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CONSORTIUM OF SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATIONS

# COSSA WASHINGTON UPDATE

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## VOTE ON NEH CHAIRMAN POSTPONED TWICE

The Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee has twice postponed scheduled votes on the nomination of Edward Curran to be Chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH). The votes were to take place first on October 23, and then October 30. The Committee may try again on November 6.

Curran, who faced a tough confirmation hearing before the Committee (see Update, October 18, 1985), appears to have the support of seven Republicans on the panel and the opposition of the seven Democrats. Senators Lowell Weicker (R-CT) and Robert Stafford (R-VT) remain undecided. The White House is stepping up pressure for Curran's confirmation, while at the same time allegedly exploring possible alternative nominees for the job.

## NSF APPROPRIATIONS IN CONFERENCE COMMITTEE; AUTHORIZATION EMERGES

On October 18 the Senate passed the HUD-Independent Agencies Appropriations bill, sending it to a conference committee in order to reconcile the many differences with the bill passed by the House on July 25.

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Action taken on the Senate floor has altered the numbers for the National Science Foundation (NSF). Sen. Patrick Leahy (D-VT) had an amendment accepted that increased the Research and Related Activities appropriation by \$3 million. Sen. Leahy wants the increase spent on the Presidential Young Investigators Program. Thus, the Senate bill now provides \$1.361 billion for research, while the House bill provides \$1.347 billion. For Science and Engineering Education the comparable numbers are \$50.5 million (Senate) and \$60.5 million (House). However, at the conclusion of the debate, the Senate adopted an amendment proposed by Senators Pete Domenici (R-NM) and Lawton Chiles (D-FL) reducing "every dollar figure in the bill" by 1.1%.

The conferees are being urged by the research community to accept the higher Senate number for research, the higher House number for science education, and to delete the 1.1% across-the-board reduction. Key members of the conference committee are Senators Leahy and Jake Garn (R-UT), and Representatives Edward Boland (D-MA) and Bill Green (R-NY).

Meanwhile the NSF authorization bill has emerged from its House-Senate conference committee. The House passed the conference version on October 24. The Senate is expected to pass it very soon. The compromise has the House accepting the higher Senate dollar figures for the research directorates including the Biological, Behavioral, and Social Sciences (BBS).

#### NIH REAUTHORIZATION CLEARS CONGRESS: PRESIDENT'S APPROVAL UNCERTAIN

On October 23 the House adopted the conference report to H.R. 2409, reauthorizing funds for the National Institutes of Health (NIH). The Senate cleared the bill on October 18. The legislation is similar to the bill passed by Congress last year, but vetoed by President Reagan. Although this year's bill does not create a new institute of nursing, one of the reasons for last year's veto, the White House is said to be considering a veto because the authorized funding levels remain excessive.

There is good news for social and behavioral scientists in the legislation. The Senate accepted the House language on the membership of the advisory councils to the institutes. The conference report specifically notes that this provision in the bill "revises the composition of institute advisory councils to increase representation by experts in public health and the behavioral and social sciences." Increased social and behavioral science membership on NIH advisory councils is a fight COSSA has waged during the three-year debate on this legislation.

In addition, the bill includes increased attention to prevention, an increased emphasis on the behavioral aspects of health in the legislative mandates of many of the institutes, and inclusion of "population research" in the purpose of the National Institute for Child Health and Human Development (NICHD).

SENATE COMMITTEE HEARS PEACE INSTITUTE DIRECTOR NOMINEES

On October 24 the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee held hearings on the President's nominees to serve on the Board of Directors of the United States Institute of Peace. The Institute, which was created last October, has yet to spend any of its FY 1985 \$4 million appropriation for research and education on the causes of war and peaceful conflict resolution.

According to the law, the Board was supposed to be named in April. Four members of the Board are designated by statute. They are: Kenneth Adelman, Director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; Max M. Kampelman, Chief U.S. Negotiator at the Geneva Arms Control Talks; Richard N. Perle, Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Policy and former Chief Aide to the late Senator Henry Jackson; and Lt. General Richard D. Lawrence, President of the National Defense University.

However, the White House has still only named eight of the 11 public members. One of the eight is Evron Kirkpatrick, former Executive Director of the American Political Science Association, and now President of the Helen Dwight Reid Educational Foundation in Washington, DC.

The other seven public members include: Sidney Lovett, Senior Minister of the First Church of Christ Congregational in West Hartford, CT; Richard John Neuhaus, Director of the Rockford Institute Center on Religion and Society in New York City; W. Bruce Weinrod, Director of Foreign Policy and Defense Studies for the Heritage Foundation; Dennis Bark, Professor of History Emeritus at the Hoover Institution in Stanford, CA; W. Scott Thompson, Professor of International Politics at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy and a founder of the Committee for the Present Danger; Allen Weinstein, President of the Center for Democracy in Washington, DC; and John Norton Moore, Director of the Center for Oceans Law and Policy and Professor of Law at the University of Virginia. Moore has been designated as the Chairman of the group.

Senators Robert Stafford (R-VT) and Mark Hatfield (R-OR) co-chaired the confirmation hearings. The only contentious note to the proceedings were questions directed at Weinrod and Thompson. The Heritage Foundation had lobbied hard against the creation of the Institute, and some senators questioned whether Weinrod could serve on the Board. He assured the Committee he could. Thompson was also asked whether he could serve in good conscience, given some earlier expressed doubts about the usefulness of this enterprise. He also assured the Senators he could serve.

The nominees are expected to be confirmed soon and the Board may finally get down to business in December, although it will be January before any grants or contracts will be awarded. The \$4 million appropriation for FY 1985 has been carried over into FY 1986.

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DOD-UNIVERSITY FORUM PROPOSES FOREIGN LANGUAGE AND AREA STUDIES FOUNDATION

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The Department of Defense-University Forum, which advises the DOD on a wide range of issues affecting the nation's university research and education programs vital to national security, met in Washington on October 7. The Forum is co-chaired by Donald Hicks, newly appointed DOD Under Secretary for Research and Engineering, and Donald Kennedy, President of Stanford University.

Continuing concern with the state of America's capabilities to understand and compete in the international arena was reflected in the discussion of a report by the Forum's working group on foreign language and area studies.

Under the direction of Richard Lambert, Director of the South Asian Studies Center at the University of Pennsylvania, the working group prepared a report, Beyond Growth: The Next Stage in Language and Area Studies, which was published by the Association of American Universities (AAU) last April. The book includes 32 recommendations requiring action on a broad range of issues by an extensive network of government, private, and university organizations. Although the Secretary of Defense will allocate more resources for research and training in these areas, the Forum working group concluded that "such a network does not exist with enough formality to effectively deal with the aforementioned recommendations." Therefore, the working group proposes the creation of a National Foundation for Foreign Languages and Area Studies to meet the national objectives defined by "Beyond Growth." With the National Science Foundation (NSF) as a model, the AAU has been given the task of researching and drafting legislation to create the new Foundation.

In addition, the working group has recommended the development of a "national metric" to measure foreign language proficiency. Universities would solicit their appropriate department chairs for suggestions toward the adoption of such a measure.

Of more immediate concern is the reauthorization of Title VI of the Higher Education Act which funds programs in international education and foreign language studies. The House Postsecondary Education Subcommittee has marked up preliminary changes in the bill's language. The Senate Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee is expected to do the same in November. The House bill includes three new initiatives: (1) the creation of 2-5 new national language centers that will focus on pedagogical techniques for foreign language acquisition; (2) the establishment of summer language institutes to train teachers and students; and (3) funds for the acquisition of overseas periodicals.

HEARINGS ON IMMIGRATION: 'SALAD BOWL' NOT 'MELTING POT'?

The Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families held a September 26 hearing entitled "Melting Pot: Fact or Fiction?" Intended to examine demographic, economic, and social trends involving U.S. minorities and immigrants and the implications of those trends for the future, the Select Committee called the hearing at the request of Rep. Alan Wheat (D-MO) in conjunction with the Congressional Black Caucus.

Rep. George Miller (D-CA), chairman of the Select Committee, opened the hearing with a statement asserting that "issues related to race and immigration remain at the core of America's agenda...our obligations, therefore, go beyond occasional scrutiny by policymakers, or trendy theorizing by social scientists, or official government lassitude." In opening remarks by other members (notably Rep. Dan Coats [R-IN] and Rep. Wheat) the focus was upon the disparity between Black and Hispanic groups on the one hand and the comparatively stronger performance in mainstream America by many other minority and immigrant groups.

Demographer Leon F. Bouvier of the Population Reference Bureau centered his testimony on presentation and analysis of population projections. Based upon "fairly conservative" assumptions about fertility, mortality, and migration (and also assuming continuation of current immigration and refugee policies) a summary of Bouvier's projections is as follows:

	ACTUAL	PROJECTED (Assumes 500,000 net annual immigration)	
	1980	2000	2030
Non-Hispanic			
White	80.3%	74.4%	68.7%
Black	11.7%	13.1%	12.7%
Hispanic	6.4%	8.9%	12.2%
Asian	1.5%	3.4%	5.9%
Other	.0%	0.2%	0.5%
TOTAL U.S. Pop. (in millions)	226.5	267.4	293.7

To illustrate an alternative scenario, Bouvier noted that a projection of one million net annual immigration with other assumptions constant yields a population profile in the year 2030 of: non-Hispanic Whites 60%, Hispanics 17%, Asians 8%, and so forth -- total U.S. population projects at 330 million.

With extensive caveats about definitions used, Bouvier sketched some of the policy questions implied by the demographic projections: education (language, learning styles and attitudes in an increasingly multi-cultural environment); cross-cultural age variables ("the newest minorities will not constitute a meaningful proportion of the retired population of the U.S. for the foreseeable future"); labor force ("the newest immigrants or their offspring will comprise a greater proportion of the overall

population...Adequate training not only in job techniques but in the English language may pose problems"); family income; and the possibility of "a two-tier economy where Hispanics compete with ghetto Blacks for the low-level service occupations and the Asians compete with middle and upper class Blacks and Whites for emerging new 'information society' positions..." Bouvier characterized America as a 'salad bowl' rather than a 'melting pot'. He concluded that the current debate, unlike earlier ones on limiting future levels of immigration, is largely free of racism.

Harriette Pipes McAdoo, Professor of Social Work at Howard University, spoke on the cultural and demographic diversity of Blacks. Arguing that Blacks are more seriously affected (and threatened) by major social, economic, and cultural problems than other major ethnic/racial groups in the U.S., McAdoo provided an historical and anthropological overview on the disruption of family structures, noting that "an unmarried mother-child unit is alien to almost all traditional African cultures...Such a family unit would not be allowed to exist...independent of the family."

Ray Hammond, Executive Director of the Efficacy Committee (Somerville, MA), spoke of the problem of "a substantial gap in the performance of Blacks on standardized tests, grades, professional examinations, and job performance rating." As evidence that the problem runs much deeper than poverty or cultural bias, Hammond cited 1982 statistics from the College Entrance Examination Board that Blacks scored 200 points lower than Whites on the aptitude tests...Even when the scores of Blacks with family incomes over \$50,000 per year are compared separately, the deficit was still 120 points. Rejecting the notion that inferior performance is a reflection of lack of ability or intelligence, Hammond argued that it is the result of a "remediable tendency on the part of many Blacks to avoid intellectual competition."

David Swinton, Director of the Southern Center for Studies in Public Policy, Clark College (Atlanta, GA), presented data on increasing poverty among Blacks. Swinton testified that the failure of policymakers over the last two decades to correctly assess the problem stands as a primary cause of its persistence. Stating that there are more skilled workers than good jobs, Swinton doubted that "the marketplace" and "voluntary compliance" will resolve the problem. He called for government policies which will increase high and middle level jobs and eliminate low paying jobs. "[We] can't solve problems without making the economic system work better...The only thing the market can do alone is lower wages..." In response to Rep. Coats' assertion that current economic policies have created "eight million jobs since 1980," Swinton responded that they were "mostly low paying jobs...[a trend that is] philosophically on the wrong track." Bouvier asserted that most economists agree that, at least in the short term, immigration hurts Blacks. He speculated that one impact of continued immigration along the patterns of recent years may be the increase in the number of economic enclaves of immigrants.

SOURCES OF RESEARCH SUPPORT: ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY

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

Visiting Scholars Program  
(U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency)

The Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA) administers a program for visiting scholars in the field of arms control and disarmament. The program is designed to give faculty members the opportunity to participate actively in the arms control and disarmament activities of the agency and to give the agency the perspective and expertise such persons can offer.

Visiting Scholars are assigned to one of ACDA's four topical Bureaus: Multilateral Affairs, Verification and Intelligence, Strategic Programs, and Nuclear and Weapons Control. With the exception of the Bureau of Strategic Programs which specifically seeks a physical scientist, appointments are possible for a broad range of social scientists. Candidates for the Bureau of Multilateral Affairs should be knowledgeable in areas of European political and military issues and NATO defense doctrine. The Bureau of Verification and Intelligence seeks a physical scientist, operations analyst, or an expert in Soviet strategy and doctrine. The Bureau of Nuclear and Weapons Control, responsible for ACDA's economic analysis work and research on nuclear non-proliferation issues, seeks candidates with a strong background in national security planning, weapons characteristics and capabilities, or political-military conditions in developing countries.

The selection of fellows is based on the expertise and service they can provide ACDA rather than a general interest in arms control or the pursuit of the scholars' own research.

FY 1986 Budget: ACDA anticipates selecting six fellows for one-year assignments with the agency. Fellows receive pay based on their regular salary rates plus travel and relocation costs.

Review Process: Applications are reviewed by panels of current and former ACDA staff.

Application/Deadline: Applications should be made in the form of a letter indicating one's perspective and expertise, a CV, and any other materials such as letters of reference and samples of published articles. The next deadline is January 31, 1986.

Contact: Visiting Scholars Program  
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