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ELECTION '92: CLINTON-GORE AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY ^{HS}

The results of the 1992 election bring Bill Clinton to the White House to preside over the first party-unified government in 12 years. The Democrats' victory in the presidential race and their continuing hold on the House and the Senate should provide opportunities for passage of long-stalled and vetoed legislation. A Democrat in the White House is likely to lead to the rescinding of restrictive executive orders, a change in attitude towards social issues, and a new look at research and technology issues. With Al Gore assuming the Vice-Presidency, the administration has a point person well-versed from his congressional leadership on science policy issues.

A Shift to Technology

Clues from the campaign indicate a Clinton-Gore administration committed to science and technology. However, unlike the past two administrations, the emphasis is likely to focus more on applied research and technology and away from a stress on basic research. Although generally committed to basic research, there is no promise from the new administration to double the budget of the National Science Foundation (an unfulfilled Bush pledge), only that its appropriation "at least keep pace with inflation," until budgetary conditions permit greater increases. The same will hold true, Clinton told Science Magazine, for the National Institutes of Health. Clinton also suggests that "more attention will be paid" to making the results of basic research "relevant and quickly available to the development of technologies by industry."

For the social, behavioral, and economic sciences the opportunities will continue to exist for participation in initiatives in multidisciplinary settings, as well as to fashion a strong role in the policy research agenda. Clinton has committed himself to federal support "across all the sciences." Gore has a demonstrated interest in global environmental change and other environmental research issues.

Support for the Space Station

Both Clinton and Gore strongly favor continued funding of the space station (soon-to-be first daughter Chelsea Clinton would like to be a scientist on the space station). Clinton also supports the Superconducting Supercollider and the Human Genome project, hoping the costs of these big science items can be shared with other nations, something that has eluded the efforts of the Bush administration. The new president has also indicated that defense research and development dollars will be converted into civilian research and technology development, and he has also proposed a civilian counterpart to the Defense Advanced Research Products Agency (DARPA).

Clinton's campaign produced two documents delineating its approach to technology policy. Key to the strategy will be implementation of an advanced communications network to expand the National Research and Educational Network (NREN) that Gore shepherded through Congress in 1991, and more research on identifiable critical technologies, including high performance computing, and new manufacturing processes. Clinton also calls for greater output of commercially useful technologies.

Gore to Coordinate Science Policy

Clinton has announced that Gore will have the responsibility and authority to coordinate overall science and technology policy across all agencies. Clinton has also advocated strengthening the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) and the Federal Coordinating Council on Science, Engineering and Technology (FCCSET). Speculation is rampant about personnel for the top science posts in the administration, as there will be

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a new science adviser and a new head of the National Institutes of Health. NSF Director Walter Massey has a fixed 6 year term, although there is precedent for the new president to ask for and receive an NSF director's resignation before the director's term expires. These posts will probably not be filled soon. Despite assurances about the priority of science, it took the Bush administration eight months in 1989 to select Allan Bromley as Science Adviser.

Support for Social Research

Clinton has said that AIDS research will be a top priority, and his administration is likely to include appointees who would be more sympathetic to surveys of sexual behavior. Policy research on the social problems facing the country should also receive a boost from the new administration, particularly in the area of children's issues. There is likely to be strong support for evaluation of solutions currently being imposed, and research seeking new solutions to these problems should prosper in the coming years.

ELECTIONS BRING CHANGES TO CAPITOL HILL

In the Congressional elections, the predicted massive ousting of incumbents did not occur, yet there will be 110 new faces in the House of Representatives and 11 or 12 new faces in the Senate (Georgia Democratic incumbent Wyche Fowler faces a run-off election with his Republican challenger Paul Coverdell on November 24). Only

24 House incumbents were defeated on November 3, as about 93 percent of those incumbents who ran for re-election won. Most of the new faces in the House result from retirements and those who left to seek other offices. In the Senate, only three incumbents were beaten, here too most of the newcomers will replace retirees.

The party balances did not change much. In the Senate, the Democrats increased their strength by one, pending the outcome of the Georgia runoff and a special election in North Dakota on December 4, where briefly-retired Democrat Kent Conrad is a strong favorite to win. Not counting these two races, the Democrats now hold a 56-42 margin. In the House, the Republicans picked up 9 seats, reducing the Democratic margin to 259-175 with one independent. The result can be viewed two ways: positively for the Republicans in that they picked up seats while losing the White House, which is unusual; or positively for the Democrats who managed to keep their losses to a minimum in a year of redistricting and anti-incumbent fervor, both thought to create difficulties for their prospects in House races.

Senate: Mikulski Returns; 4 Women to Join Senate

Of the eleven new Senators, four are former members of the House: Barbara Boxer (D-CA), Ben Nighthorse Campbell (D-CO), Byron Dorgan (D-ND), and Judd Gregg (R-NH). Gregg was also a governor. Patty Murray (D-WA) and Russell Feingold (D-WI) are former state legislators. Dianne Feinstein (D-CA) and Dick Kempthorne (R-ID) are former Mayors. Carol Mosely Braun (D-IL) is a county official. Lauch Faircloth (R-NC) is a former state Cabinet official. Robert Bennett (R-UT) is a former U.S. Department of Transportation official and the son of a former Senator.

Senate Committee Changes

No changes are expected in the top Senate leadership of either party. Sens. George Mitchell (D-ME) and Wendell Ford (D-KY) will continue to lead the Democrats. Sen. Robert Dole (R-KS) re-elected to his fifth term, and Sen. Alan Simpson (R-WY) will continue to lead the Republicans. Committee shifts announced prior to the election by Republicans will lead to new ranking members on three committees. Sen. Strom Thurmond (SC) will become ranking on Armed Services, Sen. Orrin Hatch (UT) will replace Thurmond on Judiciary, and Sen. Nancy Kassebaum (KS) will replace Hatch on Labor and Human Resources.

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The Consortium of Social Science Associations represents more than 185,000 American scientists across the full range of the social and behavioral sciences, functioning as a bridge between the research world and the Washington community. Update is published fortnightly. Individual subscriptions are available from COSSA for \$50; institutional subscriptions, \$100, overseas mail, \$100. 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

There are four openings on the Appropriations Committee, two for Democrats and two for Republicans. Sen. Robert Byrd (D-WV) will continue as chair of the full Committee as well as president pro-tempore of the Senate. Sen. Barbara Mikulski swept to an easy re-election victory in Maryland and is expected to continue to preside over the VA-HUD-Independent Agencies appropriations subcommittee which has jurisdiction over the National Science Foundation. With the retirement of Utah Senator Jake Garn, the subcommittee will have a new ranking Republican possibly New York Senator Alfonse D'Amato, Oklahoma's Don Nickles, or Missouri's Kit Bond all re-elected to new terms.

The death of Sen. Quentin Burdick (D-ND) opens up the Agriculture subcommittee for Sen. Dale Bumpers (D-AR). The departure of Sen. Brock Adams (D-WA) opens up the D.C. subcommittee for Fowler, if he returns, if not, Sen. Bob Kerrey (D-NE) is next in line. Sen. Warren Rudman's retirement opens up the Ranking slot on the Commerce, Justice, State and Judiciary Subcommittee. There is speculation that Sen. Tom Harkin (D-IA) may wind up in the Clinton cabinet, which would open up the chairman's position on the Labor, HHS, Education subcommittee.

Other expected committee leadership changes include: Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-NY) as the new chair of the Environment and Public Works committee; Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D-AZ) replacing Sen. David Boren (D-OK) as chair of the Select Intelligence Committee (Boren must rotate off the committee under Senate rules); and Sen. Jay Rockefeller (D-WV) replacing retired Sen. Alan Cranston (D-CA) as head of the Veterans' Affairs Committee.

New Republican ranking members aside from the three mentioned earlier include: D'Amato replacing Garn at the Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee; and Sen. Larry Pressler (D-SD) for defeated Sen. Robert Kasten (D-WI) at the Small Business Committee.

House: Green Loses; Brown & Price Return

A big blow to NSF supporters and social and behavioral science researchers was the defeat of Rep. Bill Green (R-NY). The ranking Republican on the VA-HUD-Independent Agencies appropriations subcommittee, Green was a strong advocate for NSF and the only member of the House to speak out against the rescissions of the

social and behavioral science grants in 1992. Green, over the years, has promoted the needs of the social and behavioral science community. A newly configured district and anti-incumbent fervor contributed to his defeat. He will be missed.

Rep. George Brown (D-CA), Chairman of the House Science, Space and Technology Committee, thought by many observers to have a difficult contest, managed to win once again. Brown, who is put on the endangered member list almost every two years, had many new constituents, was thought to be too old and in Congress too long, and faced a celebrity opponent. He prevailed, and will be back to guide the Science Committee and keep the social sciences in the mainstream of congressional science policy. Rep. David Price (D-NC), a political scientist and a strong congressional supporter of the social sciences, was re-elected to his fourth term from his Chapel Hill-based district.

With 110 new members, the retirement and defeat of many subcommittee chairs, and the ability of the Democratic Caucus to select Committee chairs without regard to seniority, the House will see significant upheaval in the 103rd Congress. Also affecting how the new House will operate are a number of reforms proposed by Democrats to limit the number of committees and subcommittees, the establishment of a policy committee to control the House's agenda, the elimination of select committees, and measures to make members more accountable to the Caucus and the leadership. Also lingering is the question, how will the House react to new members who come from the 14 states that voted for term limits?

Few leadership changes are expected in the top positions. An possible challenge to Speaker Tom Foley (D-WA) has vanished, and Foley, Majority Leader Richard Gephardt (D-MO), Majority Whip David Bonior (D-MI) and Caucus Chairman Steny Hoyer (D-MD) should continue to lead the Democrats in the House. On the Republican side, Bob Michel (R-IL) and Newt Gingrich (R-GA) should continue as Minority Leader and Minority Whip respectively. A fight is looming for the number three position, chair of the Republican Conference, between current occupant Rep. Jerry Lewis (R-CA) and Rep. Dick Armey (R-TX).

Changes on Appropriations Panel

There are 19 openings on the House Appropriations Committee. Rep. Jamie Whitten (D-MS) relinquished the chairmanship, due to

illness, to Rep. William Natcher (D-KY) during the 102nd Congress. Will Whitten reclaim the chairmanship? Will Natcher continue? Or will the caucus turn to a younger member such as Rep. Dave Obey (D-WI)? The Ranking Republican Rep. Joseph McDade (R-PA) was returned to the Congress, despite being indicted. Will the Republicans allow him to continue in the post or will Rep. John Myers (R-IN) replace McDade?

The House VA-HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee will have a new chairman, Rep. Louis Stokes (D-OH), who will replace retired Rep. Robert Traxler (D-MI). The defeat of Green means that none of the three Republicans on the Subcommittee in the last Congress will be back (Reps. Larry Coughlin (PA) and Bill Lowery (CA) retired). There is another Democratic opening due to the primary defeat of Rep. Chester Atkins (MA).

NIH Advocate Falls

The defeat of Rep. Joe Early (D-MA) removes one of the major supporters of the National Institutes of Health from the Labor, HHS, Education appropriations subcommittee. The retirement of Rep. Carl Pursell (R-MI) opens up the Ranking Republican slot on this subcommittee. Rep. John Porter (R-IL) or C.W. Bill Young (R-FL) are the leading candidates to replace Pursell.

Possible appointments to the Clinton administration of Reps. Lee Hamilton (D-IN), Les Aspin (D-WI) and Dave McCurdy (D-OK) could open up the chairmanships of the Foreign Affairs, Armed Services and Intelligence committees. There are thirteen openings, nine Democrats and four Republicans, on the Ways and Means Committee, which aside from its jurisdiction over tax bills, will play a major role on any health care reform proposals. There will be a new ranking Republican on the Health and Environment Subcommittee of the Energy and Commerce Committee since Rep. William Dannemeyer (R-CA) was defeated in a Senate primary. On the Science, Space and Technology Committee, the Environment and the Investigations and Oversight subcommittee chairmanships are available.

Among the new members is Rep. Stephen Horn (R-CA), the former President of Long Beach State College and a political scientist, Rep. Bob Filner (D-CA), a history professor at San Diego State University and a former American Political Science Association Congressional Fellow, and Rep. Ted Strickland (D-OH), a psychology professor.

The House and Senate are expected to organize quickly so they can be ready to act in concert with the new Clinton administration. The Senate is expected to take care of leadership contests in mid-November, with action on the House leadership contests, proposed reforms and committee assignments coming sometime in early to mid December.

The Bush administration will prepare a FY 1994 budget, but the Clinton appointees will have a chance to re-arrange priorities after assuming office on January 20. The new Clinton budget will probably be sent to the Congress sometime in early February.

NSF COMMISSION HOLDS FINAL PUBLIC MEETING *AS*

With talk of the relative merits of university football teams punctuating the discussion, the National Science Board (NSB) Special Commission on the Future of the National Science Foundation (NSF) held its final public meeting on Saturday, November 7. Picking up on the sports talk, commission co-chair Robert Galvin, Chief Executive Officer of Sematech and former CEO of Motorola, announced that the commission was in the "third quarter" of its deliberations. With less than two weeks to go before its report is due to the NSB on November 20, it appears that a furious fourth quarter is in the offing.

Joining the fifteen commissioners, all of whom were present at the meeting, was NSB Chairman and President of the University of Michigan, James Duderstadt. He expressed the gratitude of the Board for the commission's work. Duderstadt also congratulated the panel for helping launch a broad dialogue within the scientific community about the "underlying premises of NSF." NSF Director Walter Massey noted that over 800 letters of comment have been received by the commission.

Duderstadt reiterated Massey's announcement at the commission's last meeting that the report would be the subject of a NSB retreat in January. The Board will then hold regional hearings around the country leading up to its June 1993 planning meeting. Duderstadt also announced that the NSB is going to examine its own future role during these deliberations.

In a discussion of what co-chair Galvin called "general recommendations," John Armstrong, Vice-

President for Scientific Research at IBM, described what he called "a two-pronged approach" that NSF should follow to achieve both its own goal of generating new knowledge and training new scientists and engineers and the nation's goals of a productive economy and a high quality of life. Armstrong said that support for fundamental research to meet long-term goals with possible long-term payoffs -- "science at the frontier" -- would still be the most important function for NSF. A second function, though, would be to support research with more involvement from the private sector that would have "immediate" payoffs for a defined set of national goals. In order to accomplish this, Armstrong said, NSF should reassess its allocation decisions to meet national goals and should reassess its methods of selecting recipients of support.

Merit Review Defended

Replying to Armstrong, Lewis Branscomb, Professor of Public Service at Harvard University and a former Chairman of the NSB, argued that NSF should not reassess its methods of choosing researchers, defending merit review of unsolicited proposals as the key to NSF's success. Although he suggested that it might be useful to increase user input to the selection of goals, he argued that NSF exists to "pursue where science takes us." Co-chair William Danforth, President of Washington University in St. Louis, also was reluctant to support Armstrong's dichotomy. It was important that the commission support science for the long-term good of the nation, Danforth declared.

In discussing the subject a "National Science Policy Agenda," Peter Magrath, President of the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges, urged an enhanced leadership role for the NSB. Branscomb noted that the presidential election was certainly going to lead to changes in current science and technology (S&T) policy (Branscomb is on the rumor list to be the new administration's science adviser). He agreed that the NSB, as part of the S&T system, should promote creativity, new knowledge and an improved educational system. Former Congresswoman Lindy Boggs referenced the hearings before the House Science Subcommittee, chaired by Rep. Rick Boucher (D-VA), as providing an opportunity for further examination of this issue.

The discussion then turned to interdisciplinary linkages. Peter Eisenberger, Director of the Princeton Materials Institute, called for the NSB to review how multi/interdisciplinary research is

selected for NSF support. He noted that organizational structures and "incentives" (to use the words of University of Wisconsin Chancellor Donna Shalala) could be altered to encourage this kind of research. Eisenberger remarked that multi/interdisciplinary research had become part of the sociology of the scientific enterprise and that universities must adjust accordingly. Armstrong agreed, stating that "nature doesn't know disciplines." Shalala responded that "nature doesn't have tenure."

Jacqueline Barton, Professor of Chemistry at the California Institute of Technology expressed concern about the limited size of an average NSF grant (as she had at the previous meeting). Distinguishing between "enabling" research and "contributing" to research, Barton claimed that at its present level, an NSF grant could only do the latter. Danforth noted the tradeoff that larger grants meant fewer grants, but still advocated a doubling of grant size. Massey noted that the pressure for spreading the money around comes from university tenure and promotion decisions. Armstrong referred to the "scientific birth control" problem, where the academic system produces more Ph.Ds, all of whom believe they deserve grants. This discussion led the commissioners to call for increased resources for the NSF in their report.

The commissioners agreed that "technology transfer" was not, as Shalala pointed out, "a central problem to be solved by NSF." Armstrong said that U.S. industrial competitiveness problems "should not be laid at the feet of science." Branscomb argued against using the term when talking about knowledge transfer from universities to industry. He called this "the trickle down view." What really occurs, according to Branscomb, is a "web of relationships" among research, technology, and social needs. Boggs, however, warned that Congress will still use the term. William Rutter, Chairman of the Board of the Chiron Corporation, claimed the "best technology transfer is the moving van," taking graduate students to their jobs in industry.

Scientific Exchanges Discussed

Contemplating NSF's relations to the International Community, Galvin maintained that the NSB should influence the exchange of scientific information and collaboration with other countries. Shalala warned that any international focus ought to capture the new realities of international politics and the "new ballgame" of foreign exchanges, especially from the former Soviet Union and

Eastern Europe, and the increased access of foreigners to college campuses. Magrath opined that "science does not know national boundaries." Eisenberger warned the commissioners to avoid appearing naive, remarking the world is "not all one big happy family" of scientists. Branscomb also suggested that the commission should emphasize benefits to the U.S. of international scientific exchanges and how international trade problems will impact on these issues.

Frank Rhodes, President of Cornell University, urged the commission to include in its report a call for a strategic plan for overall federal support to improve facilities and instrumentation on university campuses.

Moving into the area of education and human resources, the commissioners agreed to encourage NSF programs to enhance the participation in science and engineering of women and minorities. Eisenberger said that it was essential to tap the nation's diversity, given the projections of the makeup of the nation's future workforce.

Broader Training Role Urged

On education, Eisenberger argued that NSF must take a broader view than the role of training graduate students to become scientists. He urged a focus on training the general public to obtain knowledge about science and technology. Branscomb argued that "there should be no constraints on NSF" with regard to education, with K-12 receiving priority consideration. Marye Anne Fox, Professor of Chemistry at the University of Texas, worried about the tradeoffs between support for education and support for research, especially since education has received the bulk of the spending increases at NSF during the past few years. Massey argued that NSF has been trying to better integrate research and education across the Foundation.

Branscomb argued that the report should open with a context setter, he liked the preface from the recent Carnegie Commission report, laying out the social contract for science and describing how it contributes to the well-being of society.

Finally, Magrath propositioned that since the commission planned to offer an expanded role for NSF after reaffirming NSF's historic role, perhaps the Foundation should be renamed the National Science and Technology Foundation. This was immediately shot down, with Branscomb asserting

that "technology is not what NSF does." Eisenberger commented that he would rather NSF be renamed the National Science and Society Foundation.

Galvin, sounding Clintonesque, closed the meeting by suggesting the key to the commission's report was to "spread hope." On November 20, two months before Clinton takes the oath of office, the "hopeful" report to the NSB should be made public.

GRANTS, FELLOWSHIPS, CONFERENCES, ETC.

COSSA has learned of several grant and fellowship opportunities, as well as calls for papers and conference announcements. Brief descriptions are given below.

The United States Institute of Peace recently announced the 1993 cycle of its Solicited Grant competition, this year on the following themes: Africa, Middle East, and Conflict Resolution Training. Most solicited grants are one to two years in duration. For further information, contact: Solicited Grants, United States Institute of Peace, 1550 M Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20005-1708, Phone (202) 429-3844.

The National Research Council and the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation, Bonn, Germany, have announced a new, cooperative postdoctoral opportunity consisting of a fellowship for one year of research at a leading German research institution, followed by an award for up to three years at a U.S. federal laboratory. For more details, contact: National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20418, Phone (202) 334-2760.

The Arms Control and Disarmament Agency announces both the Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowship and the William C. Foster Visiting Scholars Program. The Humphrey Fellowship supports unclassified doctoral dissertation research in arms control and disarmament. The visiting scholars program provides for scholars in the field of arms control and disarmament to be a part of the agency's activities during the 1993-1994 academic year. For more information on each program, contact: U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Washington, D.C. 20451, Phone (202) 647-4695.

Applications are now available for the **Pew Faculty Fellowship at the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University**. The fellowship was established to enhance education in international affairs by encouraging outstanding college and university faculty to introduce the case method of instruction into their teaching of graduate and undergraduate courses. For more information, contact: Pew Faculty Fellowship, John F. Kennedy School of Government, 79 John F. Kennedy Street, Cambridge, MA 02138, Phone: (617) 495-8295.

The **University of Chicago** is offering two postdoctoral fellowships as part of their research training program for social scientists interested in the study of race, urban poverty and social policy. The program is run jointly by William Julius Wilson at the University of Chicago and Rebecca Blank at Northwestern University. For more information, contact: Heidi Melrose, Center for the Study of Urban Inequality, University of Chicago, 1313 East 60th Street #145, Chicago, IL 60637, Phone: (312) 702-0894.

The scientific research society **Sigma Xi** will hold a forum, *Ethics, Values, and the Promise of Science*, February 25-26, 1993 in San Francisco. The forum will focus on the ethical framework in which research should be conducted, and will include the new challenges raised by pursuit of the frontiers of science. For more information, contact: Sigma Xi, P.O. Box 13975, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709, Phone (800)-243-6534.

The **American Association for the Advancement of Science** will hold a one and one-half day seminar entitled "Teaching Ethics in Science and Engineering." The seminar, to be held on February 10-11, 1993 in Boston, is intended to assist educators and administrators in the development of undergraduate and graduate programs that address the wide range of ethical concerns associated with the professions in the sciences and engineering. For more information, contact: Stephanie J. Bird, Special Assistant to the Associate Provost, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA 02139, Phone: (617) 253-8024.

The **Social Science History Association** is calling for panels and papers for its annual meeting to be held November 4-7, 1993 in Baltimore, MD. For more information, contact: Eileen L. McDonagh, Department of Political Science, Northeastern University, Boston, MA 02115, Phone: (617)-495-8140.

COSSA STAFF SPEAK AT MEETINGS

COSSA Executive Director Howard J. Silver addressed the federal relations officers of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities (AASCU) on October 21 at a panel considering support for social, behavioral and economic sciences. He was joined by Dick Louttit, Deputy Director of the Social, Behavioral and Economic Research Division at the National Science Foundation and Michael Kaplan, Director of Basic Research at the Army Research Institute. A few days later Silver appeared, again with Louttit, at the University of Oregon in Eugene at a conference hosted by the Office of Research and Sponsored Programs to discuss "Funding Trends and Priorities in Social Science."

On November 10, COSSA's Executive Director will speak at the meeting of the National Council of University Research Administrators on "Connections to Funding in the Social Sciences." On November 18, the Agriculture Experiment Station Directors Committee on Policy Budget Strategy Subgroup will hear Silver discuss "Science and the Changing Washington Scene." The following morning, Silver will talk to the Research Advocacy Task Force of the Gerontological Society of America.

Judy Auerbach, COSSA's Associate Director for Government Affairs, was invited to chair and to present a paper at a panel on "Women, Feminism, and Public Policymaking" at the annual meeting of the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management (APPAM) October 29-31 in Denver. Her paper was titled, "The Emergence of the Women's Health Research Agenda." Other panelists included Nancy Naples, Assistant Professor of Sociology at Iowa State University; Susan Clarke, Associate Professor of Political Science and Director of the Center for Public Policy Research, University of Colorado at Boulder; and Lyn Kathlene, Assistant Professor of Political Science at Purdue University. Naples provided a feminist analysis of the Family Support Act; and Clarke & Kathlene discussed data on women policymakers and analysts.

Auerbach will also speak at the annual conference of the National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC) November 11-15 in New Orleans. She will present a paper on the history of family day care which appears as a chapter in a newly published book, *Family Day Care: Current Research for Informed Public Policy* (New York: Teachers College Press, 1992.)

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