

part of Soviet scholars, at least in writing, to criticize any aspect of their country's diplomacy during the period in question: the Cold War remains, for them, very much a one-sided affair, with principal responsibility for it resting almost entirely with the United States and its allies. Oral discussions, particularly when these could take place on an individual basis, produced more balanced assessments, but these have yet to find their way into print. There appear to be several reasons for this:

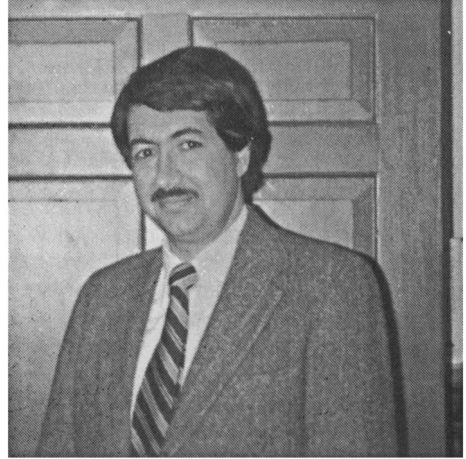
First, although there is now a considerable amount of discussion among Soviet scholars about the need to fill in what General Secretary Gorbachev has called the "blank pages" in Soviet history, this injunction does not appear to have been extended, as of yet, to include postwar foreign policy.

Second, Soviet scholars still lack access to, or (for those few who have such access) the authority to cite or quote from, their own Foreign Ministry and other state archives for the period in question. They are forced, accordingly, to rely heavily on public statements of policy made at the time, official histories of Soviet foreign policy, and of course the very large volume of material that has been made available from archival sources in the United States and Great Britain.

Third, Soviet scholars do not appear to have exploited, in any systematic way, the use of memoirs or oral history interviews with surviving participants in the events in question. (A significant memoir literature exists, for example, in the field of Soviet nuclear weapons development.)

It should be emphasized, though, that our Soviet colleagues were frank in acknowledging to us the difficulties under which they work; they are hopeful as well about the possibility that, within the context of reforms now taking place, conditions for research into post-1945 foreign policy issues may soon improve.

Five more conferences in this series are to take place over the next five years, all under the co-sponsorship of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and the International Research and Exchanges Board. The second one, which will cover the period 1950-55, will be held in the United States in the fall of 1988.



HOWARD J. SILVER

## McCarran-Walter Act Amended to Remove Ideological Restrictions

Howard J. Silver

Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA)

The Congress has adopted and the White House has approved an amendment to the State Department Authorization bill that states: "no alien may be denied a visa or excluded from admission into the United States, subject to restrictions or conditions on entry into the United States, or subject to deportation because of any past, current, or expected beliefs, statements or associations which, if engaged in by a United States citizen in the United States, would be protected under the Constitution of the United States." This could help prevent visa problems for people wishing to attend the International Political Science Association convention in Washington in 1988 and other scholarly conferences in the United States.

Aliens could still be excluded or deported under the executive branch's authority to protect national security and foreign policy, except in the situations

mentioned above, and if the person "has engaged, in an individual capacity or as a member of an organization, in a terrorist activity or is likely to engage after entry in a terrorist activity."

This amendment fundamentally revises the McCarran-Walter Act, passed in 1952 over a veto of President Truman, which permitted the exclusion of foreigners on political grounds. The new provision was initiated by Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-NY) with the support of Sens. Nancy Kassebaum (R-KS) and Paul Simon (D-IL). Rep. Barney Frank (D-MA) was its chief sponsor in the House.

The new provision would be in effect from January 1, 1988 to the end of February 1989. Rep. Frank and Sen. Moynihan hope to spend 1988 thoroughly revising McCarran-Walter. Frank has introduced a bill (H.R. 1119) to accomplish this task.

The Immigration Subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee held hearings on the bill this summer and a vote will probably be scheduled early next year.

The revision of McCarran-Walter has been spurred on by the exclusion of Gabriel Garcia Marquez, the nobel laureate author; Graham Greene, the novelist; Dario Fo, the playwright; Mrs. Hortensia Allende, the widow of former Chilean president Salvador Allende; and Gen. Nino Pasti, a former NATO official. These were some of the famous people caught by the visa denial language of McCarran-Walter. These exclusions have sometimes created embarrassing incidents for a nation that proclaims its commitment to free speech. Other not so famous people, including scholars, have also been snared by the visa denial provisions of McCarran-Walter.

## U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS: AN AGENDA FOR THE FUTURE

The Foreign Policy Institute (FPI) of the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS) is launching a project to assess the changing nature of U.S.-Soviet relations and devise an agenda for the future. This announcement is designed to solicit original ideas for possible new areas of cooperation between the United States and the U.S.S.R., for increased cooperation in established areas, or for creative solutions to current problems.

Proposals will be judged on their merit and on their potential to improve significantly the relationship between the two countries. They should be specifically action-oriented, and present concrete initiatives for the next U.S. administration.

Authors are invited to submit a 500-800 word (no longer) typed summary of *one* carefully articulated initiative which might satisfy such objectives. Proposals should be limited to one aspect of U.S.-Soviet relations in the political, military, or economic area, whether bilateral, regional, in the Third World or covering other issues where both countries have common interests (e.g. environment, space, terrorism, health, education, etc.).

The FPI will select the most promising proposals, and their authors will be invited to write a longer paper (for an honorarium) for the summer of 1988. The best proposals will be published both separately and as part of a briefing book for the new administration to be issued under the auspices of the FPI in late 1988.

Each submission will be given careful consideration, and will be acknowledged. Proposals must be received by May 15, 1988, to be eligible for consideration. Please send your proposal, together with a short biography, to:

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