

ROSY SCENARIO RETURNS TO CAPITAL *HS*

The new year has dawned and political Washington has witnessed the return of rosy scenario, a huge dose of optimism that fuels plans for a grand new day. The Congressional Budget Office's latest projection indicates that the deficit for FY 1998 will be \$5 billion, a true blip on a \$1.8 trillion federal budget. President Clinton has announced he will present a balanced budget in his proposed FY 1999 budget. Continued growth in the economy may actually bring a surplus this year and into the future, or at least until the baby boomers hit retirement age.

All these happy forecasts have led to leaks about significant increases in next year's budget for agencies that support research and development. The Gramm-Lieberman "doubling of research" bill (see *UPDATE*, October 27, 1997), once thought of as only symbolic, now assumes a new "reality." Doubling NIH's appropriation in five years also now seems possible. There are some who point to the economic difficulties in Asia as a warning not to go overboard, but so far nothing seems to be interfering with the pervading optimism.

Instead of discussing budget cuts, the debate for the coming year appears to focus on the three cornered answer to how to spend a surplus -- bring down the \$5 trillion national debt, cut taxes, and invest in the future through science, education and transportation. How these are mixed and matched in a politically charged year will command the attention of both policy makers and policy watchers alike.

There are still some contentious issues left from last year: sampling and the Census (see other story), juvenile crime legislation, an agriculture research bill, reauthorization of the Higher Education Act, the State Department reauthorization bill that includes the transfer of the United States Information Agency to the department, and perhaps National Science Foundation and National Institutes of Health

reauthorizations. Congress returns January 26. The President delivers the State of the Union on January 27. The FY 1999 budget is scheduled to appear on February 2. Welcome back!

DIRECTOR OF CENSUS BUREAU RESIGNS *HS*

Martha Farnsworth Riche, director of the U.S. Bureau of the Census since 1994, announced her resignation on January 12. Exhausted from the bruising political battle with Congress over the use of sampling in the 2000 Census, Riche will leave to pursue other interests, including writing and teaching. In November, Riche was a featured speaker at the COSSA Annual Meeting.

How the 2000 Census will be conducted remains in some doubt. The Republican leadership in the House has adamantly opposed the use of sampling to complete the Census and has given the Speaker the power to sue to prevent its use. As part of an appropriations compromise, the Census Bureau may use sampling in the "dress rehearsal" that will take place soon, but observers agree that the battle is far from over. Republicans are concerned that sampling will produce a count that will disadvantage them, in

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that more inner-city folks, presumably Democrats, will be found. The National Academy of Sciences' panel on the Census believes that sampling is the only way to avoid an inaccurate Census, such as occurred in 1990, when numerous people were either missed or double-counted. Riche tried valiantly to sell this point of view to the GOP controlled Congress, but did not succeed. In addition, some in the Congress have argued against continuation of the long form Census questionnaire. Without a confirmed director, protecting the long form may present a problem.

Since obtaining confirmation of a new Director, who would be expected to support sampling, will be difficult in the Republican controlled Congress, the administration is expected to name an acting director to lead the bureau. If the Democrats retake the Senate in 1998, an event most political observers believe is unlikely, then a regular director could be in place by 2000.

As head of the Census Bureau, Riche also had responsibility for other statistical surveys besides the decennial census. She endeavored to improve the methods of collecting and managing the bureau's many data series. Riche was also committed to improving data distribution. At the annual meeting, she described a Data Access Dissemination System (DADS) that would deliver the Census 2000 data online to researchers and students.

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The Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA), an advocacy organization for federal support for the social and behavioral sciences, was founded in 1981 and stands alone in Washington in representing the full range of social and behavioral sciences. *Update* is published 22 times per year. Individual subscriptions are available from COSSA for \$65; institutional subscriptions, \$130, overseas mail, \$130. 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.

TRAVIS ANNOUNCES CREATION OF ADAM RESEARCH SYSTEM *DA*

Citing a strong desire to better understand the national drug problem and the relationship between drug use and crime, National Institute of Justice (NIJ) Director Jeremy Travis formally announced December 23 the creation of the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) System. According to Travis, ADAM, which will eventually be a 75-site research system, has two objectives: 1) to give a helping hand to local communities in understanding local drug abuse problems and 2) to provide a national research platform to identify national drug trends. Travis was accompanied by K. Jack Riley, Director of NIJ's ADAM Program, and NIJ Deputy Director Sally Hillsman.

A Vehicle For Research

The ADAM system was created from the reorganization of the 23-site Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program which had been used by the NIJ for more than 10 years. DUF, used as "a source of information about drug use in our Nation's cities," has "revealed that more communities across the country could benefit by being included as a research site." In addition to serving as a national research platform, Travis noted that the ADAM program can provide researchers with data sets for longitudinal studies. In particular, the ADAM system will provide information about drug use through interviews and bioassays of adult and juvenile arrestees/detainees in lock-ups.

Echoing Travis' comments, Riley noted that the ADAM sites will also facilitate local research on relevant local policy initiatives through Local Coordinating Councils. Local councils, according to Riley, will be created in each of the sites to decide specific local research questions related to drug use and other criminal activities and disseminate information. The ADAM program will produce quarterly studies and reports, thereby informing local and national policy makers in a timely manner, noted Travis.

The ADAM Sites

The 23 DUF sites that were transformed and reorganized and now part of the ADAM system are: Atlanta (GA), Birmingham (AL), Chicago (IL), Cleveland (OH), Dallas (TX), Denver (CO), Detroit (MI), Ft. Lauderdale (FL), Houston (TX), Indianapolis (IN), Los Angeles (CA), Manhattan (NY), Miami (FL), New Orleans (LA), Omaha (NE), Philadelphia (PA), Phoenix (AZ), Portland (OR), San Antonio (TX), San Diego (CA), San Jose (CA), St. Louis (MO) and Washington, D.C.

The 12 new ADAM sites are: Anchorage (AK), Seattle (WA), Spokane (WA), Sacramento (CA), Las Vegas (NV), Salt Lake City (UT), Tucson (AZ), Albuquerque (NM), Laredo (TX), Oklahoma City (OK), Minneapolis (MN) and Des Moines (IA). This expansion is the first phase of a planned 75-site ADAM system. Travis explained that NIJ hopes to be operating 50 ADAM sites by the end of FY 1998 and 75 sites by the end of FY 2000.

For more information about the new ADAM program, contact K. Jack Riley, Director, ADAM, National Institute of Justice, 810 Seventh Street, NW, Washington, DC 20531. Telephone: 202-616-9030; Fax: 202-307-63394; E-mail: rileyj@ojp.usdoj.gov.

PRESIDENT NOMINATES MARYLAND'S COLWELL AS NSF DEPUTY DIRECTOR

President Clinton announced January 8 his intent to nominate Rita R. Colwell as Deputy Director of the National Science Foundation. Colwell, President of the University of Maryland Biotechnology Institute and Professor of Microbiology at the University of Maryland, is active in national and international research and teaching in the areas of marine biotechnology and the molecular genetics of marine and estuarine bacteria. She is also interested in the microbiology of the Chesapeake Bay. Dr. Colwell has been a member of the National Science Board and is the past President of the American Society for Microbiology, the International Union of Microbiological Societies and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. She received her B.S. in Bacteriology and an M.S. in

Genetics from Purdue University. She received her Ph.D. in Marine Microbiology from the University of Washington.

Colwell would replace Anne Petersen, who left NSF to join the Kellogg Foundation in late 1996. Joe Bordogna has served as Acting Deputy Director since then.

HOUSE SCIENCE COMMITTEE STUDY CONSULTS YOUNG SCIENTISTS *HS*

After a meeting with many of the senior eminences of the scientific community in October, a number of those connected to the House Science Committee's Science Policy Study agreed that another more junior perspective was needed. In early December, the committee invited scientists who were under 40 years of age to a meeting to obtain their input. Among those participating was Professor Ines Miyares, Department of Geography, Hunter College.

Study chairman, Rep. Vern Ehlers (R-MI), has laid out seven questions to guide the discussion at both meetings and through an interactive web site: www.house.gov/science/science_policy_study.htm. The questions are:

- 1) On what broad national goals should federal science policy be based?
- 2) (a) What is the government's role in supporting basic and applied research? (b) How can the government best encourage an effective level of industry investment in pre-competitive research?
- 3) How can the nation enhance and make the most effective use of government/university/industry research partnerships?
- 4) What is the most effective role for the states in supporting university research, and how can the federal government best support that role?
- 5) (a) Given the increasingly international nature of science, how can the nation best benefit from and contribute to international cooperation in research? (b) What types of multilateral science agreements are needed to facilitate international collaboration?

6) How can the federal government best help meet national needs for science and math education at all levels?

7) How can the nation most effectively leverage federally funded R&D in the face of increasingly constrained resources?

The participants in the early December roundtable focused on a number of these issues. Mostly they appeared concerned about the dismal state of science and math education at the K-12 level. Miyares pointed out the success geography has had with its state alliances and the development of geography standards to meet national goals. Additionally, the young scientists expressed concern about the public's lack of understanding of science and technology.

Like others, those attending the December meeting felt the need to redefine national goals for science policy following the demise of the "crisis" atmosphere of the Cold War. Among possible new rationales suggested were economic growth, public welfare, health and national security. Most agreed that the current system of support for science and technology still worked well and that the basic structure should remain in place. Some argued for more stable funding patterns. Others pushed for increased efforts to integrate science more fully with other areas of public policy.

The young scientists also asserted the importance of breaking down barriers between disciplines and the need for serious interdisciplinary collaborations. These included enhancing connections between the social and behavioral sciences with the natural and physical sciences. If necessary, this would mean promoting retraining of senior researchers in different fields. Miyares also advocated continued support for large data sets used widely in scientific research and university education.

Given increasing evidence of the difficulty young scientists are having finding jobs in their specialties, many argued for a reorientation of graduate training. Other suggestions included reinvigorating the Masters Degree and better tracking of students after they complete the doctorate. Finally, participants

worried about the increasing specialization of scientific endeavors.

The study will now move into its next phase. Over the next few months the Science Committee will hold a series of hearings on a number of topics, including science and math education. These will provide evidence to write the document, a draft of which is expected by the summer.

WORKSHOP ON ADOLESCENT DECISION MAKING ^{AS}

Observing that "adolescence is a time of tremendous potential and considerable risk, when fundamental needs must be met to assure healthy, constructive and rewarding adult lives," the National Research Council Board on Children, Youth and Families, in conjunction with the Forum on Adolescence at the National Academy of Science, recently held a workshop entitled *Workshop on Adolescent Decision Making*. The workshop, said Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation at the Department for Health and Human Services Margaret Hamburg in her opening remarks, focuses on how to change behavior to bring about fundamental changes in areas such as sexual behavior and drug use behavior and to further the understanding and build on the knowledge and insights that we have. This is a "very important topic that even a few years ago would not have been on the radar screen," she said.

Participants in the workshop included a number of prominent researchers of adolescent health issues. According to Michele Kipke, the director of the Forum on Adolescence, the meeting was the beginning of the Academy's efforts to develop a concentrated effort on adolescents and will be a part of a portfolio of activities sponsored by the Forum. All of the workshop participants agreed that there is a real need to look at adolescents as decision makers, what kinds of decisions the world compels or allows them to make and what kinds of resources and support we can provide them for making positive choices.

Researchers, said Lloyd Kolbe, director of the Adolescent and School Health Division, National Center for Chronic Disease and Health Promotion at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and

one of the participants, are ignoring the social institutions that impact on adolescents' decisions. There is a need to examine these institutions that influence the choices teenagers make, he said.

Looking at future directions and topics for discussion, Ann Masten, professor of child psychology and associate director of the Institute of Child Development at the University of Michigan and a former COSSA seminar speaker, noted that she would like to see future discussions on such topics as: looking at the decision making of adults, cultural issues and the degree to which we make assumptions about our culture, normative development of decision-making and drug use. Emphasizing that there is a need for integrating more dialogue, she suggested one way to achieve more integration may be to convene mini-conferences at the various disciplines'/organizations' annual meetings.

Other workshop participants included: **Gary Barker**, University of Chicago; **Sarah S. Brown**, The National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy; **Martha R. Burt**, Urban Institute; **Richard F. Catalano**, University of Washington; **Elizabeth Cauffman**, Stanford University; **Sean Clarkin**, Partnership for a Drug Free America; **Lawrence D. Cohn**, University of Texas at El Paso; **Robert W. Denniston**, U.S. Substance Abuse and Mental Services Administration; **Jacquelyne Eccles**, Institute for Social Work Research University of Michigan; **Baruch Fischhoff** (workshop chair), Carnegie Mellon University; **Della M. Huges**, National Network for Youth; **James Jaccard**, University at Albany, State University of New York; **Reed Larson**, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign; **Richard Murphy**, Center for Youth Development and Policy Research; **Mary Ann Pentz**, University of Southern California; **Kathryn A. Urgberg**, Wayne State University; and **Monique Ward**, University of Michigan.

A summary of the meeting's proceedings will be available on the NAS website (<http://www.nas.edu>) this summer

Forum on Adolescence

The Forum on Adolescence, recently established by the Board on Children Youth and Families, is a

cross-cutting initiative of the Institute of Medicine and the National Research Council's Commission on Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education. Its mission is "to focus on the challenges and promises of the nations' adolescents." It is designed to provide "an interdisciplinary, nonpartisan focal point for taking stock of what is known about adolescent health and development, applying this knowledge base to pressing issues facing adolescents, and stimulating new directions for innovation and scientific inquiry." COSSA's president, Eleanor E. Maccoby, serves as one of the Forum's liaisons from the Commission on Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education (CBASSE).

EFFECTS OF EARLY ALCOHOL USE STUDIED

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The younger the age that an individual begins to drink, the greater the possibility that individual will at some point in life develop a clinically defined alcohol disorder, according to a new report released by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA). The analysis is based on a NIAAA-sponsored National Longitudinal Alcohol Epidemiologic Survey (NLAES) by Bridget F. Grant and Deborah A. Dawson of NIAAA's Division of Biometry and Epidemiology. The NLAES is a national probability sample of nearly 43,000 interviews with field work conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau in 1992.

NIAAA Director Enoch Gordis, M.D., emphasized that the study is the first comprehensive analysis of the "relationship between the age of drinking onset and the prevalence of lifetime alcohol abuse and dependence is one piece of a complex puzzle." Gordis also stressed that "the most significant contribution of this study is the focus it provides for future research on the interaction of personal and environmental factors in the development of alcohol abuse and alcoholism."

The authors of the analysis, which is published in the January issue of the *Journal of Substance Abuse*, note that "[t]he most significant contribution of the study is the focus it provides for the direction of future research and preventive efforts. There exists an urgent need to integrate epidemiological and etiologic

research with intervention research, with a view toward the prevention of alcohol disorders." The authors recommend a prospective study to integrate such research, noting that "[f]rom a methodological point of view a prospective longitudinal study could also reduce the extent of recall bias inherent in cross-sectional designs." Such a study would enhance researchers' ability to "disentangle the importance of the contribution of age of onset of alcohol use and duration of drinking on the development of alcohol use disorders."

BEHAVIORAL & SOCIAL SCIENCES AND PUBLIC HEALTH CONFERENCE AS

A multidisciplinary conference, *Public Health in the 21st Century: Behavioral & Social Science Contributions*, to highlight and demonstrate the importance of applying behavioral and social sciences to disease prevention and control and health promotion will be held in Atlanta, Georgia, May 7 - 9, 1998. The conference is designed to assemble and foster interaction among researchers from the various disciplines. It will address behavioral and social science perspectives on prevention of risk factors, interventions and evaluation of STDs, HIV/AIDS, chronic diseases, injury prevention, environmental health, occupational health, infectious diseases and immunization.

The conference has been organized by the American Psychological Association in collaboration with 13 professional organizations, including COSSA, the American Anthropological Association and the American Sociological Association.

Registration forms for the conference with detailed information will be mailed out by mid-January. The cost of the conference is \$90 until April 1, 1998; after that date the cost will be \$125. For more information, contact Julia M. Silva, conference manager, at 202-336-5817.

FULBRIGHT AWARDS COMPETITION DH

The 1999-2000 competition for the Fulbright Senior Scholars Program opens March 1; the deadline for the competition is August 1. The

program offers opportunities for qualified applicants from all disciplines and professional fields. The Fulbright awards for lecturing or advanced research in over 125 countries are available to college and university faculty and professionals outside academe. Requirements for competition are United States citizenship and a Ph.D. or equivalent professional qualifications. For the Fulbright lecturing awards, however, university or college teaching experience is expected. Most of these lecturing assignments are performed in English, but proficiency in a foreign language is required for some of the countries.

The deadlines for the Fulbright competition are: August 1, 1998 for lecturing and research grants in academic year 1999-2000; May 1, 1998 for the distinguished Fulbright chairs in Western Europe and Canada; and November 1, 1998 for international education and academic administrator seminars

For more information about the Fulbright competition contact: United States Information Agency, Fulbright Senior Scholar Program, Council for International Exchange of Scholars, Telephone: 202-686-7877, E-mail: apprequest@cies.iie.org

Materials can also be collected on-line at: <http://www.cies.org>.

ORI TO CO-SPONSOR RESEARCH INTEGRITY CONFERENCE DH

The Department of Health & Human Services' Office of Research Integrity is co-sponsoring a conference February 10-11, 1998, with the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor; the conference will deal with managing integrity in research. The focus of the two-day event will be on building a culture of ethical conduct within institutions as well as handling allegations of misconduct or other abuses of the research process. For more up-to-date information on the conference, check the University of Michigan Research Responsibility Website at <http://www.responsibility.research.umich.edu> or contact Alicia Dustira (ORI) at 301-443-5300 or Judy Nowack (University of Michigan) at 313-768-1289.

DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINOLOGY & CRIMINAL JUSTICE, UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND JOINS COSSA *DH*

COSSA is pleased to announce that the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice at the University of Maryland, College Park is the Consortium's newest Contributor. COSSA looks forward to working with the department on issues of common concern.

SOURCES OF RESEARCH SUPPORT *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 INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research • Office of Disease Prevention • Office of Research on Women's Health • Office of Alternative Medicine • Office of Dietary Supplements • National Cancer Institute • National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute • National Institute on Aging • National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism • National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases • National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Disease • National Institute of Child Health and Human Development • National Institute of Dental Research • National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases • National Institute of Mental Health • National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke • National Institute of Nursing Research • American Heart Association

Innovative Approaches to Disease Prevention Through Behavior Change

The above named organizations invite applications for a four year research grant program to test interventions designed to achieve long-term health behavior change. The health behaviors of interest--tobacco use, insufficient exercise, poor diet, and alcohol abuse--are among the top ten causes for morbidity and premature mortality. **Letter of intent due April 1, 1998** ♦ **Application Receipt date May 21, 1998**. For further information contact: Susan Solomon, Ph.D.--Email: ssolomon@nih.gov.

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Prevention and Cessation of Tobacco Use by Children and Youth in the U.S.

National Cancer Institute • National of Child Health and Human Development • National Institute on Drug Abuse • National Institute of Dental Research • National Institute of Mental Health

The Institutes above and the National Institute of Nursing Research (NINR) seek grant applications for innovative research that have clear implications for the immediate and significant reduction of tobacco use by children and youth in the United States. **Letter of Intent due February 19, 1998** ♦ **Application Receipt date March 27, 1998**. For further information contact Jane L. Pearson, Ph.D.--Email: jp36u@nih.gov.

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Society for the Scientific Study of Religion
Society for the Scientific Study of Sexuality
Sociologists for Women in Society
Southern Sociological Society
Southwestern Social Science Association
Speech Communication Association
Urban Affairs Association

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