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THE GAME BAG

(various items from Alfred de Grazia's
Correspondence regarding
Political Research Organization and Design (P.R.O.D.))

A. ~~THE GAME BAG~~ (Miscellaneous Items)

All readers and friends of PROD who may be at the American Political Science Association Convention at St. Louis in September are cordially invited to an informal gathering or "cocktail party" in Room #9 of the Sheraton Jefferson Hotel, where the Convention is being held. A financial accounting of PROD's first year will be distributed, and everyone's ideas on content, programming, etc., will be welcomed. Scheduled time is 5 P.M. Friday, September 5, when the Association will be having no competing affairs.

PROD's staff has indulged in its own fling at research. A count was made of the journal sources of items in PROD's bibliography (since January, 1958; a total of five issues of PROD), which is culled from 132 journals. These are the results:

American Political Science Review	20 entries
American Sociological Review	11 entries
Western Political Quarterly	10 entries
Public Opinion Quarterly	9 entries
Journal of Social Psychology	8 entries
American Journal of Sociology; British Journal of Sociology; Journalism Quarterly; Midwest Journal of Political Science; Neue politische Literatur; Social Research	7 entries each
Administrative Science Quarterly; Journal of Politics; Social Forces	6 entries each
Revue Française de Science Politique	5 entries
American Anthropologist; Australian Journal of Politics and History; Behavioral Science; Fortune; International Social Science Bulletin; Personnel Administration; Economic Development and Cultural Change; Political Studies; Review of Economics and Statistics	4 entries each

Individuals and libraries interested in political research bibliographies may find this count a guide to the more useful journals.

One of PROD's articles found its way into an interesting little publication by Baker Library of the Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration, called "E" (The Executive: A Guide to Reading for Top Management). "E" abstracts articles, carries book reviews, and presents news and bibliography. It is an excellent job that might well be emulated by one or more librarians in charge of political science collections, probably with the help of a local political science department.

March 58

B.
VOL
I, #6

Professor C. Dallas Sands of the School of Law at the University of Alabama is arranging a panel on "Sanctions" at the Association of American Law Schools meeting in Chicago around Christmas time, and would like to learn of persons "interested in the problem of estimating the probable effects of various means, or 'sanctions', that might be employed to achieve desired ends by legislation. We are also especially interested to know if any research on this problem, using such techniques as opinion surveys, experimental pilot regulatory programs, or comparative before-and-after analyses of the effects of different kinds of legislative treatment actually accorded to a common problem at different places or at different times, has actually been carried out." We think this is a highly important area of research, and would, with Professor Sands, be much interested to hear from our readers about it.

Professor Donald G. Herzberg gives us the following message to pass along to the readers of PROD. The Eagleton Foundation, Wood Lawn, Douglass College, New Brunswick, N. J., will value their frank comments and advice:

The Eagleton Foundation for the study of practical politics, established at Rutgers University, exists to advance and promote knowledge of government and public affairs. Among the highlights of the present program are a graduate seminar in practical politics to train junior political executives, and the preparation of case studies in practical politics. The case studies are published by Henry Holt and Company and portray actual political events as realistically as possible.

We now propose to launch a journal of practical politics to round out the program, but before doing so we want to learn whether such a journal will answer a genuine need of the profession. Accordingly, we have turned to you.

A journal of practical politics might well prove a stimulus to scholarship in the field. It would provide an outlet for material which is in the process of current writing and preparation. It would offer a useful clearing house for work in progress. In a

few cases, the Eagleton Foundation may be able to assist work in progress or contemplation by limited research grants to encourage pioneering work in the field which, in turn, would be benefited by eventual publication and dissemination. Specifically it is thought that the journal could usefully contain three major sorts of material.

1. Reportage, commentary, biography and autobiography in the field of practical politics.

2. Reporting developments of interest to the professional political executive. This proposed section would publish fugitive materials worthy of imitation.

3. Scientific materials. There is a slight, but growing body of motivation research and other social science material not now generally available to practitioners in the art of politics.

We suggest a subscription price of \$5.00 which will cover only direct printing costs. The Eagleton Foundation will bear other expenses and overhead because we believe that the journal will be significant.

A letter from Germany was handed us just now. It reads: "Have you found a German correspondent for PROD yet? ... If I knew someone who could do the job, I'd gladly tell you, but it seems that people are rather unequipped in this area in my fatherland. In general I have very little optimism about finding people in Germany interested as consumers or producers in this type of political research. Very slowly we seem to be attaining some rapport with Anglo-American research, partly through the numerous "returnees" from America, but it is happening so slowly that the gap between what passes today as political sociology, etc., in America and what exists under the same name in Germany grows greater rather than smaller. People speak completely different languages, and in this case I'd guess that the Americans seem to understand German better than the Germans, American. I've recently gotten my hands on a translation of one of Lasswell's works of over ten years ago which I'd read a year or two ago, and I didn't understand the German edition until I'd translated it back into English. Part of the difficulty lies in the fact that the "returnees" pass as experts on America; if they are, it's only in a very limited sense, because they usually represent a rather old-fashioned combination of German philosophical speculation of the '20's and American pragmatic empiricism of the '30's and can't seem to get away from this."

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Feb 58

~~Editing~~ D.

THE GAME BAG

Selinus, 75 miles SW of modern Palermo, was founded in the second half of the seventh century B.C., but did not fare so well as the city Aristotle later described (which presumably had no real counterpart). Selinus went through oligarchy to despotism, was engaged in boundary wars throughout its history, became involved in Carthage's wars, was sacked and razed on occasion, was rebuilt, declined, and finally in 250 B.C. its inhabitants were transported and it sank into the sands whence archeologists have reconstructed its nature.

This diagram was prepared by Melville Branch, Jr., and appeared in the *Journal of the American Institute of Planners*, XXV (Feb. '59), p. 26.

P.R.O.D.

Vol. II, no. 5

Jan 59

D

seriously considered. However, we see several drawbacks. Our subscriptions and correspondence suggest that *PROD's* readership is more diverse than its title might indicate. It is also less captive (and, we hope, more captivated) than the readership of the older journals in political science. There arises, then, the question of focus. An issue devoted to methods of studying public housing or local elites might lead to demands for too many specialized issues, cause a sporadic audience pulse, and invite in-and-out reader groups. We wish to please all of our "happy few" with each issue. We publish issues more frequently than most other journals, and hope ultimately to publish monthly. Specialized issues would also foreclose the prompt attention our authors may give to research that is closely attuned to public policy. The combination of specialized issues and lengthier articles would also tend to clash with the concept of *PROD* as a "high-brow service magazine," as one reader put it. (Another called it "Mad Magazine" for political scientists.) Our overseas readers find that *PROD's* brief articles match their "span of attention" in reading a foreign language. Many U.S.A. readers, plagued by busy-ness, like brevity. Also, social scientists often tend to verbosity; *PROD* helps the "battle against the expanding waistline." But we shall still watch this general situation.

E

The International Political Science Association
(with James Pollock)

C, ~~6. THE GAME BAG~~

We have received numerous remarks on the article about the IPSA Rome Congress, most of them complimentary. To quote Bob Hope, "We haven't been so overcome since Governor Faubus made us an honorary slave." But the last word remains with Professor James Pollock and we are pleased to quote his pertinent and sage remarks.

"I have just read your article on the IPSA Congress in PROD and I hasten to thank you for this thoughtful piece.

"I agree with you in almost every respect except I think at the end you wrote off international organizations a little too fast. I agree that selected meetings and conferences are better than congresses and I am glad to see your reference to the one at Ann Arbor. IPSA had another one last year at Pittsburgh which set a high standard and the result of which has now appeared in the book "Pressure Groups on Four Continents" edited by Henry Ehrmann and published by the University of Pittsburgh Press. But somehow when you really are faced with the actual problem, it is very difficult to get away from holding some kind of a large meeting once in awhile. I am certainly not happy with any of our congresses and you may be interested to know that the executive committee is now considering the problem and I am taking the liberty of sending on to the secretary general a copy of your article.

"I am sure that more can be done for political science by having meetings of selected people in the United States, but something has to be done somehow to hold the interest which certainly has been developed in the last few years in political science all over the world and this can only be done by meetings which rotate from one part of the world to another. Our roundtable between congresses to a certain extent meet your requirement and we all like them better. I hope you will be able to attend one of this sort in the next year or two. They have been invitational and are much more limited in scope. I might say that I do not like your suggestion that we should discover only those who agree with our own views and invite them. This is precisely what has been done entirely too much by the so-called behavioral groups to the injury of their cause. With so many nationalities represented, contrary points of view must always be provided for, otherwise the Europeans would think it was a loaded meeting. Of course I agree with you that political science elsewhere in the world is way behind us but I still feel that we have a responsibility to help along the whole professional approach where ever we can. You'd be surprised how much the Rome Congress did help, for it was a great occasion to others unlike yourself who have not had the opportunity of seeing and hearing and associating with so many men who talked a language which at least sounded like political science.

F.

THE GAME BAG

Vol II #3

Nov 58

"With reference to your suggestion of holding a specially prepared conference in this country to which political scientists from other countries could be invited, I might add that I have already been importuned by several of my European colleagues to do just this. The Pittsburgh roundtable, as I have indicated above, was both an eye-opener and something of a model to follow. I am now making inquiries to see if the necessary financial support might be forthcoming to make possible the holding of another conference in this country along the lines which both of us seem to think are best."--Cordially yours, James K. Pollock.

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Our editorial on foundations did not escape unscathed. One reader writes: "Have you asked Riesman for a piece on this topic--especially on the time-wasting propensities of foundations?" No, but David Riesman can't be expected to write about everything we need to know. A foundation executive has something important to say on the editorial, and we quote him at length:

THE GAME-BAG

A new national research report:

President Eisenhower, in his State of the Union Message of January 9, proposed a new commission to appraise America's potential and set "national goals that would not only spur us on to our finest efforts, but would meet the stern test of practicality."

"Such a study would update and supplement, in the light of continuous changes in our society and its economy, the monumental work of the Committee on Recent Social Trends which was appointed in 1931 by President Hoover," the President said.

The President is personally directing the launching of the new research and assessment group and it will go into action within the month. Deadline for the final report will probably be December, 1960.

PROD goes to press (really):

This is the first issue to be composed from type and printed by letterpress. The experience of the last year and a half has persuaded us that PROD is backed by a valid concept and may move a little more pretentiously in its world of policy and research. Some will note that our subscription rates have gone up to reach costs, but this action is only slightly related to the superior format; PROD was always underpriced, even for a mimeograph publication.

Killian on federal science policy:

Dr. James R. Killian, Jr., head of the President's Science Advisory Committee, listed as progress in government and science relations last year the near tripling of the National Science Foundation budget, the setting up of a civilian National Aeronautics and Space Administration, passage of the National Defense Education Act, participation of the U. S. A. in the IGY and the second Atoms for Peace Conference, reestablishment of the Office of Science Advisor in the State Department, and revitalizing of the overseas science attaché program. He asserted that scientists were now advisors at the highest policy-making levels of government.

"How to Apply for a Grant":

You haven't lived unless you've tried for a grant and Ford Foundation now tells you how to do it (i.e., the formal rules, cf. Kafka, *Das Schloss*). You send a written outline of the proposal to *The Secretary*, Ford Foundation, 477 Madison Avenue, New York, including a statement of its objective, the methods by which it is to be accomplished, the period of time it is expected to take, the funds required and a budget, your qualifications and your group's tax-exempt status for receiving gifts, your knowledge of similar projects previously undertaken, and whether support has been sought elsewhere. The Foundation reports 8500 requests and 425 favorable actions in the last fiscal year.

9. THE GAME BAG

Each guest received a copy of the profit and loss statement and balance sheet for the first year; the statement is also reproduced on the inside back cover of this issue. It shows that a high proportion of our 2,000 readers have not gotten around to paying the \$2 annual charge and we hope that they will do so now. The second year should show a financial improvement and may reduce Alfred de Grazia's outlays of cash, which amounted to about \$1500. (There is little expectation that the deferred payment of Editor and Assistant will ever be paid.)

Still, PROD is successful: it is regularly published, it is read by the right audience, and it is liked; it loses the very minimum sum that a journal can lose.

Our readers can help us out in three ways. (1) They can send in material and solicit it from others. (2) They can give a thought to those who advertise in PROD. These several adventurous publishers are the only ones who believe, as we do, that our readers are a very important group of social scientists and who have gone out of their way and out of pocket to express that confidence. (3) Finally, they can solicit interested and intelligent subscribers; if each present subscriber sends us one more subscription we will be near the BREAK EVEN POINT on production costs. If you represent a foundation simply mail us a check in a plain, brown envelope....

The last Congress passed the "freedom of information" bill, which is of interest to students of the governmental process. It amends the 1789 "House-keeping Act," which has been used to refuse the public and Congress information contained in the executive establishment's files, and announces the principle that Federal officials must have statutory authority to deny access to information. This Moss-Hennings Bill was approved over the objections of all ten Departments. Congressional inquiry had disclosed many cases of unreasonable and self-protective secrecy; much more research needs to be done on the full range and significance of these limitations on access. Thousands of cases are decided every month on an ad hoc, unilateral basis by

Foundation Largesse

New School for Social Research
 40th Anniversary Program
 (Lasswell, Lerner, Berelson papers)

Outline of Comments

I'm not sure that Berelson's remarks on foundations are not slightly slanted in favor of the foundations. If I could not testify to the moral courage, I might say that he appears about to hit a foundation for a grant. Resting easily upon my own oars (I have a grant), I am able to belay the foundations.

1. Not convinced regarding evidence of greater positive than negative effect.
2. A good university does more than all the foundations put together. Lerner -- about 100 years too late -- 18th century was already quantifying social data. Bring this out only to show role of government.
3. Give support to individuals -- \$40 millions to 40 men.

Read PROD editorial on MIT -- due to universities, government, and foundations. Therefore, some demonstration of good.

Used to be man versus the State.
 Now man versus the Institution.

We can support a pluralistic conception. Pluralistic (cf. medicine):

churches
 unions
 businesses
 trade associations
 municipal

county
 state
 international

operating foundations

individual and small group