

# COSSA WASHINGTON UPDATE

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## NEW CONGRESS ELECTS LEADERS: WHITTEN LOSES CHAIRMANSHIPS *HS*

The 103rd House of Representatives, which will take office on January 3, 1993 with 110 new members, held organizational meetings the week of December 7. During the meetings leadership positions were filled and committee assignments were made.

The biggest shift was the removal of Rep. Jamie Whitten (D-MS), who has served in the House for over 50 years, as chairman of both the full House Appropriations Committee and the Subcommittee on Rural Development, Agriculture and Related Agencies. Rep. William Natcher (D-KY), who replaced Whitten last year temporarily during the Mississippian's illness, was elected by his Democratic colleagues to head the full appropriations committee. Natcher has been the long-time chair of the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education appropriations subcommittee. Rep. Richard Durbin (D-IL) will supplant Whitten as chair of the rural development subcommittee.

### New Chair of NSF Funding Panel

In other appropriations committee news: As expected Rep. Louis Stokes (D-OH) will succeed Rep. Bob Traxler as the chairman of the VA, HUD, Independent Agencies Subcommittee, which has jurisdiction over funding for the National Science Foundation. Other new subcommittee chairman include: Rep. Bob Carr (D-MI), Transportation and Rep. Steny Hoyer (D-MD), Treasury, Post Office. Twelve new Democrats will join the full committee including new member Rep. Carrie Meek (D-FL), and Reps. John Olver (D-MA) and Ed Pastor (D-AZ), each of whom has served less than one full term.

The Republicans sidestepped the issue of Rep. Joe McDade (R-PA), the ranking member of the full committee who is under indictment. A proposal to strip McDade of his post was referred to a special study committee for review.

In the leadership contests all the action was on the Republican side. In contests pitting

conservative against moderate GOP members, the conservatives usually carried the day. Rep. Dick Armey (R-TX), a former economics professor, was elected Republican Conference Chairman, the number three leadership post, over incumbent Rep. Jerry Lewis (R-CA) by four votes. Rep. Bill McCollum (R-FL) defeated Rep. Nancy Johnson (R-CT) for conference vice-chairman, and Rep. Tom DeLay (R-TX) defeated Rep. Bill Gradison (R-OH) for the post of conference secretary. This new GOP lineup, which also includes Minority Leader Robert Michel (R-IL) and Minority Whip Rep. Newt Gingrich (R-GA), is more conservative and is expected to be more confrontational than previous House GOP leadership teams.

On the Democratic side, Speaker Tom Foley (D-WA), Majority Leader Dick Gephardt (D-MO), Majority Whip David Bonior (D-MI), and Caucus Chairman Rep. Steny Hoyer (D-MD), were all easily reelected.

Aside from the successful challenge to Whitten, another challenge to a sitting committee chairman fell short. Rep. Sonny Montgomery (D-MS), who was accused by his challenger Rep. Lane Evans (D-IL) of being too close to the Bush administration, survived as head of the Veterans' Affairs Committee by four votes.

The Democrats also instituted a number of rule changes. The most significant will allow the five

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delegate members of the House from the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, American Samoa and the Virgin Islands to cast floor votes in the Committee of the Whole, which is where most of the work of the House is conducted. Heretofore, they could only vote in committee. The Republicans are outraged and have threatened a court challenge. The new rules will also reduce the number of subcommittees of each panel, which will force a number of committees to shuffle subcommittee jurisdictions. This will affect the Science, Space and Technology Committee and the Education and Labor Committee among others.

Select committees -- panels which do not have authority to act on pending legislation but rather serve broad oversight and advocacy roles -- appear to have their days numbered. Proponents of congressional reform have long recommended abolishing select committees to reduce member workloads and reduce overlap in committee jurisdictions. The proposed rule changes now equate membership on a select committee to serving on a subcommittee, and limit the number of subcommittees one can serve on at five. This is likely to have the effect of reducing membership on select committees to the point where they no longer are viable. Panels that could be affected are the Children, Youth, and Families, Hunger, and Narcotics Abuse and Control. Rejecting a motion for outright abolition of select committees, House Democrats voted to refer this issue to the newly created Joint Committee on the Congress. (see following story)

The Democrats also voted to limit so-called "Special Orders" speeches to three hours evenly split

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between the parties. These post-session addresses by members were utilized by Republicans to lambast Bill Clinton during the campaign and by Rep. Henry Gonzalez (D-TX) to expose the Bush administration's policies toward Iraq prior to the Gulf War. Republicans called this move an attempt to muzzle the minority, claiming these speeches were the only way they could control time on the House floor for extended periods.

### MANN, ORNSTEIN OFFER CONGRESSIONAL REFORM PROPOSALS MB

Thomas E. Mann, Director of Governmental Studies at the Brookings Institution and Norman J. Ornstein, Resident Scholar of the American Enterprise Institute, have released an extensive set of recommendations to serve as a framework for a special congressional panel to review the workings of Congress.

The report, *Renewing Congress*, was prepared for a special House-Senate panel, the Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress, which will begin its work in January. The committee was created by an act of Congress earlier this year in the wake of several highly publicized controversies involving Congress and a growing perception of gridlock and institutional weaknesses on Capitol Hill.

In outlining the nature of reform needed, the authors comment, "Congress now owes to itself and the country a serious effort and self-examination and organizational renewal... To renew Congress means to help it do again what it has always done best. Congress is not the home of energy and efficiency in government... Congress is supposed to represent and deliberate."

The report, which was the first in a series and focused on the House, made several recommendations designed to strengthen party leadership, change the committee system, and improve financial and personnel management issues.

More specifically, it urged the Speaker to establish a 16-member Majority Agenda Committee to develop and implement legislative priorities. Mann and Ornstein called on Congress to begin organizational work immediately after the November elections rather than in January. They proposed that the Speaker be given the power to declare a



committee chair vacant, subject to a vote of a party caucus. The report called for a reduction in the size and number of committees, as well as a reduction in the number of committee assignments for each member. Mann and Ornstein urged a careful review -- but not a sweeping abolition -- of Congressional perquisites and privileges.

## SEVERAL NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SCIENCE *HS*

[The following is based on the recent trip of COSSA Executive Director Howard Silver to Paris for the ISSC meetings described below.]

### Miller Elected to Leadership of ISSC: Increased Ties to ICSU Urged

Roberta Miller, director of the Division of Social and Economic Sciences at the National Science Foundation, was elected one of three vice-presidents of the International Social Science Council (ISSC) at its XIXth General Assembly in Paris December 3-4. Miller joins Robert Worcester, an American, who is President of Market Opinion Research Incorporated of Great Britain, and Lourdes Arizbe, an anthropologist from Mexico who is the president of the International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Studies. Luis Ramallo, a psychologist from Spain, the outgoing secretary-general of ISSC was elected President, replacing Candido Mendes of Brazil. Stephen Mills from Great Britain, who had been serving as deputy Secretary General, was elevated to Secretary General.

The representatives of 12 international social science unions and 4 national organizations who composed the assembly also approved a new constitution making national social science organizations eligible to join the ISSC. The Social Science Research Council (SSRC) became the United States representative, with COSSA, the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, the Commission on Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education of the National Research Council, and the NSF, making up an ad-hoc committee of American social science interests to work with the SSRC on ISSC matters.

The assembly also passed a resolution encouraging greater cooperation through "jointly sponsored and collaborative research projects" between the ISSC and the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU), the international scientific body dominated by natural and physical scientists

## INCOME STUDY WORKSHOP SCHEDULED

The Luxembourg Income Study (LIS), which includes several large microdata sets which measure income and economic well-being for a set of modern industrialized welfare states, announces a two-week pre- and post-doctoral workshop designed to introduce young scholars in the social sciences to comparative research in income distribution and social policy using the LIS database. The 1993 workshop will be held July 18-30, 1993 in Luxembourg. For more information, contact LIS Project Director Timothy M. Smeeding of Syracuse University at (315) 443-9042.

(international unions from psychology and geography are the only two social sciences currently represented). Julia Martin Lefebvre, Executive Director of ICSU, welcomed the increased ties among social and behavioral scientists and natural and physical scientists.

Also endorsed by the delegates was the continuation of the Human Dimensions of Global Environmental Change program, directed by Harold Jacobson, head of the Institute of Social Research at the University of Michigan. (See following story). A new program on Comparative Research on Poverty (CROP), directed by Else Oyen, a sociologist from the University of Bergen, Norway, received approval. Paul Peterson of Harvard University will serve on the CROP standing committee. Hayward Alker, president of the International Studies Association and a political scientist from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, proposed a program of Conflict Early Warning Research, which also was accepted by the delegates.

### Global Change Forum Looks at Data Collection

On the two days prior to the ISSC General Assembly, the "Second International Scientific Symposium on the Human Dimensions of Global Environmental Change: Creating the Data Base" took place. The ISSC Human Dimensions Program (HDP) was launched in 1990 culminating a four year planning effort. This program parallels the World Climate Research Program (WCRP) and the International Geosphere-Biosphere Program (IGBP). The HDP has offices in Barcelona, Spain and in Stockholm, Sweden. Harold Jacobson is the director of the program, Richard Moss is the HDP's



### "GREEN FEES" BEST SOURCE OF REVENUE, STUDY SAYS *MB*

According to a new study released by the World Resources Institute, the best way to raise additional government revenues at the federal, state, or local levels is by levying "green fees" on pollution, congestion, and waste. If used instead of traditional taxes on payrolls, incomes, and profits, charges on environmentally damaging behavior can save the economy 45 to 80 cents for every new dollar of revenue, the report maintains. It estimates that environmental charges could produce \$100 to \$150 billion annually.

The study, *Green Fees: How a Tax Shift Can Work for the Environment and the Economy*, is available by contacting the World Resources Institute at (202) 662-2542.

Executive Officer in Stockholm and the liaison between HDP and IGBP, and Christina Poole runs the Barcelona secretariat.

A framework for HDP was developed which identified seven broad areas for research: 1) the Social Dimensions of Resource Use; 2) Perception and Assessment; 3) Impacts of Local, National, and International Social, Economic, and Political Structures and Institutions; 4) Land Use; 5) Energy Production and Consumption; 6) Industrial Growth; and 7) Environmental Security and Sustainable Development. Each of these areas was highlighted during the symposium.

It was also announced at the meeting that the Consortium for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN) will serve as the HDP's Data and Information System. CIESIN was created to address environmental data management issues. Its mission is to collect, integrate, and improve access to data on the physical and human dimensions of global environmental change. CIESIN is headquartered in Saginaw, MI and receives most of its funding from the NASA appropriations. Major data domains in which CIESIN will collect information include: 1) political systems and institutions; 2) health effects; 3) demographics; 4) land use; 5) agricultural capacity; 6) economics; 7) energy and industrial metabolism; and 8) earth processes.

During the sessions, a report written by Gary Yohe, Department of Economics, Wesleyan University and Kathleen Segerson of the University of Connecticut, on "Economic Data and the HDGEC: Creating a Data Support Process for an Evolving Long Term Research Program" was released. Yohe described the incredible complexity of developing an economic data inventory that must overcome differences in geographic regions and economic sectors, traditions and institutions in which economic decisions are made, and the perceptions and gender of those decision makers.

In addition, the working group on Perception and Assessment under the direction of German Psychologist Kurt Pawlik also issued its report. As part of the implementation of the recommendations of this group and another working group on Survey Research, the HDP will develop a Global Omnibus Environmental Survey (GOES) to measure environmental knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors in countries across the world.

As part of its mission to facilitate scholars throughout the world gaining the training necessary to do research in global environmental change, HDP is participating in the System for Analysis, Research and Training (START) that is also a major activity for IGBP and WCRP. Richard Rockwell, director of the Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research at the University of Michigan is the HDP representative to START. This training program will establish regional research centers covering all parts of the world, with the initial sites in the developing world.

As was pointed out by representatives to the symposium from the developing world, it is difficult to discuss global environmental change without examining poverty. Robert Kates, a geographer and Director of the World Hunger Project at Brown University, told the conference that "a common ground" now existed between the fate of the Earth and the hungry and the poor. Jacobson agreed that the interaction between poverty and environmental change must be addressed by HDP.

### UNESCO Launches International Social Science Program

The United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) will soon launch a major new social science initiative: "Management of Social Transformations (MOST)." UNESCO is an intergovernmental body (the U.S. and Great



Britain do not belong) of the U.N. As Francine Fournier, UNESCO's Assistant Director General for the Social and Human Sciences told the ISSC meeting, the MOST program "denotes the awareness of the now urgent need to face squarely the increasingly global social disruptions that require informed policy-making." "The ultimate goal of the program," she said, "is to help create a bridge between the social science research and the decision-making level, whilst preserving the autonomy of the researchers."

UNESCO expects the program to become operative in January 1994. Three broad research themes will be its focus: 1) the management of change in multi-cultural and multi-ethnic societies; 2) cities as arenas of accelerated social transformation; and 3) coping locally and regionally with economic, technological and environmental transformations. The themes are intentionally broad and interdisciplinary in nature and global in scope. To ensure the comparative and international focus of the program, projects must be submitted by research networks from a minimum of two countries.

The program will also have scientific and infrastructural capacity building dimensions linked to research projects, particularly in the developing countries.

MOST will include an intergovernmental council, which will advise on their government's priority social problem areas and who will be responsible for feeding research results back to their policy making bodies. A scientific steering committee will be responsible for ensuring high scientific standards of the research projects which will be submitted by national liaison groups, and subject to "strict evaluation procedures."

## **CHENEY RESIGNS AS HUMANITIES CHAIR; CLINTON TO NAME SUCCESSOR** *MB*

National Endowment for the Humanities chairman Lynne Cheney has announced her resignation, effective January 20, 1993. Deputy Chairman Celeste Colgan will serve as acting NEH chair until the Clinton Administration nominates a successor.

As NEH chair, Cheney serves a fixed term -- one not subject to changes in administrations -- and her resignation was widely viewed as an

## **EDUCATION EVALUATION GRANTS AVAILABLE** *MB*

The American Educational Research Association (AERA) announces its Evaluation and Dissemination Traineeship Program. The program's goal is to increase the pool of well-trained evaluators and disseminators who pursue a career in evaluation or dissemination of mathematics and science education programs. AERA will provide support for students and beginning faculty members to pursue evaluation and dissemination research. Applications are available by writing Ms. Jeanie Murdock, Graduate School of Education, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA 93106.

acknowledgement that her influence would be diminished in a Democratic administration. Cheney had served as NEH chair for 6 1/2 years, a longer tenure than any of her predecessors.

In announcing her resignation, Cheney stated that her main accomplishment at NEH was "actively expanding the mandate of the Endowment." She cited expanded efforts to improve teaching on the college and university levels, and increased support for libraries, museums and state humanities councils. Cheney's tenure saw controversies on several fronts. She made herself an outspoken critic of "political correctness" movements on campuses, and to the chagrin of leading humanities groups, sought to place conservatives on NEH's advisory councils of scholars. Critics have accused her of politicizing the agency's peer review process on ideological grounds.

Cheney stated that after leaving NEH she would write about many of the issues she has worked on at NEH, and divide her time between Washington and her home state of Wyoming. Her husband, outgoing Defense Secretary Richard Cheney, has been mentioned as a 1996 presidential candidate. While no official word about a replacement has come out of the Clinton transition team, Stanley Katz President of the American Council of Learned Societies has been mentioned as a possible Clinton nominee for NEH.

## **EDITOR'S NOTE**

This is the final issue of *Update* for 1992, with publication resuming in mid-January. The entire staff at COSSA extends its warm wishes for the holiday season.



**SOURCES OF RESEARCH SUPPORT: PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE *tc***

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.

**Agency for Health Care Policy and Research**

The Agency for Health Care Policy and Research (AHCPR) announces the availability of an RFA for grants for health services dissertation research. The AHCPR conducts research that will enhance the quality, appropriateness, and effectiveness of health care services, and access to such services. The provision of dissertation grant support is part of the effort of the AHCPR to stimulate the development of innovative and timely research on issues related to the delivery of health care services.

**Research Objectives:** Only applications that propose studies in the areas identified in section 902 of the Public Health Service Act are eligible for support. Section 902 authorizes research in the following areas: Effectiveness, efficiency, and quality of health care services; Outcomes of health care services and procedures; Clinical practice, including primary care and practice-oriented research; Health care technologies, facilities, and equipment; Health care costs, productivity, and market forces; Health promotion and disease prevention; Health statistics and epidemiology; Medical liability; AIDS/HIV infection; Rural health services; Health of low-income, minority, elderly, and other underserved populations.

**Application Procedures:** Applications must be received by Friday, January 22, 1993, to Division of Research Grants, National Institutes of Health, Westwood Building, Room 240, Bethesda, MD 20892.

**Eligible Requirements:** A Student applying for a dissertation research grant must be enrolled in an accredited doctoral degree program in the social, management, medical, or health sciences.

**Budget:** The AHCPR expects to fund about 15 to 20 dissertation research projects in 1993. The number of awards will depend on the availability of funds.

**Funding Mechanism:** The budget of an application for a dissertation research grant must not exceed \$20,000 in total direct costs for the entire project period. An application that exceeds this amount will be returned to the applicant. A dissertation research grant usually is awarded for a period of 12 months or less but may be awarded for up to 17 months.

**Review Process:** Applications are reviewed to determine their suitability to review criteria in four major areas: problem significance, research design, investigator's qualifications and support structure, and budgetary appropriateness. Detailed criteria for these areas, as they relate to dissertation research, are provided in the RFA.

**Deadlines:** All applications must be received by Friday, January 22, 1993.

**Contact:** Written and telephone inquiries concerning this RFA are encouraged. Applicants are encouraged to discuss programmatic issues, such as the suitability of their research topics, with: Julius Pellegrino, M.B.A., M.P.H., Program Coordinator, Dissertation Grants, Center for General Health Services Extramural Research, Executive Office Center, Suite 502, 2101 E. Jefferson Street, Rockville, MD, 20852, telephone: (301)227-8357.



**SOURCES OF RESEARCH SUPPORT: NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION** *KC*

COSSA provides this information as a service and encourages readers to contact the agency for further information or application materials. Additional application guidelines and restrictions may apply.

**Directorate of Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences**

The Decision, Risk, and Management Science (DRMS) Program in the Division of Social, Behavioral, and Economic Research (SBER) of the National Science Foundation (NSF) is sponsoring a Joint NSF/Private Sector Research Opportunities Initiative. This initiative advances the mission of DRMS, to support research which is **grounded in theory** but has an **operational component**. It is designed to encourage theory building through applied studies in private sector settings. Problems to be studied include, but are not limited to, topics in the areas of operational control, management systems, and strategic planning. Topics can range from production, manufacturing, and marketing problems facing industrial firms and service organizations, to the role of decision analysis and decision support systems in improving the way individuals and groups make choices under conditions of risk and uncertainty.

**Application Procedure:** The project description for proposals submitted under this initiative may not exceed 15 single-spaced pages and should follow the format specified in Grants for Research and Education in Science and Engineering (NSF 92-89). In addition, the following information is required to be submitted with proposal under this initiative: (1) A short section entitled "Relation of Proposed Research to the Private Sector" must explain how the proposed research related to a specific problem and serves the specific needs of the Cooperating Organization; (2) A short section entitled "Generalizability of Research Project" must explain how the proposed research can be generalized to other contexts to transcend the problem of interest to the Cooperating Organization; (3) A brief history of the Principal Investigator's current and past involvement with the Cooperating Organization; and (4) A letter of support from the Cooperating Organization indicating the name of the key contact person, the specific role that the contact person will be playing in the research, and the projected availability of designated matching funds if the proposal is approved by NSF.

**Eligible Matching Sources:** Obtaining matching funds from private sector organizations is consistent with NSF's goal for fostering industry-academic cooperation. The determination of eligibility will be made by NSF program officers on a case-by-case basis.

**Eligible Matching Funds:** Funds from the Cooperating Organization must be specifically designated for the Principal Investigator's research project. Scientific/technical and budgetary control of the research activities and funds must be vested in the Principal Investigator.

**Budget:** If a grant is approved under this program, the grantee is given a base award of up to \$25,000. NSF may then agree, upon evidence of contributions from the Cooperating Organization in the first year of the grant, to match the Cooperating Organization's contributions at a rate of \$2 for every \$3 contributed by the Cooperating Organization, up to a maximum of \$50,000.

**Deadlines:** Target dates for the submission of proposals under this initiative are January 15th and August 15th.

**Contact:** DRMS Program Information: DRMS Program, Division of Social, Behavioral, and Economic Research, NSF, 1800 G Street, NW, Room 336, Washington, DC 20550, phone:(202)357-7417 or (202)357-7569, fax (202)357-0357.



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