

THE PROFESSION

NSF ACT AMENDED

Explicit support for the social sciences was one of the major changes in a bill signed into law on July 18, 1968, amending the National Science Foundation Act of 1950.

Important functional provisions of the Act:

—add the social sciences to those disciplines explicitly designated for support;

—authorize NSF to support applied research in addition to basic research;

—give the Foundation a special mandate to foster computer technology for research and education;

—assign to the National Science Board and the Director specific responsibility to recommend and encourage national policies for the promotion of basic research and education in the sciences;

—require the Board to render an annual report to the Congress through the President on the state of American science;

—broaden the authority of the Foundation in international science activities.

The Act is the result of the first thoroughgoing review of the Foundation since its establishment in 1950. The review was initiated late in 1964 by the Committee on Science and Astronautics of the House of Representatives, chaired by Congressman George P. Miller of California. Extensive hearings were conducted by the Subcommittee on Science, Research and Development, headed by Congressman Emilio Q. Daddario of Connecticut who introduced the original bill in 1965.

The Act authorizes or directs a number of new NSF activities:

Support for applied research at academic and nonprofit institutions is authorized, at the discretion of the Foundation. The Act also authorizes the support of applied research through profit-making organizations when directed by the President in connection with national problems involving the public interest.

The Foundation is specifically directed to give support to the social sciences. The authority for such support already existed by virtue of general language but the new Act expressly states the will of Congress that the Foundation support this field on a co-equal basis with other sciences. Political Science is included among the social sciences.

A new section is added providing that NSF foster and support the development and use of

computer and other scientific methods and technologies, primarily for research and education in the sciences.

NSF is authorized to undertake on its own initiative, or at the request of the Secretaries of State or Defense, the support of scientific activities relating to international cooperation. This authority joins that previously provided for work to be supported when requested by the Secretary of Defense, but the new authority is discretionary rather than mandatory. Any such activities done at the request of either Secretary must be financed by funds transferred, and must be identified as being supported as a result of such a request.

NSF is currently required to collect and collate data on national scientific and technical resources. The Act provides that the Foundation is to analyze and interpret the data as well. By scientific "resources", are meant scientific and technological manpower and training, facilities, and information.

NSF is given a new task of ascertaining how much Federal money is received each year by each educational institution and appropriate nonprofit organization in the United States.

The Act clarifies and broadens a number of the National Science Board's responsibilities and duties. The National Science Board continues to be responsible for establishing the policies of the Foundation. The Board is to be consulted by the Director in the formulation of new programs and is expected to review NSF programs on a selective basis. The Board is authorized to delegate to the Executive Committee or to the Director, or both, such of its functions, including policy-making, as it may deem appropriate.

The Act specifically provides that "the Board and the Director shall recommend and encourage the pursuit of national policies for the promotion of basic research and education in the sciences." The Board has been given a major new responsibility—that of rendering an annual report to the Congress through the President on the status and health of American science and its various disciplines. This requirement should not be confused with the Annual Reports that the Foundation makes on its activities, which will be continued.

The Act makes a number of important changes in the responsibilities of the Director. All residual authority not specifically assigned to the Board is vested in the Director. In or-

ganizing the Foundation's internal structure, the Director is to consult with the Board. The Director is given specific statutory authority to delegate such of his duties and powers as he deems appropriate. The Director may not, however, redelegate any policy-making functions which may have been passed on to him by the Board. The Director is given authority for making contracts and awarding grants and fellowships except for those involving a total commitment of \$2,000,000 or more, or at an annual rate of \$500,000 or more, or for such lesser amounts and subject to such other conditions as the Board may determine; in these cases the Director must secure the prior approval of the Board.

The Act authorizes appropriations up to \$525 million for the current fiscal year and provides that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and each subsequent fiscal year, only such sums may be appropriated for NSF as the Congress may hereafter authorize by law. This provision replaces the former continuing authorization which authorized such amounts as Congress might appropriate.

URBAN INSTITUTE

In his March 14, 1967 Message on Urban and Rural Poverty, President Johnson called for the establishment of a research institute to help find solutions to the problems and concerns of our cities. In December, President Johnson asked seven distinguished citizens to draft a charter for the Institute, incorporate it as a private non-profit corporation, select a Board of Trustees and recommend a president for the Institute. This panel of incorporators included J. Irwin Miller, Chairman of Cummins Engine Company who chaired the group; McGeorge Bundy, President of the Ford Foundation; Kermit Gordon, President of the Brookings Institution; Robert S. McNamara, formerly Secretary of Defense and now President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; Arjay Miller, Vice Chairman, the Ford Motor Company; Richard E. Neustadt, Director of the Kennedy Institute of Politics, Harvard University; and Cyrus Vance, formerly Deputy Secretary of Defense and currently a New York attorney. The Trustees elected Arjay Miller, Vice Chairman of the Ford Motor Company, as Chairman of the Urban Institute, and William Gorham, former Assistant Secretary of HEW, as the Institute's first President and Chief Executive Officer. Gorham served with the RAND Corporation, and as Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense.

The Urban Institute will be concerned with two sets of problems. First, the problems resulting from growth itself: a rapid increase in concentration of people has brought air pollution, noise, water pollution, traffic congestion which deteriorate the quality of urban life; but the more emphasized will be the human problems of the urban poor; education, housing, health and recreation, employment.

The Urban Institute will

- study the problems common to cities and the ways in which they can be solved;
- work with individual cities, studying their particular problems, developing strategies for action and providing technical assistance in carrying out such strategies;
- provide continuing independent evaluation of Federal, State, local and private programs aimed at meeting urban problems;
- provide a center of knowledge about city problems, action programs, experiments and effective solutions to city problems.

The Institute hopes to provide (1) a unique *concentration* of high calibre professional talent—scientists, administrators, economists, city planners, operations analysts, architects, engineers—devoted to real and immediate decisions and actions; (2) a *continuity* of study which encourages progress by building on the results of previous analyses; and (3) a detachment from program responsibility which encourages objective analysis and study of existing government policy.

The new Institute will be supported by contracts and grants with several Federal Agencies, including the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Department of Labor, Office of Economic Opportunity, Department of Transportation, and Department of Commerce. The level of support will be about \$5 million for the first year, with growth expected to be \$10-\$15 million per year as the Institute develops. This will include support from private foundations. In addition, early in the life of the Institute, individual cities, and perhaps states as well, may contract for certain services or studies meeting the mutual needs of the Institute and the cities or states. The headquarters of the Urban Institute will be in Washington; city Urban Institute centers staffed jointly by the Institute and local agencies will be established in a number of cities over the next several years.

PROFESSIONAL NOTES

IMMIGRATION HISTORY NEWSLETTER

An Immigration History *Newsletter* will appear this November in association with the newly-formed Immigration History Group. The communication will serve as a clearing house of information for scholars of any discipline interested in ethnic studies. As projected, the publication will appear semi-annually and include news of pertinent research, meetings, and projects. It will also act as an exchange between academicians and the various nationality historical societies. Inquiries and copy should be directed to: The Editor, Victor R. Greene, Department of History, Cleveland State University, Cleveland, Ohio.

NEW MAGAZINE OF ACADEMIC CRITICISM

The Esso Education Foundation has announced a \$275,000 grant to launch a new magazine of opinion and commentary on higher education for the country's faculty, students, academic administrators and college and university trustees.

The new magazine, to be called "Change" will begin publication in January, 1969, and will be issued six times a year. The magazine's editor will be George W. Bonham, president of Science and University Affairs, a national education consulting firm in public affairs and communications.

"Change" will focus on wide-ranging issues of college and university innovation and reform. Among these are: curricular structure, student government, the learning process, the problems and dynamics of change, the university and the urban crisis, radicalism, experimental education and technology. Improvement of American higher education and better communications within the academic community will be its principal aims.

NEW CANADIAN JOURNAL

The first two issues of the *Canadian Journal of Political Science/Revue canadienne de Science politique* appeared in April and June of this year. They included articles by Léon Dion, C. B. Macpherson, David Easton, Vincent Lemieux, Alan C. Cairns, Jean Blondel, Stéphane Bernard, P.-A. Comeau, André Gélinas, and H. G. Thorburn.

The new *Journal* is the joint publication of the Canadian Political Science Association and la Société canadienne de Science politique and is the successor to the now discontinued *Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science*.

While it is the only major review of political science to make Canadian politics its particular concern, the *C.J.P.S./R.C.S.P.* publishes articles on a great variety of topics, chosen on the basis of the degree of practical knowledge, objective analysis, or methodological sophistication which they add to the discipline.

Contributions to date included distinguished political scientists from the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, and the United States as well as from Canada. A bilingual journal, it provides a unique bridge facilitating the exchange of ideas and knowledge about politics between English and French political scientists.

Editorial contributions may be sent to either of the co-editors, John Meisel, Department of Political Studies, Queen's University, Kingston, Canada, or Gérard Bergeron, département de science politique, Université Laval, Québec City, Canada. Subscription are \$12.00 annually and are handled by the publishers, University of Toronto Press, Toronto 5, Canada.

IDA REORGANIZATION

At the June meeting of Members and Trustees of the Institute for Defense Analysis,

NEW FEATURE ON TEACHING

A future section in P.S., Teaching Notes, will complement the Research Notes in the Review. Since a substantial proportion of the profession is engaged in teaching, and because much of the communication of political science research take place through the teaching process, the exchange of information on teaching methods, ideas and innovations will be a significant addition to P.S. Materials for this sections are invited.

following a comprehensive review of the evolving requirements of the organization, IDA decided that the corporate structure and responsibility of the Board of Trustees and the management should be modified in accordance with the following objectives:

- a) To assure the continuing strength and vitality of IDA as a not-for-profit organization independent of the government, competent to undertake research on important matters related to the national security and public welfare of the United States.
- b) To make clear that the present Member Universities desire to insure continued effective support of IDA by members of the academic community.

It was the view of the Members and Trustees that continued support of IDA by the academic community and the public is vital to the successful achievement of IDA's goals. It was agreed that the most effective way to implement the above stated objectives is to establish IDA as a more broadly based institution with individual members drawn from the university community generally and from the public at large. Instead of the existing structure, consisting of institutional membership by universities, when the new arrangement takes effect, at least one-third of the members will be drawn from university faculties and staffs and at least one-third from the general public. To assure the strength and continuity of IDA during this transition, the current representatives of universities have agreed to serve initially as individual Members of IDA.

PROGRAM FOR WOMEN

Simmons College has initiated an experimental program to involve women in politics and administration under Title I of the Higher Education Act with matching funds from Simmons. Directed by Josephine Milburn of the Simmons Government Department, the program consists of seminars and supervised field experience, and is designed to give women who may have interests or skills useful to politics and government the opportunity to explore their capabilities.

PRE-LAW HANDBOOK

The Association of American Law Schools and the Law School Admission Test Council have collaborated in the preparation of a new edition of the pre-law handbook, entitled "Law Study and Practice in the United States, 1968-69." It is intended to provide advice and assistance on the choice of law as a profession,

the selection of a law school, and preparation for the study of law.

Copies of the current Handbook can be obtained for \$1.00 each from any bookstore or an order, accompanied by \$1.00, may be sent directly to: Pre-Law Handbook, Law School and College Department, The West Publishing Company, St. Paul, Minnesota. Orders of 12 or more copies may be obtained from the West Publishing Company at the rate of 80¢ per copy.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION DIRECTORY

A biographical directory with entries on delegates to the 1968 Republican National Convention has been published by the Ripon Society, 14a Eliot Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138. The 327 page publication is \$5 postpaid.

NEW JOURNAL

Education and Urban Society, a new quarterly journal, has been announced by Sage Publications. It will foster research on education as a social institution and a concern of public policy, and will provide a multi-disciplinary forum. Louis H. Masotti of the Political Science Department, Case Western Reserve University, will be editor. Subscription and manuscript submission information may be obtained from the Managing Editor, 275 South Beverly Drive, Beverly Hills, California 90212.

ERIC GUIDE

"How to Use ERIC," which describes the Educational Resources Information Center system, a national information system which disseminates and abstracts educational research results, research-related materials and educational program information through specialized clearinghouses, has been published by the Office of Education and is available from the Superintendent of Documents for \$.20.

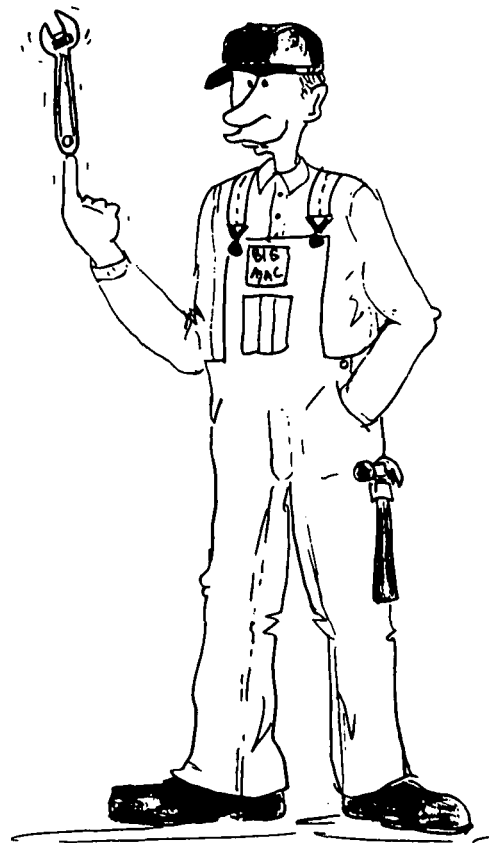
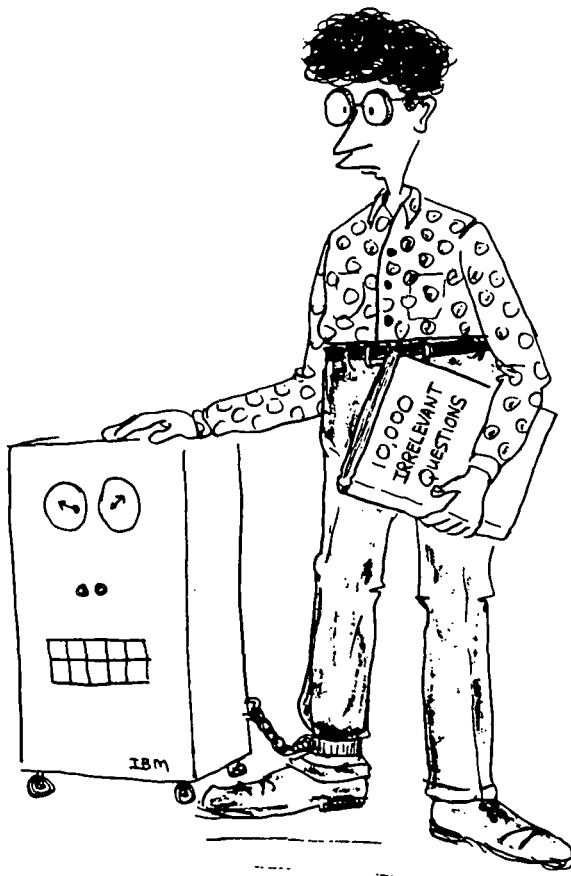
PUBLIC POLICY CHANGE

The Harvard University Kennedy School of Government is planning to convert *Public Policy* to a quarterly basis, possibly beginning with the fall issue, 1969. The essential focus of the present journal, which is published annually, has been articles by social scientists analyzing current and recurrent issues of public policy. One of the expectations of converting to a quarterly will be the publication of articles analyzing public papers such as the President's budget message or major policy shifts of an economic or political order.

“... to see ourselves as others see us.”

Public Administration Students' View of the
Political Science Student

Political Science Students' View of the
Public Administration Student



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Cartoons in this issue of P.S. were drawn by a political scientist, B. Douglas Harman of American University. This lends an “inside” air to his drawings which his colleagues will no doubt appreciate. The cartoons are printed here by courtesy of the artist.

SUPPLEMENT TO PROFESSIONAL NOTES

(This material appears as submitted to *P.S.* by H. Mark Roelofs, New York University, Chairman of the Caucus for a New Political Science.)

At the recent Washington convention of the APSA, the Caucus For A New Political Science was active to a degree and with success far beyond expectations.

I. The Caucus' main effort was to mount a demonstration program of 9 panels under the general title, "American Democracy in Crisis". The titles of the panels, in view of the Caucus' concern for program reform, are worth noting again:

1. The Draft and the Rights of the Conscripted Citizen
2. Do the 1968 Elections Offer Meaningful Choices?
3. Race, Power and Money
4. The Creation of 'News': Mass Media and their Impact on American Politics
5. The Adequacy of America's Dominant Liberal Ideology
6. Vietnam and Patterns of American Foreign Policy
7. Crime, Corruption, and Urban Politics
8. New Modes of Radical Political Thought and Action in America
9. Does America Have the *Political* Resources for World Leadership?

Most of these panels were held on Saturday afternoon after the end of the regular convention program. Even so, attendance was spectacularly high and enthusiasm was well sustained. It was clear that in many instances major intellectual confrontations between attitudes and issues had been achieved. Nevertheless, a feeling persists among many members in the Caucus that, despite our initial successes, we have not learned all that we wish to know about the program formation process that is necessary to achieve political and social relevance in the light of the crises afflicting the American political system. There are problems in topic selection, panel composition, and style of presentation, which still have not been solved. It is in this experimental mood that members of the Caucus came away from the 1968 Convention determined to mount once again a major demonstration program at the 1969 Convention in New York.

II. Other activities of the Caucus at the recent Convention were largely important in an organizational sense. The major achievement here was the passage, at the APSA's business meeting on the favorable recommendation of the APSA Council, of the amendment of the

APSA Constitution proposed by the Caucus. The passage of this amendment now commits the APSA to actively encourage "research in and concern for significant contemporary political and social problems and policies, however controversial and subject to partisan discourse in the community at large these may be."

The Caucus' Executive Committee has been asked how it proposes that the APSA could meet successfully this new responsibility. Not surprisingly, the Executive Committee has decided to postpone making a deliberate answer to this question. Experience so far suggests certain possibilities. For example, it might be proposed that in the future APSA programs be put together by two separately composed and commissioned program committees. Equally, it might be proposed, following a suggestion of the APSA's own publication committee, that a new journal on contemporary social and political issues be established. But the Executive Committee of the Caucus does not believe that it has sufficient experience on which to draw in order to make firm recommendations at this time.

Other organizational activities of the Caucus included the very important decision to establish the Caucus as a membership organization. Membership is open to any member of the APSA and annual dues were set at from \$2.00 to \$10.00 depending on ability to pay.

The Caucus also elected, by open and contested election with secret ballot, a new Executive Committee as follows:

From the old Committee: Alex Gottfried, University of Washington; Sanford Levinson, Ohio State University; Charles A. McCoy, Lehigh University; Paul Minkoff, SEEK; David Morris, Institute for Policy Studies; H. Mark Roelofs, New York University; Marvin Surkin, Manhattan Community College.

New Members: Martin Brownstein, Yale University; Philip Green, Smith College; Morris Janowitz, University of Chicago; Henry Kariel, University of Hawaii; David Kettler, Ohio State University; Lewis Lipsitz, University of North Carolina; Theodore Lowi, University of Chicago; John McDermott, New School for Social Research; D. Patrick Moynihan, Harvard University; Michael Parenti, Sarah Lawrence College; Joan Rothschild, City College, CUNY; Michael Walzer, Harvard University; Alan Wolfe, SUNY at Old Westbury; Howard Zinn, Boston University.

The new Executive Committee re-elected H. Mark Roelofs, New York University, Charles A. McCoy, Lehigh University, and Paul Min-

koff, SEEK, City University of New York, as Chairman, Vice Chairman, and Treasurer respectively. Marvin Surkin, Manhattan Community College, has been appointed Recording Secretary.

In addition, the new Executive Committee, in response to directives passed at Caucus business meetings, has established a number of commissions. These, together with their chairmen, can be listed as follows:

1. Program for the 1969 APSA Convention—Michael Parenti
2. Publications—Henry Kariel
3. Newsletter—H. Mark Roelofs, *et al.*
4. Institutions of the APSA—David Kettler
5. Caucus by-laws, and, representation on APSA Councils—Alex Gottfried
6. Representation at regional meetings—Lewis Lipsitz
7. Graduate Education—Martin Brownstein
8. Status of non-whites in the profession—D. Patrick Moynihan and Howard Zinn
9. Status of women in the profession—Alan Wolfe
10. Funding—Morris Janowitz and Theodore Lowi

To coordinate the work of the Caucus in these areas, an office for the Caucus, with a regularly employed part time secretary, has been established at the following address:

Caucus for a New Political Science
Department of Politics
University College, NYU
University Heights
New York, N.Y. 10453

III. The Caucus For a New Political Science now has a dues paying membership of close to 400. There is a mailing list of approximately 300. Nevertheless, the financial situation of the Caucus, in the light of its past and prospective activities, is critical and an urgent appeal for an increase of membership and general financial support has been launched.

The Caucus remains what it set out to become at its founding at the 1967 Convention in Chicago, a *caucus* within the main body of the APSA of members determined to bring about the redirection and release of energies within the Association which appear to have been heretofore diverted away from the urgent crises of our age.

The achievement of objectives of this order will be neither easy nor quick. The Caucus needs broad and sustained support from the whole membership of the APSA.