

THE PROFESSION

This section of P.S. includes articles of general interest to political scientists. Developments in and outside the field which affect political science are covered.

THE "QUASI NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION"

"Quasi nongovernmental organization" is the name Alan Pifer, President of Carnegie Corporation, gives to a new kind of organization which has appeared on the American scene in the past two decades. Describing these organizations in the foundation's 1967 *Annual Report* as "a noteworthy experiment in the art of government," Mr. Pifer adds that their existence should intrigue both those who are concerned about our government's ability to deal with our increasingly complex social problems and those who are anxious about the future of private institutions.

What is different about the quasi nongovernmental organization (as distinguished from its recent predecessors, the government corporation and the government foundation) is that it sits astride two worlds: the world of government and the world of private institutions. On the one hand, this new social form is legally incorporated in the private sector of society and has a board of trustees, private employees, and a tax-exempt status in the manner of private organizations; on the other hand, it was created as the result of federal initiative in order to meet urgent public needs and it is financed by the federal government.

The quasi nongovernmental organizations fall into four main categories, according to the author:

1) the "not-for-profit corporation" which provides advisory services to the Air Force, Navy, Army, etc.;

2) agencies which provide educational, informational, cultural and technical assistance services overseas on behalf of the Department of State and the Agency for International Development;

3) regional educational laboratories set up by the Office of Education; and

4) most of the community-action centers supported by the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Formerly included in this list would have been some organizations until recently supported by the Central Intelligence Agency.

Mr. Pifer stresses that each of these organizations was created to meet a national need

that no other institution in the society was meeting or could meet. He summarized these needs as the provision to government of:

(1) specialized services not elsewhere available;

(2) independent judgment; and

(3) the kind of operational flexibility required for fresh solutions to complex and novel problems.

The main problem facing the quasi nongovernmental organizations is how to safeguard their essential independence while meeting government's requirements for accountability, according to Mr. Pifer. "If they are anything less than *genuinely* independent, their effectiveness will be compromised." Specifically, he feels they must have freedom of program, freedom of administration, and freedom of communication.

Yet they must be accountable to government because of the representative character of our democratic political system. "The citizen has an inviolable right to know what his government's policies and programs are and how his tax dollar is being used."

If we want to give these organizations the financial stability they need to protect their independence, Mr. Pifer says, we should look to a device already working successfully with the defense-related organizations: a fee—about 5 per cent of contract value—paid to them by their government sponsors (over and above costs and overhead) which can be used as the organization sees fit.

"This device could, and should, be extended to all organizations of the quasi nongovernmental organization variety and possibly to all private organizations which receive substantial government funds," says the Carnegie Corporation president (On this point, see Mr. Pifer's essay "The Nongovernmental Organization at Bay" in the 1966 *Annual Report of Carnegie Corporation*.)

Mr. Pifer further concludes that in some instances the traditional methods of accountability *through* government may have to "give" a little in favor of independence because of the direct relationship that independence bears to the quality of performance. He suggests that such "give" could take the form of broad accountability with periodic public reporting

which fully private, tax-exempt organizations now exercise and which is regarded as acceptable by the government and the public.

Because "the basic forces which have produced the present crop are more likely to become intensified than to diminish," Mr. Pifer feels that the number of quasi nongovernmental organizations will increase in the future.

Therefore, he advises that "now is the time for both government and the private sector to think through its new organizational form, to strengthen it where possible, and to find for it a more secure place in our society."

Mr. Pifer's essay may be obtained as a reprint from Carnegie Corporation, 437 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10022.

SPECIAL COMMISSION ON THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

The National Science Foundation and the National Science Board announced the establishment of a Special Commission on the Social Sciences in February. The Commission, consisting of eleven members drawn from the sciences and public affairs, will survey the social sciences with particular emphasis on the ways in which research in the field may be applied.

Members of the Commission are:

Dr. Orville G. Brim, Jr., President, Russell Sage Foundation, New York, New York, *Chairman*

Dr. Samuel J. Eldersveld, Professor of Political Science, the University of Michigan

The Honorable Marion B. Folsom, Director, Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York

Dr. William L. Garrison, Director, Center for Urban Studies, University of Illinois at Chicago Circle

Miss Margaret A. Hickey, Public Affairs Editor, *Ladies Home Journal*, St. Louis, Missouri

Dr. Gardner Lindzey, Chairman, Department of Psychology, The University of Texas

Mr. Carl T. Rowan, Columnist, *Chicago Daily News*, Washington, D.C.

Dr. Paul A. Samuelson, Professor of Economics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Dr. Cecil G. Sheps, General Director, Beth

Israel Medical Center, Professor of Community Medicine, Mount Sinai School of Medicine

Dr. Allan F. Smith, Vice President for Academic Affairs, The University of Michigan

Dr. H. Guyford Stever, President, Carnegie-Mellon University, *Vice Chairman*

The Special Commission on the Social Sciences has been asked to address itself to the following:

1. A statement and analysis of the mechanisms and institutions, societal and governmental, that are needed so that the understanding and knowledge gained by the social sciences may be drawn upon and used effectively when they are relevant to understanding and dealing with significant problems in our society.
2. An analysis of what forms of collaboration may be necessary among the social and natural sciences, and engineering, and among their practitioners in addressing these problems; and recommendations concerning how such collaboration might be brought about.
3. A statement of what measures and programs, to be administered by Federal agencies including the National Science Foundation, are required so that the social sciences may be more effective both in generating new knowledge and in its utilization, and so that our society can gain maximum benefit from the growing knowledge derived from fundamental research in social sciences.

N.A.S. SURVEY PANEL

A National Academy of Sciences panel is also reporting on the social sciences. The Survey Committee on the Behavioral and Social Sciences is sponsored jointly by the National Academy of Sciences and the Social Science Research Council, and will report on the separate disciplines as well as the social sciences generally, identifying areas of research potential. Heinz Eulau, Stanford University, and James G. March, University of California, Irvine, are political science panel chairman and co-chairman, and also serve on the Central Planning Committee. Other members of the political science panel are David Easton, University of Chicago; Harry Eckstein, Princeton University; Robert E. Lane, Yale University; Joseph LaPalombara, Yale University; Harvey C. Mansfield, Columbia University; Warren E.

Miller, University of Michigan; Ithiel de Sola Pool, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; and Austin Ranney, University of Wisconsin. A final report from the Survey Committee is expected in 1969.

FOREIGN RELATIONS ADVISORY COMMITTEE SUMMARY REPORT

The State Department's Advisory Committee on *Foreign Relations of the United States* met in Washington, November 3, 1967.

Members of the Committee are drawn from the American Political Science Association, the American Historical Association and the American Society of International Law.

The Committee held discussions with Dr. William M. Franklin, Dr. S. Everett Gleason and other members of the Historical Office and the Publishing and Reproduction Services Division; with Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs Dixon Donnelley, with Deputy Assistant Secretary Richard I. Phillips, and with Under Secretary Nicholas deB. Katzenbach. The recommendations and report of the Committee follow.

Recommendations

The Advisory Committee recommends a new assessment of the importance of the *Foreign Relations* series in the whole American foreign policy process, and a new recognition of its relevance to current policy problems and to the state of opinion at home and abroad. For too long this important series has been given a low priority. Special efforts are now required to bring the record up to the 20-year goal set by the Secretary of State. For more than a hundred years this series has provided an unbroken and uncolored record of American foreign policy. Today, perhaps more than ever, it provides the documented foundation for shaping historical scholarship and informed opinion.

The Widening 20-Year Gap

The Advisory Committee's principal concern is the status of *Foreign Relations* publication schedule and the continued widening of the 20-year gap. For many years after its inception in 1861 the *Foreign Relations* series was kept almost current. The time lag gradually increased, and from about 1920 to 1960 the operating principle was to maintain the series at not more than 15 years from currency. By 1960 the lag was, in fact, not 15 years but 20 years. In 1962 the Secretary of State officially set the time lapse at 20 years (other than oc-

casional special cases where exceptions have to be made). This was regarded as adequate for purposes of national security.

The goal of the 20-year gap has proved no more feasible to maintain than the 15-year gap and the series is now slipping further and further behind even the 20-year line. In fact, the volumes for 1945 began to be published only in 1967, and the gap is now close to 25 years, and may well widen still further.

The Committee feels strongly that this is not in the national interest, and that the necessary steps must be taken to stem and reverse the present trend.

The Advisory Committee wishes to emphasize that it fully recognizes the need to safeguard national security and to avoid unnecessary embarrassment to current relations. For this purpose the Committee accepts the 20-year lag as the general rule. A longer time lag, save in very exceptional cases, seems neither required by national security nor is it in the national interest.

Indeed the Committee believes that in many instances the national interest would be well served by publishing the record long before the 20-year lapse. Here the Advisory Committee would emphasize especially the relevance of the historical record to current policy problems. In some cases American foreign policy would not be embarrassed—it would be positively assisted—by publication of the record. Having regard to the problem of both domestic and world opinion, and particularly as it may be affected by the current "outbursts of revisionism" by certain historians of the cold war, the Advisory Committee believes that full public documentation on the years 1945-1947, and even later, would serve highly practical national purposes. The ready availability of the full record on the origins and nature of the cold war would help provide a sound factual basis for judgment and decision by our policy makers, by Congress, by scholars and writers and by public opinion at home and abroad.

The value of such a candid presentation of American foreign policy seems to the Advisory Committee to demand special efforts to bring the *Foreign Relations* series up, at least, to the 20-year goal.

The vastly increased task of the Historical Office is readily apparent. It rises from the revolution in sheer "volume" of world diplomacy, the new involvement of the United States in diplomatic and military relations around the globe, the "population explosion" in the family of nations with which the United States must maintain diplomatic relations

(now some 115 nations), the growing number of world and regional conferences. All these, accompanied by a new pace and intensity of diplomatic activity, have brought a staggering proliferation of diplomatic records.

In the face of this growing burden the professional and supporting staff of the Historical office's "Foreign Relations" Division has actually been reduced—from 16 historians in 1947 to 13 in 1967!

Although the Committee has in the past recommended an increase of five or six historians, the present members of the Committee believe that *two* additional appointments for the present would help stem the tide by making it possible to compile a year in a year and thus, at least, prevent any further widening of the 23- to 25-year gap. Until it is possible to compile a year in a year, still further falling behind is inevitable.

Access to State Department Records by Qualified Scholars

The official policy regarding non-official use of records for research purposes is set forth as follows:

It is the policy of the Department of State to make its records available for private research as liberally as possible, consistent with the interests of national defense, the maintenance of friendly relations with other nations, the efficient operation of the Department and the Foreign Service, and the administrative feasibility of servicing requests for access to the records. (Communications and Records, *Foreign Affairs Manual*, 7/11/66)

Within the limits of this policy and of staff time available, qualified scholars meet the most friendly and most helpful reception from the Historical Office.

For purposes of non-official access, State Department records are divided into three periods:

(1) *The open period*: The records are open to qualified scholars up to 30 years from the current year, i.e., at present, up to 1938.

(2) *The closed period*: The files are in general closed in advance of the publication of the *Foreign Relations* volumes, i.e., at present, since 1944. The closed period is ad-

vanced automatically as the annual *Foreign Relations* volumes are released.

(3) *The restricted period*: The records are available for *restricted* use for the period between the *open* period and the *closed* period, i.e., currently 1938 through 1944.

To gain access to records for the *restricted* period a qualified scholar need only pass a security name check. Later he must submit his notes to the Historical Office, which undertakes to eliminate "invidious references" or any item the publication of which would interfere with current policy or negotiations.

The State Department's policy has been to apply these rules impartially and to grant access on terms of equality to all qualified scholars. On occasion the State Department has "stretched" the term scholar or scholarly purpose. On a few occasions it has granted special access, even to the *closed* period, to particular scholars. The Advisory Committee believes the State Department can and should resist temptations or pressures to grant special treatment or favored access. The Committee strongly supports the State Department's policy of access on equal terms to all properly qualified scholars.

Hardy Cross Dillard

Dean of the School of Law
University of Virginia (ASIL)

W. Stull Holt

Professor of History
University of Washington (AHA)

Stanley D. Metzger

Professor of Law
The Georgetown University Law School
(ASIL)

Philip E. Mosely

Director, European Institute
Columbia University (AHA)

Elmer Plischke

Professor of Government and Politics
University of Maryland (APSA)

J. E. Wallace Sterling

President of Stanford University (AHA)

Robert B. Stewart, *Chairman*

Professor of International Law and Diplomacy

The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy

Tufts University (APSA)

PROFESSIONAL NOTES

This part of news of the Profession includes selected notices of sources of research information, as well as miscellaneous information relevant to political science.

PARLIAMENTARY FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM IN INDIA

India's Institute for Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies has announced its 1968-69 Parliamentary Fellowship Program, currently open to foreign participants, for the study of the government of India with special focus on the role and relationships of Parliament in the decision-making process. The seven month program will run from September 2, 1968-March, 1969. Closing date for foreign applications is May 15, 1968, although this date may be extended. The cost of the program is approximately \$75, although a few scholarships are available for foreign participants. No travel expenses will be paid.

Similar to the American Political Science Association's Congressional Fellowship Program, the program consists of a month of orientation, during which Fellows attend seminars with Members of Parliament, jurists, civil servants, journalists and others. Foreign participants will have a special two week additional orientation before the start of the program. Following orientation, Fellows will be placed with Parliamentary Committees, Member's offices, and the Parliamentary secretariat. Placements and research topics will be suited to the individual Fellow's interests and requirements.

Project Director of the Institute is Subhash C. Kashyap, a former APSA Congressional Fellow. Participants in the 1967 Parliamentary Fellowship Program included five political scientists, a journalist, four parliamentary officials, two researchers and a city councilman. Speakers for the group included the President and Prime Minister of India, and numerous other eminent figures in Indian public affairs, as well as visiting scholars of the legislative process from other nations.

SPECIAL INDIAN ELECTIONS ISSUE

The Political Science Review, a quarterly journal published by the Department of Political Science, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, India, announced a special issue on the subject "Fourth General Elections in India." (Vol. 6, Nos. 3 and 4, September-December 1967.

A.S.A. PLACEMENT SERVICE

The American Studies Association is inaugurating a national placement service to accommodate institutions and individuals interested in a multi-disciplinary approach to American civilization. The facilities will be available without charge to those in search of qualified applicants for openings and to those desiring positions with colleges and universities. Those interested in filing applications, in listing openings, or in receiving the published registers should contact Dr. Charles F. Ogilvie, Director, A.S.A. Placement Service, Wayland Baptist College, Plainview, Texas 79072.

LATIN AMERICAN RESEARCH

The Editor of the *Handbook of Latin American Studies* will gladly receive offprints of any current research articles which deal specifically or in part with Latin America, for abstracting and/or review in this standard bibliographical source. Comments or suggestions on ways of improving coverage of the Latin American scholarly literature are also welcome. Correspondence should be sent directly to The Editor, *Handbook of Latin American Studies*, Hispanic Foundation, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

SELECTIVE SERVICE IMPACT

The Scientific Manpower Commission and the Council of Graduate Schools recently issued a summary of the effect on graduate schools of the new selective service policies, entitled '67 *Draft Act*. One of the projections in this survey is that first-year graduate students for fall, 1968, in the social sciences will decrease to two-thirds of normal enrollment. Over half of the enrollment will be women. The study is available from the Scientific Manpower Commission, 2101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20418, for 25 cents.

NEW JOURNAL

The first issue of *Comparative Political Studies*, an interdisciplinary journal published by Sage Publications (publishers of *The American Behavioral Scientist* and *Urban Af-*

fairs Quarterly) appeared in April, 1968. It included articles by Arend Lijphart, Bruce M. Russett, Irving Louis Horowitz, and Jack Dennis, Leon Lindberg, Donald McCrone and Rodney Stiefbold. Also included in the inaugural issue were research notes by Henry Teune, Richard Chadwick and Karl Deutsch, and an annotated bibliographic listing of recently-published books and journal articles in comparative politics.

The second issue of this quarterly journal, which is devoted to the publication of theoretical and empirical research articles by scholars engaged in cross-national comparative study, will be edited by Peter Savage, and is being prepared with the cooperation of the Comparative Administration Group. Contributors will include Alfred Diamant, Carl Beck, Fred Riggs and Fred Burke, among others.

Comparative Political Studies' Editorial Board includes: Gabriel Almond, David Apter, Ralph Braibanti, Harry Eckstein, Samuel Eldersveld, Seymour Martin Lipset, Dwaine Marvick, A. F. K. Organski, Robert Presthus, Lucian W. Pye, Fred W. Riggs, Bruce M. Russett, Peter Savage, Robert A. Scalapino, Robert E. Scott, Sidney Verba, Myron Weiner, and Aristide R. Zolberg.

In addition, the journal's International Advisory Board includes: James S. Coleman, Hans Daalder, S. N. Eisenstadt, Gino Germani, Takeshi Ishida, Rajni Kothari, Ali A. Mazrui, Richard Rose and Giovanni Sartori.

Manuscripts should be submitted in duplicate to the attention of the Managing Editor, *Comparative Political Studies*, 275 South Beverly Drive, Beverly Hills, California 90212. Subscriptions (\$8.00 per year for individuals and \$12.00 per year for institutions) should be sent to the same address.

U.R.I. MONOGRAPH SERIES

The Department of Political Science at the University of Rhode Island has established a new monograph series entitled *Occasional Papers in Political Science*. The first seven Papers have just been issued. Inquiries are to be addressed to Samuel Decalo, Department of Political Science, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, Rhode Island 02881.

ARTHUR F. BENTLEY PRIZE

The American Association for the Advancement of Science has announced an annual prize of \$1,000, through a bequest of the late Arthur F. Bentley, for a theoretical and experimental essay that ". . . furthers understanding of the psychological-social-cultural behavior of human beings." Entries should

present a completed analysis of a problem, the relevant data, and an interpretation of the data in terms of the postulates with which the study began. The purpose of the prize is to ". . . encourage in social inquiry the development and application of the kind of dependable methodology that has proved so fruitful in the natural sciences." Deadline date for receipt of entries is September 1, 1968. Unpublished manuscripts and manuscripts published after January 1, 1967 are eligible. For information write to Socio-Psychological Prize Contest, 1515 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

WASHINGTON SUMMER PROGRAM

Mount Vernon Junior College, Washington, D. C., has announced the establishment of a Washington Summer Program in Government and Politics, which will include academic coursework and internships, for undergraduate students from institutions around the country. Dates for the program are June 17-August 9, 1968. The faculty will be: Ernest Chaples, University of Maryland, Director; Daniel Conway, University of Maryland; George Goodwin, University of Massachusetts, Boston; Clarence Stone, Emory University; D. B. Hardeman, Trinity College; Margaret Lerche, Mount Vernon Junior College; and Alvin Magid, SUNY at Albany. Political scientists on the Advisory Committee for the program include Ralph Huitt, Assistant Secretary (Legislation), Department of Health, Education and Welfare; Marian Irish, American University; and Warren Miller, University of Michigan. Information and applications are available from Mount Vernon Junior College, 2100 Foxhall Road, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007.

U. S. C. VON KLEINSMID CENTER

Teaching and research in political science, public administration and urban planning, and international relations at the University of Southern California have recently been amalgamated in the Von KleinSmid Center for Public and International Affairs. The Center, under Dean Henry Reining, Jr., consists of two major subdivisions: the School of Public Administration and the School of Politics and International Relations, each under a director.

The School of Politics and International Relations represents a consolidation of the earlier School of International Relations and the Department of Political Science. Each entity will maintain its departmental identification, will continue to maintain undergraduate curricula under the College of Letters, Arts and Sciences, and will offer graduate degrees

through the doctorate under The Graduate School. However, there will be greatly increased integration of the efforts of the two faculties toward a single identification.

Director of the School of Politics and International Relations is Ross N. Berkes, who will also continue to serve as Chairman of the Department of International Relations. Fred Krinsky is Chairman of the Political Science Department. The new Director of the School of Public Administration is Frank Sherwood, who succeeds Dean Reining in that position.

Among the programs housed in the new Center are the Institute for Urban Ecology, the Urban Semester, the Department of Urban and Regional Planning, the International Public Administration Center, the Latin American Studies Program, the Middle-East and North Africa Program, the Research Program on International Conflict Processes, the Research Institute on Communist Strategy and Propaganda, and the Harris Simulation Laboratory.

URBAN REPORTS

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has published two reports of its Task Force on Economic Growth and Opportunity. The first report, *America's Cities: Current Problems and Trends*, is the proceedings of a symposium convened to review urban problems. The second report, *The Metropolitan Enigma: Inquiries into the Nature and Dimensions of America's "Urban Crisis,"* is a set of independently written articles by scholars, commissioned by the Task Force through the Harvard-M.I.T. Joint Center for Urban Studies, and edited by James Q. Wilson, Harvard University. Both reports are part of an effort to stimulate study by the business community of political, economic and social problems and the research relevant to their solutions. The reports may be purchased from the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

ATTITUDE STUDY

The Bureau of Research, Office of Education, has announced the availability of a study by David Easton, University of Chicago, and Jack Dennis, University of Wisconsin, under a grant from the Bureau of Research, on *The Development of Basic Attitudes and Values Towards Government and Citizenship During the Elementary School Years*. The report is available through the Educational Research Information Center (ERIC) network of the Office of Education.

FLETCHER INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy of Tufts University has inaugurated a program of international development studies. Robert L. West is the director of the program and Edward F. O'Connell is program administrator. Other staff members are H. Field Haviland, Jr., who will join the staff in July, 1968 on leave from Brookings Institution; Richard L. Hough, Arpad J. von Lazar, Robert F. Meagher and W. Scott Thompson.

A. U. URBAN PROGRAMS

American University's School of Government and Public Administration has announced the establishment of new programs in urban affairs, including a master's program combined with a local government internship; academic coursework; and the Urban Affairs Laboratory, a special summer program which each year will focus on a topic of urban interest. The Washington Executives Conference, a program for local governmental officials, is one of several such programs which American University sponsors in the field of urban affairs. The programs are directed by Lee Fritschler and Douglas Harman of the American University faculty.

DATA RESOURCE

The Institute for Research in Education of the American Institutes for Research has established a National Data Resource for Behavioral, Social and Educational Research. The data consists of results of a continuing large-scale longitudinal survey, supported by the U.S. Office of Education, of 400,000 students in grades 9-12 in 1960. Followup re-tests and questionnaires have been or will be administered to the initial respondents over a 20 year period. Research applications suggested for political science include research in voting behavior, political factors in productivity of educational systems and characteristics of public officials. The data is available to researchers on a cost-reimbursable basis. A booklet describing the types of data available, factors used for stratifying the sample, and use of the Data Resource is available from Project Talent Data Bank, American Institutes for Research, P.O. Box 1113, Palo Alto, California 94302.

POLITICAL SCIENCE AT HARVARD

Harvard University's Graduate Society for Advanced Study and Research published in February 1968 a 70-page booklet, *Philosophiae Doctores in Scientia Politica MDCCCLXXV-MDCCCCLXVII*, edited and with an introduc-

tion by Arthur Maass, containing an Essay on Instruction and Degrees in Political Science at Harvard by Kimball C. Elkins. It also is a directory of political science and political economy and government Ph.D.'s from Harvard, 1875-1967. The Elkins essay traces the study of politics at Harvard back to its earliest years, starting with a 1643 document which describes lectures on Aristotle by Harvard's President to second year students. The development of the political science curriculum is traced through various titles, courses and emphases through 1967, and provides a reflection of the growth of the discipline in American academic life. A limited number of copies are available from the Department of Government.

FAR PUBLICATIONS

Far Horizons, bimonthly newsletter of the Foreign Area Research Coordination Group (FAR), the interagency body of the federal government concerned with foreign affairs research, is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, for \$1 a year. The March issue contains articles on federal support for foreign affairs research, the "brain drain," and the development of university centers of foreign affairs research. The article on university centers is drawn from a forthcoming directory of such centers to be published by the Office of External Research, Department of State.