

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.

POLITICAL SCIENCE IN NSF REGISTER

In 1968 political science will be included for the first time in the National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel. The Association, under a grant from the National Science Foundation, will compile the political science section of the Register. After the initial survey, the Association will analyze the data collected and prepare a report on the discipline.

The National Register will provide accurate data on the number of political scientists (non-existent now), their areas of specialization, the proportion of political scientists employed in various sectors of the economy and their remuneration.

For the Association, the Register represents an excellent opportunity to conduct a study of political scientists. This will be useful both to departments and the Association in planning for the future.

To establish working definitions and policies for the survey, the Association has established an Advisory Committee composed of David Easton, University of Chicago, Chairman; Richard Fenno, University of Rochester; Harold Lasswell, Yale University; Roy Macridis, Brandeis University; Warren E. Miller, University of Michigan; Nelson Polsby, University of California (Berkeley); Austin Ranney, University of Wisconsin; James B. Robinson, Ohio State University. The Register questionnaire has been reviewed by the Advisory Committee and the Association's Executive Committee; the survey will be conducted this spring.

DOCTORAL DEGREE RECIPIENTS

The typical 1966 recipient of a doctorate in political science was a male, married, about 31 and a half years old, and a U. S. citizen. These facts emerge from a recent study by the National Academy of Sciences, *Doctorate Recipients from United States Universities 1958-66*.

The profile of the average political science Ph.D. conforms closely to that of the Ph.D. recipient in all fields. In the most recent period studied, 1966, approximately 2.25% of all

doctorates awarded were in political science (401).

Seventy seven institutions reported granting Ph.D.'s in political science. Of these the five institutions producing the greatest number during the period 1964-66 were, in descending order, New York University, Columbia University, American University, Harvard University and the University of California (Berkeley).

One section of the study compares the ranking for the number of doctorates in political science with those institutions ranked as Extremely Attractive or Attractive in the recent American Council on Education study by Alan Cartter. *An Assessment of Quality in Graduate Education* (Washington, 1966). In the field of political science 16 schools were in these categories. Of the first 16 in rank order of doctoral production, ten were in Cartter's Extremely Attractive or Attractive categories.

The proportion of political science Ph.D.'s who begin their careers as teachers is increasing. In the period 1961-63, 67% went into teaching as their first postdoctoral employment; 74% did so in 1964-66. Government employed only 7% of the new Ph.D.'s compared to 14% in the period 1958-60. Other types of employment such as industry (2% in the latest period), nonprofit organizations (4%), foreign (10%) and other (3%) remained relatively stable in the proportion of newly employed Ph.D.'s in political science.

Of those receiving Ph.D.'s in political science, almost half (49%) have their baccalaureate degrees in other fields. The median time spent in academic training by political scientists from the baccalaureate degree to the doctorate is 8.6 years, with 5.2 years actually registered in graduate school. For all fields, comparable figures are 7.9 and 5.3 years.

Fields experiencing the most rapid growth in terms of doctorates awarded were engineering, with an average yearly increase of 17.7% since 1958, and professional fields (10.9%). Average annual growth for all fields was 9.3%; expanding at or near this rate were the physical sciences, education, and arts and humanities. Social sciences grew somewhat more slowly, with an average annual increase of 6.7%.

NRC BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES COMMITTEE REPORT

The imaginative use of computer and telecommunication technology to provide "new kinds of relationships" among social and behavioral scientists in the use of data and ideas has been urged by a committee of the National Research Council.

In a report entitled *Communication Systems and Resources in the Behavioral Sciences*,* the Committee on Information in the Behavioral Sciences outlines an ideal system that would in effect provide researchers with a computer analogue of the intelligent, all-informed colleague. Such a colleague would read widely, have total recall, synthesize new ideas, always be accessible, and be sensitive to each researcher's needs. As envisioned by the committee, the computer-based system could respond to an individual's direct request for facts, data, and documentation; it could take the initiative and stimulate the researcher by suggesting new ideas, facts, or literature of interest; it could react intelligently to a scientist's work (analyze its logic, trace implications, suggest tests); and it could help disseminate ideas and provide feedback from the scientific community.

The report predicts that this system, using office consoles to link the community of scholars through computers, would bring about major changes in the work patterns of behavioral scientists, reducing the barriers of time and space in the scientific communication process and giving the scholars more opportunity for creative research.

The report also recommends steps toward the establishment of a decentralized national network of data banks containing basic statistical information on domestic and foreign populations, and a Federal Data Service Center to assure a more coordinated assembly of the government's statistical output—but only on condition that stringent safeguards of individual privacy can be assured.

The report argues against the establishment of a single national data center that would centralize all social information, whether generated by the federal government or by other public or private data-generating agencies in the United States. It observes that in the private sector (mainly the academic community) decentralization is likely to persist in fact, and there is little reason to discourage it. The same is true for the sub-national level of the

public sector (such as state and local governmental units). In both cases the development of a coordinated but decentralized network of data repositories is called for. Such a system, the report said, would not only make easily available to scholars a large volume of information now difficult to assemble but also create pressures toward the standardization of data collections.

At the federal level, however, the report calls for an increase in centralization. The establishment of a Federal Data Service Center that would coordinate the government's statistical outputs and assure readier access to data for research purposes should not be delayed, it said.

A data center would reduce the "embarrassing amounts of time" able researchers often spend in locating data collected by Federal agencies and negotiating for its release, said the report. Centralization would reduce duplication of information, increase the comparability of data, and otherwise increase efficiency while relieving the many inadequacies now experienced by academic users of governmentally generated data.

Safeguards to Privacy Essential

The report cautions that highest priority must be given to the adoption of all necessary legal and technical safeguards against disclosure, so that a central records-matching capability cannot constitute a threat to the privacy of the individual. "Even though a centralization of information in the public sector should not and, indeed, cannot be long postponed, the widely voiced concerns over the adequacy of future safeguards against disclosure or abuse of national statistical information are entirely warranted."

The concerns cannot be abated by the general success of past safeguards, the committee warns. It calls for an intensive examination of all safeguards. These include legal provisions, protective innovations in computer hardware and software, and procedures for reviewing the types of information to be submitted to such a national facility.

Members of the Committee on Information in the Behavioral Sciences are David Easton (chairman), University of Chicago; Philip E. Converse, University of Michigan; Linton C. Freeman, University of Pittsburgh; William D. Garvey, Johns Hopkins University; Frank W. Moore, Executive Director, Human Relations Area Files, New Haven, Conn.; Richard Ruggles, Yale University; Wilbur Schramm, Stanford University; and Thomas A. Sebeok, Indiana University.

* Publication 1575, available at \$2.50, from Printing and Publishing Office, NAS-NRC, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N. W., Washington, D.C. 20418.

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.

The Political Science Associations of New England, New York and Pennsylvania announce the forthcoming publication of *Polity*, a journal of general interest to political scientists. *Polity* will be published at, and with the aid of, the University of Massachusetts Press. Good manuscripts are invited, as well as inquiries about subscriptions and advertisements. Address for business inquiries: *Polity*, c/o University of Massachusetts Press, Munson Hall, University of Massachusetts, Amherst. Editorial inquiries and manuscripts: *Polity*, Loren P. Beth, Managing Editor, Department of Government, University of Massachusetts, Amherst.

The University of Pennsylvania announces a new monograph series in the humanities and social sciences. Books in the series will be published by the University of Pennsylvania Press. Manuscripts in the humanities and social sciences are invited and should be addressed to the Haney Foundation Editorial Committee, Van Pelt Library, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104.

The *Handbook of Latin American Studies*, an annual scholarly bibliography study abstracting research materials in the behavioral and humanistic sciences since 1936, is very interested in receiving offprints of journal articles, symposia papers, monographs etc. which deal specifically or in part with Latin America. In order to provide the best possible coverage to all disciplines carrying on research in Latin America, members of the APSA are especially invited to submit offprints of their research publications for consideration to the Editor, *Handbook of Latin American Studies*, Hispanic Foundation, Library of Congress, Washington D.C. 20540.

The American Academy of Political and Social Science has published a new monograph entitled *Governing Urban Society: New Scientific Approaches*. Members of the APSA who wish to receive a complimentary copy may do so by requesting monograph No. 7 from the Academy at 3937 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104.

New York University has changed the name of its Department of Government and International Relations to the Department of Politics.

The Political Science Program of the City University of New York announces a new journal *Comparative Politics* to be published quarterly by the University of Chicago Press.

The new Journal will publish articles and book reviews devoted to comparative analysis of political institutions and behavior. The members of the Editorial Committee responsible for the management of the journal, are: Bernard E. Brown, John H. Herz and Arnold A. Rogow—all of the Political Science Program of the City University of New York. The Board of Editors includes the following specialists in the field of comparative politics: Gabriel Almond, David Apter, James S. Coleman, Ralf Dahrendorf, Bertrand de Jouvenel, Harry Eckstein, S. N. Eisenstadt, Joseph LaPalombara, S. M. Lipset, Roy C. Macridis, John Montgomery, Lucian W. Pye, Fred W. Riggs, Benjamin Rivlin, Stein Rokkan, Richard Rose, Dankwart Rustow, Giovanni Sartori, K. H. Silvert, Robert E. Ward and Myron Weiner.

The first issue will appear in the Fall of 1968. Manuscripts, books for review, and all correspondence concerning editorial matters should be addressed to: The Editor, *Comparative Politics*, City University of New York, 33 West 42nd Street, New York, New York 10036.

The Association of American Law Schools, 1521 New Hampshire Ave., N. W., Washington, D.C., will provide copies of two of its new publications free of charge for those interested. These publications are the *Pre-Law Handbook*, for use by advisers of undergraduates anticipating the study of law, and "Opportunities for Negroes in Law."

Social Science Information, publication of the International Social Science Council, is being offered to members of the Association at the reduced rate of \$12 yearly instead of the regular \$18 rate. For further information, write to the Office of the Editor at Maison de L'UNESCO, 6 Rue Franklin, Paris, France.

Those interested in obtaining materials on the International Human Rights Year from the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO should write to the Commission, Department of State.

The Consortium of Professional Associations for Study of Special Teacher Improvement Programs (CONPASS) conducts studies of the effectiveness of summer institutes and other programs of the U. S. Office of Education. The Association is one of the cooperating organizations. Reports include evaluations of the summer institutes in subject areas, such as the report on Civics Institutes in the summer of 1966 by Robert Cleary, American University, and Richard Longaker, University of California at Los Angeles. The Consortium is also conducting long range studies of the Experienced Teacher Fellowship Program (interim report available) and the impact of the summer institutes in four subject areas—including civics—over a three or four year period. Those interested in receiving particular reports or being placed on the Consortium's mailing list should write to the Director, Jewell Phelps, at the Consortium office, 1146 Sixteenth St., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A new research source of potential value to political scientists is the DATRIX system operated by University Microfilms, a Xerox subsidiary and publisher of *Dissertation Abstracts*. Doctoral dissertations now number 200,000, and it is estimated that the total will exceed half a million by 1978. DATRIX has been designed to simplify the process of searching for relevant dissertations, by building a data base comprising over 126,000 dissertations in all fields. The researcher uses a key word list, or submits what information he has on the dissertation (author, title, subject, institution). Key words permit an open-ended search for works related to the researcher's inquiry. Cost is \$5.00 for up to ten titles; additional titles are 10¢ each. For further information, key word lists and order forms write to University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

The Citizens Conference on State Legislatures publishes a series of Research Memoranda; their recent memorandum, "Legislative Fiscal Support in Perspective," will be sent free of charge to those writing Citizens Conference on State Legislatures, 4722 Broadway Building, Kansas City, Missouri 64112.

The Foreign Area Research Coordination Group, U. S. Department of State, Washington, D. C. recently published the first issue of a bimonthly report entitled *FAR Horizons*. Government-academic relations is the focus of the first issue, and the March issue will summarize financial support for foreign area research provided by government agencies. *FAR Horizons* is on sale by the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. for \$1. yearly.

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TRAVEL LIMITATIONS PROPOSED

The Administration's tax proposal, designed to limit travel outside the Western hemisphere, is of considerable interest to political scientists who have planned travel for study, teaching, or research during 1968-69. The national office has had a large number of inquiries from members expressing concern about this proposal and the likelihood of congressional action on it. In a letter to several members of Congress, the Executive Director has 1) called attention to the impact of this legislation, as proposed, on teachers and researchers; and 2) asked for full congressional consideration of the hardships which the proposal would impose on those political scientists and other scholars whose profession requires study, research, or teaching abroad. The probability of passage of this legislation, or the final form the bill will take, remain uncertain.