

**GIBBONS ANNOUNCES RESIGNATION;
LANE MOVES TO OSTP; COLWELL TO
LEAD NSF *HS***

Addressing the 150th Anniversary meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), President Clinton announced major shifts in his science policy line-up. Presidential Science Adviser and Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) John Gibbons will resign, effective March 15, 1998. Ending many months of speculation as to his future, Gibbons leaves the federal government after helping to produce a FY 1999 budget for research and development that provides significant increases for basic research, especially at the National Science Foundation and the National Institutes of Health.

To replace Gibbons, the administration dipped into its already existing cadre of scientific leadership talent and found NSF Director Neal Lane. Since arriving in October 1993, Lane has guided NSF through some turbulent times. He played a significant role in helping to save the Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences Directorate from the wrath of former Representative Robert Walker (R-PA) in 1995-96. He also convinced the administration that NSF deserves to be on the same playing field when it came to budget increases as NIH. Lane has been active in OSTP activities as the co-chair, with NIH director Harold Varmus, of the National Science and Technology Council's (NSTC) Committee on Fundamental Science. The NSTC was the structure OSTP established to coordinate inter-agency research and development activities.

To replace Lane, the administration already had somebody on the bench. In January, Clinton announced that he intended to nominate University of Maryland Microbiologist Rita Colwell as NSF's next Deputy Director. Since, neither the administration nor Congress moved swiftly to get Colwell confirmed to that post, she can now simply have the word Deputy erased from her nomination papers (for more

information on Colwell's background, see *UPDATE* January 19, 1998).

Neither Lane nor Colwell is expected to move into their new positions for some time. The intent to nominate announcement is followed by background checks, paperwork and other material that must be sent to the Senate, and then a confirmation process that may involve hearings and eventually a Senate vote. These nominations are not controversial and should not engender any opposition. However, the process may take some months, especially since Congress will leave town for two and a half weeks in April.

HIGHER ED REAUTHORIZATION BEGINS *HS*

On March 4, the House Postsecondary Education, Training and Lifelong Learning Subcommittee began the process of reauthorizing the Higher Education Act, first passed in 1965. The Subcommittee, under its chairman, Rep. Howard 'Buck' McKeon (R-CA), decided to postpone some of the more contentious issues, such as interest rates on student loans. It did, however, move a number of other sections of the bill on to the next step, consideration by the full Education and Workforce Committee, chaired by Rep. William Goodling (R-PA), on March 18.

Two major sections of the act of interest to social and behavioral scientists are Title VI

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that concerned international education and foreign language studies, and Title IX that provided programs to support graduate students. The new legislation, H.R. 6, has combined these two programs into one new Title VI called "International and Graduate Education Programs."

Although in the mid-1980s the Reagan administration attempted to abolish the old Title VI, Congress continued to fund it. The budget has grown to over \$60 million for its three components. The House now asserts that: "The security, stability and economic vitality of the United States in a complex global era depend upon American experts in and citizens knowledgeable about world regions, foreign languages and international affairs, as well as on a strong research base in these areas."

Title VI Parts A, B and C of the new bill preserves most of the programs of the old Title VI. The Fulbright-Hays Overseas educational and cultural exchange program is authorized in a different piece of legislation. The bill contains authorization for "Domestic Programs" that include graduate and undergraduate national resource centers, graduate fellowships for foreign language and area or international studies, language resource centers, and undergraduate programs. A separate section provides authority for Centers for Business and International Education (CIBERs). The Intensive Summer Language Institute program is eliminated, as is a section authorizing support for acquiring

periodicals published abroad. Both of these programs had not received funding in recent years. The House bill also reauthorizes the Institute for International Public Policy (IIPP) to continue to provide opportunities to significantly increase the numbers of African Americans and other underrepresented minorities in the United States foreign service and private international voluntary organizations.

The authorized levels for FY 1999 for these programs is \$80 million for Domestic Programs, \$18 million for the CIBERs, and \$10 million for the IIPP. All are the same as in the 1992 Higher Education Amendments. For the subsequent four years covered by the 1998 amendments, "such sums as may be necessary," are authorized. Authorizations are not appropriations. They are often suggestions, and actual funding is usually less than the authorized levels.

Graduate Education: One Non-portable program

The new Title VI Part D of the House bill proposes to retain a single "Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need" (GAANN) program. This is consistent with the administration's FY 1999 budget proposal. The program will provide awards to institutions to give to students who demonstrate financial need and are studying in subjects designated by the Secretary of Education as "areas of national need." In determining these areas, the bill says that the Secretary should consult with "appropriate Federal and nonprofit agencies and organizations." In addition, the Secretary "shall take into account the extent to which the interest is compelling, the extent to which other Federal programs support postbaccalaureate study in the area concerned, and an assessment of how the program could achieve the most significant impact with available resources."

Gone from this Part from the 1992 amendments is the Patricia Roberts Harris Fellowship program that provided support for minorities and women to obtain masters, doctorate, and professional degrees, including a public service component. This program had been defunded, except for continuation fellowships, in FY 1997. Also not getting reauthorized is the Faculty Development Fellowship Program to help faculty from underrepresented groups acquire advanced degrees; a program that was rarely funded. In addition, a program to identify talented undergraduate 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.

from minority and other underrepresented groups and give them opportunities to participate in research and scholarly activities to prepare them for graduate school will not make it back into the higher education act amendments.

Two programs related to law schools are also not part of the reauthorization. The CLEO program that provided assistance for minority, low-income college graduates to pursue a law degree, and the Law School Clinical Experience program that helped law schools provide clinical training for their students. These programs' funding ended a few years ago.

The House bill does not provide authority to continue the Jacob K. Javits Fellowship program that gave funding to students for graduate study in the arts, humanities and social sciences. The House and the administration have tried to abolish funding for this program in recent years and the Senate keeps providing additional funds for both new and continuation awards. This may yet happen with the authorization.

The authorized level for the new GAANN program would be \$40 million for FY 1999 and "such sums as may be necessary" for the subsequent four years. Under the 1992 amendments the authorized funding for the seven programs in the old Title IX was \$217 million, a figure never approached in the actual funding.

CDC FACES APPROPRIATORS *AS*

Acting Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Director Claire V. Broome was warmly greeted by the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee March 5. With nearly a full complement of subcommittee members in attendance, Broome thanked the subcommittee for its "ongoing support of the Nation's prevention agency." "Prevention works . . . Today, we know what works to prevent many disease and injuries, and yet there is a disconnect between knowing and doing," declared Broome. This "prevention gap" is where we are now and where we would be if we put into practice all the tools we know will work, she said.

Broome emphasized that prevention is a wise investment. "Millions of people are still dying prematurely or suffering unnecessarily from preventable disease, injury, and disability. The challenge before us is not only finding cures for diseases, but also implementing prevention strategies that we know to be effective . . . We know prevention strategies work, and we should act now to conduct the research and implement the programs in communities that improve the quality of life for all Americans . . . Prevention research conducted in communities can be used to help us transform what is known into action," she said. She noted that the second leading preventable cause of death in the U.S. is a poor diet coupled with the lack of physical activity.

Broome stated that the CDC's budget includes funding increases in five "critical areas:" emerging infectious diseases, food safety, adolescent smoking and health, prevention research, and elimination of disparities in health status suffered by racial and ethnic minority populations. In addressing health disparities, the CDC will conduct a series of "community-based research/demonstration projects to address six identified areas: HIV infections, infant mortality, cancer, cardiovascular disease, diabetes, and child and adult immunizations.

In the area of prevention research, she noted that while there are many proven prevention strategies, "there is much that we don't know. For instance, we often know what needs to be done but don't always know the best way to do it." Broome emphasized that it "requires research that can help transform findings from bench-level research into prevention programs that reach people — and research that can tell us about the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of those programs." The \$25 million in the President's budget for new prevention research at the CDC is part of the *Research Fund for America*, said Broome, and will support extramural research that is designed to answer a variety of "critical public health questions."

Chairman John Porter (R-IL) asked Broome how to translate knowledge into practice, noting that these prevention measures are matters of lifestyle choices — exercise, diet, sexual practices, and the use or non-use of tobacco and drugs. "In a free society," said Porter, "we can't make [people] do those things." He also noted that there is a need to look at the role of stress

in diseases. Broome stressed that it is hard to change human behavior, but noted that it is important to look at the success stories.

Representative Henry Bonilla (R-TX) questioned CDC's focus on the differences in health outcomes between minorities and the rest of the population. Responding, Broome noted that elimination of these disparities has a very specific target goal that builds on CDC's mission. "It is unacceptable to have higher rates of disease in minority communities," she said. Bonilla also expressed concern about the President's Race Initiative asking whether it was a "bogus effort ... pandering" to minorities.

Representative Louis Stokes (D-OH) responded to Bonilla relating that in his more than 20 years on the subcommittee there has been only one probe into the health outcomes disparities affecting minorities — the 1985 *Report of the Secretary's Task Force on Black and Minority Health* under Health and Human Services Secretary Margaret Heckler. He noted that more than 10 years since the release of this study there are still differences. "Probing why blacks die 7 years earlier than whites is not pandering, it is being sensitive and responsive," declared Stokes. Echoing Stokes, Broome noted that "what gets measured gets done." She also noted that while there has been progress not all of the goals set for "Healthy People 2000" have been met. She further stated that "Healthy People 2010" is underway and will not have different goals for minorities but a singular goal.

Representative Jay Dickey (R-AK) questioned whether it is a case of too much research and not enough dissemination. Responding, Broome emphasized that additional research yields additional benefits and that it is very important to answer that question, as well as look at the cost-effectiveness of programs. "It is a mistake," she stressed, "to hold prevention to a higher standard" than medical care.

Representative Rosa DeLauro (D-CT) added that it was "insincere and disingenuous" for the Congress to ask the CDC how we they are stopping illness in any one area when only one percent of the \$1 trillion U.S. health care budget is spent on prevention. She also noted that the U.S. "does not provide the serious resources needed on a scale to make a difference."

Answering Representative Steny Hoyer's (D-MD) inquiry of what level of funding is needed to provide accurate health surveys, Broome emphasized that accurate statistics and data are "crucial" to CDC's job. She noted that the National Center for Health Statistics is in the process of starting a new round of the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), but did not have the appropriations support for the survey, estimated at \$3.6 million.

Porter concluded the hearing by noting that the subcommittee places the CDC "at a very high priority" and "values the work" of the agency.

OJJDP ADOPTS NEW JUVENILE CENSUS *DH*

Since 1974 the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) of the Department of Justice has gathered data on juvenile offenders and juvenile corrections through the Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Shelter and Correctional Facilities — known also as the Children in Custody (CIC) series.

The CIC, however, did not adequately address all the questions concerning juvenile offenders and the juvenile justice system. Therefore, OJJDP "inaugurated a successor to this series, the Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement (CJRP)." According to OJJDP, "[t]he new census meets a pressing need for information that can address a variety of questions on juvenile detention, corrections, and placement." The first CJRP, administered by the Census Bureau, was undertaken in October 1997 and will be continued bi-annually in odd-numbered years.

OJJDP notes that the while the CIC did collect "aggregate information on the number of juveniles in custody" it was "inflexible and could not answer significant questions raised by researchers and practitioners." This new census allows OJJDP to collect "individual information such as date of birth, race, sex, and most serious offense." It also provides information regarding a "juvenile's legal status, including court of jurisdiction ... , and the State or county that has jurisdiction over the juvenile." In addition, it will collect information on juveniles in all residential settings. Specifically, the "CJRP will request comprehensive information on all offenders

less than 21 years of age in the facility." The results of the new census will be published by OJJDP through a series of *Fact Sheets* and bulletins.

For more information about the new census, call Joseph Moone at (202) 307-5929.

CHANGES IN CONGRESS

Census Subcommittee Formed *DA*

On February 12, the House of Representatives Government Reform & Oversight Committee officially formed the Subcommittee on the Census. The new Subcommittee, charged with the mission of overseeing the upcoming census, is chaired by Representative Dan Miller (R-FL), who has a Ph.D. in statistics from Louisiana State University. Miller is a staunch opponent of the Census Bureau's plan to use statistical sampling in the 2000 Decennial Census. Carolyn Maloney (D-NY) is the Subcommittee's ranking Democratic member. Rounding out the Subcommittee's membership are Republicans Denny Hastert (IL), Tom Davis (VA), John Shadegg (AZ), and Vince Snowbarger (KS); and Democrats Danny Davis (IL) and Rod Blagojevich (IL).

Shifts at House Science Committee *HS*

Republicans and Democrats recently revealed new leadership lineups on the House Science Committee. Representative James Sensenbrenner (R-WI), chair of the committee, noted the continuing absence of Basic Research Subcommittee chairman, Rep. Steve Schiff (R-NM), who has been battling cancer for over a year. The Chairman announced that Representative Chip Pickering (R-MS), a former aide to Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott (R-MS), will assume Schiff's duties as head of the subcommittee. The subcommittee has jurisdiction over the NSF reauthorization.

Representative George Brown (D-CA) leader of the Democrats on the full committee, announced a new line-up of subcommittee ranking members. Representative Eddie Bernice Johnson (D-TX) will become the chief Democrat on the Basic Research Subcommittee replacing Rep. James Barcia (D-MI).

Barcia moves to the ranking spot on the Technology Subcommittee replacing Representative Bart Gordon (D-TN). Gordon becomes ranking member on the Space Subcommittee replacing Representative Bud Cramer (D-AL). Cramer precipitated this game of musical chairs by leaving the Science Committee to fill a vacancy on the Appropriations Committee after Representative Thomas Foglietta (D-PA) resigned from the House to become Ambassador to Italy. Representative Tim Roemer (D-IN) remains as chief Democrat on the Energy and Environment Subcommittee.

The Science Committee continues to pursue its major policy study under the leadership of Representative Vern Ehlers (R-MI). A new and improved web page dealing with the study has been established. It can be accessed at www.house.gov/science. A draft of the study report which, according to Ehlers, will be "concise, coherent, and comprehensive," may be ready by June.

FORMER COSSA STAFFER TO JOIN OSTP *HS*

Judith Auerbach, who was COSSA's Associate Director for Government Affairs from 1990-1992, will replace Daryl Chubin, as the Assistant Director for the Social and Behavioral Sciences at the Office of Science and Technology Policy. Auerbach was a featured speaker at the 1997 COSSA annual meeting. Chubin, who also spoke at the annual meeting, returned to the National Science Foundation's Education and Human Resources Directorate in January.

Auerbach joins OSTP after serving as the coordinator of the Behavioral, Social Science and Prevention Center of the Office of AIDS Research at the National Institutes of Health. Prior to joining NIH in 1995, she directed the Institute of Medicine's study of AIDS and Behavior, whose report *AIDS and Behavior: An Integrated Approach* examined behavioral, mental health and substance abuse factors as they related to HIV. It also looked at the AIDS programs of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, the National Institute on Drug Abuse, and the National Institute of Mental Health.

Auerbach began her Washington career as an Society for Research in Child Development congressional

fellow, working for former Rep. Patricia Schroeder (D-CO), when she chaired the now-defunct Select Committee on Children and Families. Auerbach then went to the University of Southern California to direct their Institute for the Study of Women and Men before returning to Washington to join COSSA.

She has a Ph.D. in Sociology from the University of California, Berkeley, and has written books and articles on children and other topics that are currently on OSTP's agenda.

SHERMAN PROPOSES EVIDENCE-BASED POLICING

DH

In an address to police officials, researchers, and other interested listeners, Lawrence Sherman, professor and chair of the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice at the University of Maryland, said that the new paradigm of evidence-based medicine holds important implications for policing. The method, according to Sherman, uses research to guide police practices and to evaluate the practitioners. Sherman noted, "Of all the ideas in policing, one stands out as the most powerful force for change: police practices should be based on scientific evidence about what works best."

During his talk at the Police Foundation, Sherman urged the creation of "medical charts" for crime victims, annual audits of crime reporting systems, and in-house "evidence-cops" who document the ongoing patterns and effects of police practices in light of unpublished and in-house research. These analyses, according to Sherman, then can be integrated into the widely-acclaimed New York City Police Department "Compstat" feedback model for management and accountability and continuous quality improvement.

Sherman noted that police in New York, New Orleans, and elsewhere have been accused of cheating on their crime reporting practices in order to make crime rates go down. The annual audits, Sherman stressed, would not only respond to those accusations, but help improve police effectiveness in controlling crime. System-wide audits would also help to promote consistency across police agencies,

and even within them, in how crimes are classified and reported.

Sherman's plan is part of the forthcoming second annual report to the US Congress, the second in an annual series that began last year and is entitled "Preventing Crime: What Works, What Doesn't, What's Promising." Copies of the initial 1997 report can be obtained at www.preventingcrime.org.

ECONOMIC DECISION-MAKING CONFERENCE

DH

The United Kingdom's Economic and Social Research Council's Economic Beliefs and Behavior Research Program is sponsoring a conference entitled "Decision-making in theory and practice," which will review the understanding of economic decision-making. The conference, to be held July 1-2, 1998 at University College Oxford, "will provide an opportunity for academics and others to discuss current research." The conference will address "the influence of perceptions of risk and uncertainty on choice behavior; the contribution of game theory and other methodological approaches; the relevance of academic work to public policy developments involving markets and quasi-markets; and on the part played by social values, cultural factors and group identity."

The conference will be broken down into four discussion streams: Risk and Uncertainty in Choice, Applications of Game Theory, The Economic Psychology of Market Choice, and Choice and Public Policy. The keynote speakers are Professor George Loewenstein, Department of Social and Decision Sciences, Carnegie Mellon University and Professor Bruno Frey, Institute of Empirical Research, University of Zurich.

For more information, contact Patricia Smith, Economic Beliefs and Behavior Research Program, Darwin College, University of Kent, Canterbury CT2 7NY. Email: ebb-research@ukc.ac.uk.

SOURCES OF RESEARCH SUPPORT

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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 of Justice*A National Evaluation of the Arrest Policies Program Under the Violence Against Women Act*

The Violence Against Women Grants Office has awarded over 120 grants under the Arrest Policies Program to develop law enforcement and community programs that will manage offenders and increase awareness of domestic violence. NIJ is requesting applications for a grant to research the effectiveness of the Arrest Policies Program. NIJ's Solicitation for a National Evaluation of the Arrest Policies Program Under the Violence Against Women Act provides details and instructions for submitting applications. Due date for this solicitation: April 3, 1998. For more information, contact NIJ's website at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/NIJ/funding.htm>. Persons can also call the National Criminal Justice Reference Service at 800-851-3420 or the Department of Justice Response Center at 800-421-6770 (in the Washington, DC area, 202-307-1480).

National Institutes of Health, National Institute on Drug Abuse*HIV Risk Behaviors, Determinants and Consequences (Announcement No. PA 95-083)*

The purpose of this announcement is to stimulate research on the social and other environmental factors that influence the drug injecting and sexual HIV risk behaviors of drug users and their sexual partners. Areas of interest include, but are not limited to, continuation of injecting drug use with particular examination of gender roles, and sexual risk behaviors associated with specific aspects of drug use among homosexual or bisexual men and women. For further information, contact Dr. Richard Needle, NIDA, Room 9A-30, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857, (301) 443-6046. Email: rn28e@nih.gov.

Drug and Alcohol Use and Abuse in Rural America (Announcement No. PA 95-060)

The purpose of this announcement is to encourage research on drug and alcohol use and abuse behaviors in rural American, the consequences of such use/abuse, and the delivery of appropriate prevention and treatment services. Among the areas of research interest are studies that focus on specification of varying use and abuse patterns with respect to gender. For further information, contact Dr. Peter Harstock, NIDA, Room 9A-42, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857, (301) 443-6720. Email: ph45z@nih.gov.

Department of Health and Human Services*Administration for Children and Families*

The Administration for children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families announces the availability of funds for two Priority Areas; University-Head Start Partnerships (1.01) and Head Start Research Scholars (1.02) to support research activities in the areas of infant and toddler development within the cultural context, the promotion of mental health in Head Start and Early Head Start, or field-initiated research areas which will increase our knowledge of low-income children's development for the purpose of improving services or have significant policy implications. Applications and all pertinent forms can be downloaded from the Head Start web site www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/hsb. Deadline for applications is May 5, 1998. For further information contact: Head Start Research Support Center at 11320 Random Hills Road, Suite 105, Fairfax, VA 22030, (703) 218-2480.

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