenses, offending, and victimization. Programs under goal five will look at: community policing, police use of force, prosecution, corrections and sanctions, and criminal justice training.

Goal six seeks to develop, promote, and use criminal justice research, evaluation, and technology. This is done through a range of NIJ fellowship, partnerships and technical assistance programs. NIJ supports several research fellowship programs at the undergraduate, graduate, and post-doctoral levels.

To obtain a copy of the NIJ plan, contact the National Criminal Justice Reference Service at (800) 851-3420.

COMMENTS SOUGHT ON JUVENILE JUSTICE RESEARCH PLAN *MB*

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) is seeking comments on its proposed Comprehensive Plan for Fiscal Year 1994.

OJJDP has developed a comprehensive strategy to address serious, violent, and chronic delinquency. The strategy is based on OJJDP's review of statistics, research and evaluation, and focuses on promising approaches in family strengthening, support for core institutions, delinquency prevention, intervention, and treatment.

The plan is based on five key principles for preventing and reducing chronic, serious and violent juvenile delinquency. The principles are:

- ◆ Strengthen families in their role of providing guidance, discipline, and strong values as their children's first teachers.
- ◆ Support core social institutions, including schools, religious institutions, and other local community based organizations, to alleviate risk factors for delinquency and help children develop their full potential.
- ◆ Promote prevention strategies that reduce the impact of negative risk factors and enhance protective factors.
- ◆ Intervene immediately when delinquent behavior first occurs.
- ◆ Establish a broad range of graduated sanctions that provides both accountability and a continuum of services to respond appropriately to the needs of each delinquent offender.

Specific research areas included in the plan are: a study on the impact of delay in the delivery of juvenile court sanctions; an assessment of programs for juvenile female offenders; the incidence, nature, and causes of violence committed by or against juveniles in urban and rural areas; and child centered community-oriented policing

The plan would continue funding of evaluation of OJJDP programs, as well as supporting the final phase of a study of the causes and correlates of violence, conducted at the State University of New York at Albany, the University of Pittsburgh, and the University of Colorado.

The program includes \$300,000 for a new Field-Initiated Research Program, which seeks to develop promising and innovative research programs. Priority topics include: mental health issues, gender bias, rural delinquency, family preservation, due process, waiver and transfer to the criminal justice system, violent youth gangs, disproportionate minority representation, institutional crowding, and other issues relating to the OJJDP plan. OJJDP would provide three awards of up to \$100,000 each under this program.

OJJDP also seeks to fund a project to improve juvenile custody statistics and further the development of an integrated and comprehensive program of juvenile justice statistics. The program will focus on juvenile custody statistics and information on juveniles waived or transferred to criminal court. The office recently held a symposium of juvenile justice statistics to examine data needs that produced a consensus on short- and long-term efforts to produce timely and accurate information.

For further information, contact OJJDP at (202) 307-0751.

AIDS & BEHAVIOR STUDY PREVIEWED

At a recent meeting of the National Organizations Responding to AIDS (NORA) Task Force on Women and HIV/AIDS, Judy Auerbach, Study Director for the Committee on Substance Abuse and Mental Health Issues in AIDS Research of the Institute of Medicine (IOM), presented a preview of the IOM's study, entitled, AIDS & Behavior: An Integrated Approach. Auerbach is a former COSSA Associate Director for Government Affairs. The study panel's concluding recommendations will be available July 31, when *AIDS & Behavior* is released to the public.

The panel's principal mandate was to examine and review AIDS research conducted by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, the National Institute on Drug Abuse and the National Institute of Mental Health, with specific attention to the balance between biomedical and behavioral and social research. In conducting its grant-by-grant analysis of the institutes' AIDS programs, the committee was surprised and encouraged to find that a greater amount of cross-disciplinary research is being supported than was expected, Auerbach reported. The theme of the importance of integrated research (i.e. that which

crosses the biomedical-behavioral boundary) is particularly salient in the committee's report, she noted.

Among other issues addressed in the study were: the level of attention paid by AIDS researchers to the role of gender dynamics in determining AIDS-related risk behaviors; the mental health implications of AIDS for both infected persons and caregivers; and the potentially significant role social and behavioral science research might play in development of AIDS prevention and intervention strategies. Auerbach also noted the committee's interest in "concurrent epidemics" impacting the rate of AIDS transmission, such as escalating violence and drug and alcohol abuse.

While specifically targeted to governmental institutes engaged in AIDS-related research, the IOM study is intended to address a broad audience both within and without the government, including the scientific and the advocacy communities.

UNESCO DIRECTOR GENERAL MAKES CASE FOR U.S. REENTRY

Federico Mayor, Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), making the Washington rounds to convince the Clinton administration that the United States should rejoin his organization, discussed its agenda in an address on April 6. The meeting was sponsored by Americans for the Universality of UNESCO.

The United States withdrew from this UN body in 1984 during the Reagan administration. At that point there were major accusations that UNESCO, under its former Director General M'Bow, was a bureaucratic morass, badly mismanaged, and strongly politicized, including attempts to impose restrictions on the freedom of the press. A number of other countries, including Great Britain, followed the U.S. example. The withdrawal provoked protests from the academic community and on the House floor from Rep. Jim Leach (R-IA), (who, as a vocal Republican leader on Whitewater, has since turned his attention to other things.)

Since Mayor's appointment as Director-General in 1987, pressure has been building for the U.S. to rejoin. According to a number of sources, the State Department has recommended such an action to the administration. So far, President Clinton has not

acted on the recommendation. Supposedly, concerns about cost in a constrained budget climate and adverse political reaction have led to the administration's hesitation. During his visit Mayor also met with Vice President Al Gore and Presidential Science Adviser John Gibbons.

In his speech Mayor noted that UNESCO is "an idea" whose direction is under the control of its member States. He hoped that U.S. "re-engagement" with his organization would occur as soon as possible. Among the items on UNESCO's agenda are "a fight against violence." Mayor remarked that significant violence arises from fundamentalism, ethnic conflict, and religious differences. UNESCO is currently exploring the development of early warning systems to prevent conflict. Next year, the 50th Anniversary of the United Nations, has been declared the "International Year of Tolerance." UNESCO expects to play a large role in this effort.

Mayor also discussed the "vicissitudes of establishing democracies." He declared that "democracy cannot be imposed" and that sometimes, referring to recent events in some African countries, we have to be prepared to accept election results not to our liking. UNESCO is also deeply involved in the follow-up to the major environmental conference that took place in Rio de Janeiro. The Director-General stated that the major threat to sustainable development remained unrestrained population growth, particularly in the poorest nations. UNESCO's scientific role is to help build up each nation's research capabilities, but that the scientific priorities for each country must be self-determined, according to Mayor.

He concluded that most governments seek short-term solutions to their problems. UNESCO's role is different. It must "bend with the future."

Former Congressman and former NYU president John Brademas and USIA Director and former American University President Joseph Duffey followed Mayor to the speaker's podium. Both expressed their support for UNESCO's efforts and hoped that the U.S. would rejoin soon.

INSIDE THE AGENCIES: ARMY RESEARCH INSTITUTE IN THE BEHAVIORAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES 145

The Army Research Institute in the Behavioral and Social Science (ARI) is the Army's focal point for research and development in these fields. The Institute is problem and product oriented, responding to and working with agencies and command throughout the Army. The core program is divided into three major areas: manpower and personnel research, systems research, and training research.

The Basic Research and Advanced Concepts program conducts an extramural program that cuts across all three areas. This program conducts an annual in-process review of projects it supports. For two and one-half days in early March close to twenty researchers gathered to present the results of their research-in-progress to peers for evaluation and comment. With ever-shrinking resources from an ever-shrinking commitment to basic research, this program has had to spread its commitments thin.

The research discussed focused on such disparate topics as team decision-making, terrorist behavior, peacekeeping efforts, gender detente, and Army missions for the 21st Century. Charles Moskos of Northwestern University, whose work has been cited by President Clinton, described his work on the "Sociology of the American Soldier." Based on interviews with soldiers in garrison and in field situations, including American troops stationed in Somalia, Moskos has been exploring such topics as sexual harassment, racial relations, attitudes towards homosexuals in the military, and using troops for humanitarian missions.

Glen Elder of the University of North Carolina and Elizabeth Colerick Clipp of the Duke University Medical Center have embarked on a study of World War II veterans, examining the enduring life course effects of wartime service. They plan to look at selection influences, the interaction effects of life history and military-wartime experiences, life span continuity and change in the middle years, and later life patterns of health and aging.

For further information on the Basic Research and Advanced Concepts program contact Michael Kaplan, Director, 202/274-8641.

SOURCES OF RESEARCH SUPPORT: DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES *MS*

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.

Administration on Children, Youth, and Families

The National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect (NCCAN), within the Administration on Children, Youth, and Families (ACYF), announces the availability of funds for research on the causes, prevention, identification, treatment and cultural distinctions of child abuse and neglect; appropriate, effective and culturally sensitive investigative, administrative and judicial procedures with respect to cases of child abuse; and for demonstration or service programs and projects designed to prevent, identify, and treat child abuse and neglect.

Budget: Approximately \$4 million is available for grants for FY 1994. The size of the actual awards will vary.

Review Process: Applications will be reviewed and scored competitively against the published evaluation criteria by experts in the field, generally persons from outside the federal government. The results from this review are a primary factor in making funding decisions.

Research Priorities:

1. Field Initiated Research on Child Abuse and Neglect.

Purpose: To conduct research on the causes, prevention, identification, treatment and cultural distinctions of child abuse and neglect; and appropriate, effective, and culturally sensitive investigative, administrative, and judicial procedures with respect to cases of child abuse and neglect, particularly child sexual abuse and exploitation.

Eligible Applicants: State or local, tribal, public or private non-profit agencies, organizations, and institutions of higher learning. Collaborative efforts and interdisciplinary approaches are encouraged.

2. Graduate Research and Medical Research Fellowships in Child Abuse and Neglect.

Purpose: To provide support for graduate students as well as medical students, residents, or fellows to conduct research on critical issues in child abuse and neglect.

Eligible Applicants: Institutions of higher education, including Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Native American institutions of higher learning and other institutions of higher learning with a history of serving Hispanic and Asian populations, on behalf of qualified doctoral candidates enrolled in the sponsoring institution.

Deadlines: Applications must be submitted by May 31, 1994.

Contact: To obtain applications or for additional information, contact: Administration for Children, Youth, and Families, National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, P.O. Box 1182, Washington, D.C. 20201. Phone: (202) 205-8586.

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