
CONSORTIUM OF SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATIONS

COSSA WASHINGTON UPDATE

Volume III, Number 14
July 27, 1984

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LABOR/HHS/ED APPROPRIATIONS BILLS CLEAR CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES

The appropriations bills for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, the second largest appropriations bill Congress considers, have cleared both the House and Senate Appropriations Committees in the past month. The House and Senate bills differ on many specifics, but in general funding has been increased above administration requests and above FY 1984 funding levels. What follows are brief descriptions of programs of interest to social and behavioral scientists.

Department of Labor (DOL): The House included specific language directing DOL to continue funding the National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience. The Senate reduced funds for research, pilots and demonstration projects under the National Activities section of the Job Training Partnership Act. The Bureau of Labor Statistics was told by the Senate to increase data collection on the service sector of the economy and was given increased funds by both Houses to continue its revision of the Consumer Price Index.

Department of Health and Human Services (HHS): In discussing funding for the National Institutes of Health (NIH), both Houses took note of the importance of the linkage between health and human behavior. The House report specifically points out the

COSSA Washington Update is a biweekly publication of the Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA), 1200 Seventeenth Street, NW, Suite 520, Washington, D.C. 20036 (202/887-6166). Individual subscriptions are available from COSSA for \$25.00; institutional subscriptions, \$90.00; overseas airmail, \$40.00. COSSA Members, Affiliates, and Contributors are listed on the back.

Dell H. Hymes, *President*

contributions of social and behavioral science in investigating this linkage and calls for a more coordinated and larger scale effort in this area.

Concern for research on aging led the House and Senate to increase funding for the National Institute on Aging (NIA) by 23% and 26% respectively over its FY 1984 level. The Senate bill also provides for the establishment of a new center on the mental health needs of the elderly by the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH). NIMH received increased funding to provide 340-350 new grants in FY 1985. In addition, the Senate committee rejected plans for further staff reductions at NIMH and stated that any future reorganizations be cleared with the committee. The budget of the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) was increased to fund approximately 130 new grants. The National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) received increases to provide over 100 new grants.

The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD), where approximately 20% of the research is in the social and behavioral sciences, received an 18% increase from the Senate over their FY 1984 level and a 12% increase from the House. Although funding levels for the Office of Human Development Services (OHDS) were deferred until passage of the act reauthorizing its programs, both the House and Senate rejected administration attempts to combine the research programs into one severely reduced block of funds.

The Assistant Secretary for Policy and Evaluation (ASPE) received \$9.75 million from the Senate and \$8.5 million from the House. Both specifically mentioned the importance of the work of the Institute for Research on Poverty. The House also stressed the importance of long-term policy research in HHS remaining in ASPE rather than being decentralized to the program offices.

Department of Education (ED): The National Institute of Education (NIE) was given \$54.1 million by the House, the administration FY 1985 request, and \$48.2 million by the Senate, the FY 1984 level. The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) received \$8.75 million, the same amount it received in FY 1984. The Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE) received increases of 8% from the House and 5% from the Senate.

Both the House and Senate rejected the administration's request to zero-fund International Education programs, with the Senate providing a slight increase over FY 1984. For the first time, funds were appropriated for the National Graduate Fellows program which will provide between 200 and 400 fellowships for graduate students in the arts, humanities and social sciences.

Although both bills must be passed by their respective Houses, and differences between the two versions reconciled by a conference committee, the committee bills are usually a good indication of what the final funding levels will be.

DAVID JENNESS NAMED EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF COSSA

The Executive Committee of the Consortium of Social Science Associations is pleased to announce that Dr. David Jenness has been named Executive Director of COSSA, succeeding Dr. Roberta Balstad Miller.

Dr. Jenness is former Executive Associate of the Social Science Research Council (SSRC) in New York. At SSRC Dr. Jenness led a staff of professional social and behavioral scientists in research planning and administration, postgraduate training, and social policy analysis. He also facilitated projects of scholars and researchers working on research problems and the development of fields across a wide range of social and behavioral science disciplines. Dr. Jenness later served as president of the Kodaly Institute, an organization concerned with musical cognition, pedagogy, and ethnomusicology.

Dr. Jenness received the B.S. in psychology and Ph.D. in neuropsychology from Columbia University. He was selected for the COSSA directorship following a nationwide search and review of over 135 applications. Dr. Jenness will assume his position on September 1.

SENATE VOTES INDEPENDENCE FOR NATIONAL ARCHIVES

On June 21, the Senate by voice vote re-established the National Archives and Records Service (NARS) as an independent executive branch agency. Rectifying what a number of senators claimed was a mistake, the bill (S.905) removes NARS from the General Services Administration (GSA) where it was placed in a government reorganization in 1949 and creates the National Archives and Records Administration.

Senator Charles McC. Mathias (R-MD), one of the chief sponsors of the bill, noted that NARS' relation with GSA was fundamentally incompatible. In recent years GSA has tried to exert increasing control over the personnel and program changes at NARS leading to confused lines of responsibility, duplication of effort and prolonged decision-making.

The legislation provides for the presidential appointment, with Senate confirmation, of the Archivist of the United States for one term of ten years. The Senate bill also gives the Archivist rather than the GSA administrator responsibility for the creation, management, appraisal, disposition, accession and preservation of federal records.

A corresponding House bill (H.R. 3987) was favorably reported by the Committee on Government Operations on April 25 and awaits floor action by the full House. It differs somewhat from the Senate bill in that the Archivist would be subject to presidential removal and maintains a role for the GSA administrator in records management.

SCHOLARLY LOBBYING GROUPS: CLOIS

As noted in the June 29th, 1984 issue, the Update will examine various scientific and scholarly groups that are currently involved in advocacy and educational activities on behalf of research funding. The Council for Languages and Other International Studies (CLOIS) represents the interests of those who strongly believe in providing opportunities for Americans to become proficient in more than one language and to acquire knowledge about foreign cultures in order to "achieve our full potential as citizens of the world."

With a staff of four, CLOIS acts as the "action arm" of the Joint National Committee for Languages which was founded in 1980 by the major language associations. CLOIS now has 29 organizations as members of the Council representing over 200,000 foreign language and international studies scholars and teachers. The CLOIS office is located at 3520 Prospect Street, NW, Washington, DC 20007; 202/337-2223.

CLOIS communicates with its member associations by distributing a legislative summary twice a year and through legislative alerts when necessary.

The Council, like other lobbying groups, seeks to influence and promote policies and legislation which are important to its constituency. It focuses on such issues as foreign language training and teaching, bilingual education, translation and interpretation capabilities, international education and exchange programs, and basic and applied research on foreign languages in business and the public sector.

Currently, CLOIS is particularly interested in two pieces of legislation. The Foreign Language Assistance for National Security Act (H.R. 2708), introduced by Rep. Paul Simon (D-IL) and passed by the House, provides \$50 million for foreign language study across a wide variety of areas. The Math-Science Education bill (H.R. 1310), which has now passed the House and Senate and awaits a conference committee, provides funds for foreign language teacher training.

The Joint National Committee on Languages and the Council for Languages and Other International Studies were established based on the assumption that the language and international studies communities should have some control over their own fate in the policy arena. J. David Edwards, Executive Director of CLOIS, responding to the notion that some academics are wary of involvement in politics, notes that "policies are produced by the political process and educators can no longer afford the luxury of considering themselves to be outside that process."

BRITISH INTERESTED IN STUDYING FAMILY

A report by the Economic and Social Research Council of Great Britain (ESRC) recommends spending over \$1.2 million for a multi-disciplinary initiative to study the changing family in modern Britain. Special emphasis in the initiative would be given to investigating the links between home life, work, and the state, and the effects of separation on children. According to the ESRC, the changing family is an increasingly dominant factor in studying children, employment, domestic spending, divorce and separation.

The ESRC report claims that current research on the family in Great Britain has been fragmented, diffuse and non-cumulative. In addition, researchers on the family are perceived as low status. Few psychologists or sociologists are interested in family research and there is no British equivalent of the National Council on Family Relations, a U.S. organization of family researchers. The report further states that research on the family has been hindered by the problems of access to families for study, confusion over concepts and theories, a reluctance to cross disciplinary boundaries and a feeling among women researchers that the family is viewed as a marginal issue by a male-dominated research network.

Similar to current emphasis in the United States, the family has become an increasingly important political issue in Great Britain. Present Conservative Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and former Labor Prime Minister James Callaghan have delivered major speeches on the subject.

WASHINGTON FELLOWSHIPS FOR SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENTISTS

The past several issues of the Update have provided information on Washington fellowship programs which serve to bridge the gap between researchers and policy-makers. These programs provide social and behavioral scientists the opportunity to gain public policy experience by working on the staffs of congressional offices and federal agencies.

Below are three programs available for students pursuing graduate degrees.

General Accounting Office Doctoral Research Program.

The General Accounting Office (GAO) offers a research fellows program for up to five doctoral students who have completed all requirements for the doctorate except completing the dissertation. GAO doctoral research fellows serve in a GAO Evaluator position for one year at a GS-9 level (salary approximately \$21,000). Applicants whose area of dissertation research coincides with current GAO research interests are selected for the program. The next deadline for applications will be in February, 1985. For more information on the program contact Dominic G. DelGuidice, Coordinator, GAO Doctoral Research Program, GAO, 441 G Street, NW, Room 7614, Washington, DC, 20548; 202/275-5495.

Congressional Hispanic Caucus, Inc. Fellowships. The Congressional Hispanic Caucus (CHC) offers fellowship awards to students currently enrolled in graduate programs in the public policy area or policy related fields. Students enrolled in law school are not eligible. Candidates must be Hispanic or students for whom that heritage has been an integral part of their academic studies. CHC Fellows are placed with a congressional committee for one academic term, September through December. Fellows receive a stipend of \$3,000 plus travel costs. The next deadline for applications is April 16, 1985. For more information contact the Fellowship Coordinator, Congressional Hispanic Caucus, Inc., 504 C Street, NW, Washington, DC, 20002; 202/543-1771.

Women's Research and Education Institute. The Women's Research and Education Institute (WREI) is the nonpartisan research arm of the 130-member bipartisan Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues. WREI, in conjunction with the George Washington University Women's Studies Program and Policy Center, sponsors the Congressional Fellowships on Women and Public Policy program. Congressional Fellows spend one academic year at the graduate or professional level working in the offices of members of congress or on congressional committee staffs. Fellows receive a stipend of \$9,000. Applications are available in January and due in late March. For more information contact China Jessup, Fellowship Coordinator, WREI, 204 Fourth Street, SE, Washington, DC, 20003; 202/546-1090.

This article concludes the series on Washington fellowships. Although the coverage is not exhaustive, 15 programs have been presented which give the range of opportunities available for social and behavioral scientists. Reprints of the entire series may be obtained by contacting Susan Quarles, COSSA, 1200 Seventeenth Street, NW, Suite 520, Washington, DC, 20036; 202/887-6166.

FINAL REGULATIONS FOR NIE LABS AND CENTERS ISSUED

The National Institute of Education (NIE) has issued final regulations for the Regional Educational Laboratories and Research and Development Centers in the July 23 issue of the Federal Register. These regulations govern competition for laboratory and center awards. In response to public comments received on proposed regulations issued earlier this year, the Department of Education has made some changes. Among the changes are the addition of international education to the list of priority areas and elevating the importance of the quality of key personnel in the selection criteria.

In the same issue of the Federal Register is an announcement of a competition for planning grants of up to \$25,000 for eight regional educational laboratories. Copies of this announcement and of the final regulations governing competition may be obtained from the COSSA office (202/887-6166).

7/27/84

SOURCES OF RESEARCH SUPPORT: SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

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

Special Foreign Currency Program

The Smithsonian Institution provides a wide range of research opportunities through grants, fellowships, and other visiting academic appointments. The Special Foreign Currency Program (SFCP) awards grants to U.S. institutions of higher education for studies in countries where the United States holds "excess" foreign currencies derived largely from the sale of agricultural commodities under Public Law 480. In 1984 these countries are India, Pakistan, Burma, and Guinea. The SFCP supports individual or group research projects; research development; conferences and conference travel; exchange visits; publications; and museum professional programs. Awards may cover international and local travel, living allowances, and research expenses.

FY 1984 Funds Available: \$4 million

Funding Mechanisms: Grants

Review Process: Peer review panel

Disciplines Funded: Proposals in any area of traditional Smithsonian activities may be considered, including anthropology, archeology, cultural history, linguistics, political science, and museum programs.

Restrictions on Awards: Awards are made in local currencies only. The amount of awards vary with the length and purpose of the proposal and costs of individual countries. Awards are made for one year, but multi-year proposals may be submitted.

Deadlines: November 1

Contact: Francine Berkowitz, Program Manager
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