
CONSORTIUM OF SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATIONS

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KNAPP TO LEAVE NSF

Edward A. Knapp, Director of the National Science Foundation (NSF) has announced his resignation. He will be replaced by Erich Bloch, vice president for technical personnel at IBM. Dr. Knapp plans to return to Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico. Mr. Bloch, who is an engineer by training, will assume his new responsibilities at NSF in September.

SENATE DIFFERS FROM HOUSE ON NSF APPROPRIATIONS

On June 7 the Senate Appropriations Committee approved a HUD-Independent Agencies appropriations bill that adds \$8 million for research programs in the Directorate of Biological, Behavioral and Social Sciences (BBS) of the National Science Foundation (NSF). This clears the way for action in the full Senate. The Senate bill added \$3 million for information sciences and required \$5 million to be transferred from science and engineering education to BBS for "research in learning and cognition." In contrast, the House bill contained an add-on of \$5 million for BBS for "research in the social and economic

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Dell H. Hymes, *President*

Roberta Balstad Miller, *Executive Director*

sciences." Another difference between the House and Senate bills is that the Senate bill includes \$81.4 million for science and engineering education activities (including the \$5 million to be transferred to BBS), while the House voted \$88.7 million for these activities. Total NSF funding is \$1.502 billion in the Senate version, which matches the administration's request, and \$1.500 billion in the House bill.

Differences between the House and Senate bills will be resolved in a conference committee expected to meet soon after the full Senate votes on the appropriation. The bill is expected to come before the Senate by next week. COSSA will urge the conference committee to increase funding for BBS by \$8 million for research programs in the "social, behavioral and information sciences."

NIH STUDY SECTIONS: LIMITED REPRESENTATION OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

Study Sections at the National Institutes of Health (NIH) exhibit the same underrepresentation of the social and behavioral sciences that COSSA found in its examination of NIH advisory councils. (See "Invisible Disciplines: The Social Sciences at NIH," COSSA Washington Update, January 13, 1984.) The purpose of the study sections is to review grant proposals in specific areas of research. Members are selected from the ranks of leading research scientists. Because of the important role of the study sections in determining what research proposals are funded by NIH, it is critical that the social and behavioral sciences are adequately represented.

As might be expected, given the heavy biomedical emphasis of NIH, very few study sections deal with research proposals in the social and behavioral sciences. Only four of the 64 study sections deal explicitly with these fields. They include study sections in Behavioral and Neurosciences, Human Development and Aging, Sensory Disorders and Language, and Social Sciences and Population. Although social and behavioral scientists are adequately represented on two of these four study sections, they are seriously underrepresented on the other two. Only three of the 14 members of the Sensory Disorders and Language Study Section and less than one-third of the 34 members of the Behavioral and Neurosciences Study Section are social or behavioral scientists.

COSSA WELCOMES NEW AFFILIATE, CONTRIBUTORS

In the past two weeks, COSSA has added the Midwest Sociological Society to its roster of COSSA Affiliates, bringing the total number of Affiliates to 26. In addition, Rutgers University, the University of California at Santa Barbara, and the University of Wisconsin, Madison have become COSSA Contributors. At present, COSSA has 36 university and institutional contributors.

CONGRESSIONAL FELLOWSHIPS FOR SOCIAL SCIENTISTS

The June 1 issue of the COSSA Washington Update provided information on sources of fellowship support available to social and behavioral scientists interested in gaining public policy experience in Washington. Below are several additional organizations which sponsor congressional fellowship programs.

American Historical Association (AHA). The AHA Congressional Fellowship Program sponsors three Fellows for a nine- to eleven-month period. Fellows serve as a full-time legislative assistant in a congressional office after a one-month orientation. Applicants must be a member of AHA and have a Ph.D. in history or a closely related field. Fellows receive a stipend of \$18,000 plus a travel and relocation allowance of \$1,000. The next deadline for applications is February 1, 1985. For more information, contact Sammetta Banks, AHA Congressional Fellowship Program, 400 A Street, SE, Washington, DC; 202/544-2422.

American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS). The AAAS Congressional Science and Engineering Fellowship Program is open to outstanding post-doctoral to mid-career scientists and engineers. AAAS fellows work for one year in the office of a member of congress or a congressional committee. The stipend for this program is \$25,200 plus a travel and relocation allowance of \$1,500. Applications for the 1985-1986 program must be received by February 1, 1985. For an application package contact the AAAS Congressional Science and Engineering Program, 1776 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC; 202/467-4475.

Office of Technology Assessment (OTA). The Office of Technology Assessment, one of the supporting arms of the congress, sponsors four to six fellows for a one-year period, beginning in September. Fellows conduct research on issues assigned to the OTA staff by the Congress. The stipend for fellows ranges from \$25,000 to \$41,000. Candidates must have a Ph.D. to be considered. Information for the next competition will be available in December from OTA, Congressional Fellowships, U.S. Congress, Washington, DC, 20510.

Congressional Black Caucus Foundation. The Congressional Black Caucus Foundation is the research arm of the Congressional Black Caucus (CBC). The CBC Foundation sponsors four fellowship programs: 1) Senior Congressional Fellows (must have a graduate degree and five years experience); 2) Congressional Fellows (those pursuing a graduate degree and less than five years experience); 3) University Fellows (primarily university professors); 4) Visiting Congressional Fellows (a two-month summer program). The stipend for Senior and Congressional Fellows is \$15,000 for a nine to twelve month period. Visiting Fellows receive \$2,000. University Fellows receive no stipend from the CBC Foundation but rather are "on loan" from their university. CBC fellows are placed in the offices of CBC

members or on the staffs of congressional committees. The next deadline for applications is February 1 for the summer program and April 15 for the other three programs. For more information contact Dr. Marshal Coleman or Allen Matthews, CBC Foundation, 1004 Pennsylvania Avenue, SE, Washington, DC, 20003; 202/543-8767.

Future issues of the Update will provide information on congressional fellowship programs for graduate students and fellowship opportunities in federal agencies.

OTA TO STUDY INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

Today our copyright and patent laws are facing unprecedented challenges from those who use new technologies to gain access to information. Although the United States Constitution protects intellectual property rights to foster the development of science and the useful arts and to encourage the dissemination of information and knowledge to the public, the use of new technologies is forcing Congress to begin to rethink some of the basic assumptions upon which intellectual property laws rest.

The tension that exists between the aim of temporarily restricting information and the goal of widely diffusing it, has led Senator Charles McC. Mathias (R-MD), Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks, and four Members of the House Judiciary Committee, Representatives Peter Rodino (D-NJ), Robert Kastenmeier (D-WI), Hamilton Fish (R-NY) and Carlos Moorhead (R-CA) to ask the Office of Technology Assistance (OTA) to examine the issue. OTA will attempt to identify and analyze the trends in the development of new information technologies to determine those areas where there might be gaps in the law and practices of intellectual property. It will also evaluate policy strategies -- legal, technological, economic, and social -- for addressing intellectual property issues in an age of electronics.

Two examples of the new technology, the proliferation of cheap, convenient, accessible copying technology and the expansion of automated data bases, affect social scientists who are concerned with gaining access to information for use in their research and teaching. For example, more stringent protection for information and information services could make access to data more expensive for social scientists. Further access problems for social scientists are caused by the collection of information and data by private sources.

The OTA study will be completed in September, 1985, with a draft report due in June, 1985. Those who are interested in the study should contact Ms. Linda Garcia, Study Director, Office of Technology Assessment, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue, SE, Washington, DC, 20510; 202/226-2245.

SCIENTIFIC LOBBYING GROUPS: FASEB

An article in Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report in March 1983 pointed out that despite "squeamishness" evident in some circles, the scientific community had taken the plunge into politics. Galvanized by the threat of reductions in research funding in the FY 1982 Reagan administration budget and the politicization of research funding decisions, many other scholarly and scientific groups formed educational and advocacy organizations for the first time. Even at that time, however, other scientific specialties were already in the advocacy field. It is the purpose of this and subsequent articles to examine the various scientific and scholarly groups that are currently involved in advocacy and educational activities on behalf of research funding.

The Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology (FASEB) represents over 28,000 biological researchers in the American Physiological Society, the American Society of Biological Chemists, the American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, the American Association of Pathologists, the American Institute of Nutrition, the American Association of Immunologists, and the American Society for Cell Biology. FASEB was founded in 1913, incorporated in 1954, and has its offices in Bethesda, Maryland.

The Office of Public Affairs (OPA) conducts the government relations work of FASEB in conjunction with a Public Affairs Committee, one of eleven standing committees in the organization. The new director of OPA is Gar Kaganowich, former staff member of the Senate Appropriations Committee. Like COSSA and other such groups, the Office of Public Affairs at FASEB sees its job as both educating the Congress and the Executive Branch on the needs of the research community and informing its members about national problems affecting research. In carrying out its first function, FASEB has testified before the Congress on appropriations for the National Institutes of Health and the Animal Plant Health Inspection Service and has become involved in such issues as life science funding at the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the Department of Agriculture, animal research problems and the indirect costs of research. It has monitored research management issues at the Department of Health and Human Services, the Biological, Behavioral and Social Science Directorate at NSF, and the Office of Science and Technology Policy at the White House.

The Office of Public Affairs informs FASEB's members about its activities by publishing a monthly newsletter and through a Public Affairs section in the monthly FEDERATION PROCEEDINGS, the official journal of FASEB that is sent to all members of the scientific societies that make up the Federation.

Working with a staff of five, including a research biologist on sabbatical, the Office of Public Affairs at FASEB

bases its activities on the belief that there is a growing recognition that science and politics are closely related. As one staff member noted, scientists are getting much better organized in selling the value of an excellent product -- basic research.

THE FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT

The Federal Advisory Committee Act (Public Law 92-463) was enacted by Congress in 1972 to ensure that uniform procedures govern the establishment and operation of federal advisory committees, that the membership of these committees is fairly balanced in terms of the points of view represented, and that Congress and the public be kept informed of the activities of advisory committees. The Act covers committees, boards, councils, commissions, and other groups which advise officers and agencies of the executive branch.

The Act came about partly in response to the tendency of advisory bodies to maintain too much secrecy about their meetings and to fail to provide timely notification of committee meetings. Sec. 10.(a) of the Act specifies that "[e]ach advisory committee meeting shall be open to the public" and that timely notice of each meeting shall be published in the Federal Register. These provisions apply to all meetings except those which the President determines should be closed for national security reasons. "Interested persons shall be permitted to attend, appear before, or file statements with any advisory committee, subject to such reasonable rules or regulations as the Director [of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB)] may prescribe." (Sec. 10.(a)(3).) According to Section 10, all written materials prepared for or by a committee for its meetings should be available for public inspection and copying, unless this is in opposition to agency regulations.

Many advisory committees, such as those which advise the various institutes of the National Institutes of Health (NIH), hold open meetings; COSSA staff have attended a number of these meetings, and COSSA has occasionally submitted statements to particular committees on issues of importance to the social and behavioral sciences. Other committees are less open. The White House Science Council, which meets six times a year, is only open to the public for a brief period during the day and a half meeting. Since the only reason for closing a meeting to the public is national security, it must be assumed that most discussions of the White House Science Council are concerned with defense-related classified topics.

SUMMER PUBLICATION SCHEDULE

Because of the long congressional recess, the COSSA Washington Update will be issued less frequently during the summer months. The newsletter will be published on June 29, July 27, and August 10. Regular biweekly publication will resume on September 14.

SOURCES OF RESEARCH SUPPORT: DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

COSSA provides this information as a service and encourages readers to contact the agency rather than COSSA for more information.

Division of Maternal and Child Health
(Bureau of Health Care Delivery and Assistance)

The Division of Maternal and Child Health is part of the Bureau of Health Care Delivery and Assistance of the Public Health Service. The division provides research support through its Maternal and Child Health and Crippled Children's Services Research Grants Program.

Purpose of Program: Six priority areas have been specified: 1) validation of currently accepted health care practices; 2) studies of innovation before they are widely adopted; 3) family, economic, cultural, and environmental factors in disease etiology; 4) effects of federal and state health care policies; 5) continuation and expansion of routine data collection programs; and 6) improvement of research methods.

FY 1984 Funds Available: Approximately \$4.8 million was available for new and continuation awards in FY 1984.

Funding Mechanisms: Grants

Review Process: Peer review panel

Disciplines Funded: No restrictions. About 40%-45% of investigators are social and behavioral scientists.

Restrictions on Awards: Awards are made for one year with continuation awards possible for up to five years. Budgets should be in the \$30,000 to \$190,000 range.

Success Ratio: 20% to 30% of applicants receive funding.

Deadline: The next deadline for applications is August 1.

Contact: Dr. Gontran Lamberty
Bureau of Health Care Delivery and Assistance
Parklawn Building, Room 6-17
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, MD 20857
301/443-2190

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 Social Science History Association
 Society for American Archaeology
 Society for the History of Technology
 Society for Research in Child
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 Society for the Scientific Study
 of Religion
 Society for Social Studies of Science
 Southwestern Social Science Association

CONTRIBUTORS

University of California, Berkeley
 University of California, Los Angeles
 Center for Advanced Study in the
 Behavioral Sciences
 Center for International Studies,
 Duke University
 University of Colorado
 Columbia University
 Cornell Institute for Social and
 Economic Research

Cornell University
 Florida State University
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 University of Michigan
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1200 SEVENTEENTH STREET, N.W., SUITE 520, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036