

# International Political Science

## Report on the 1976 World Congress of the International Political Science Association

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### Program

Approximately 300 papers were presented at the Edinburgh Congress. They belong in roughly equal proportions to one of three categories: 1) that of the Main Theme, 2) that of the Research Committees, 3) that of the Special Meetings.

The sessions of the main theme had been organized by the Programme Committee of IPSA, chaired by its President, Jean Laponce. The theme was *Time, Space and Politics*, a theme intended not only as an invitation to use historical and geographical models of analysis, but also as an invitation to treat both time and space as dependent and independent factors rather than considering them simply as context variables. At the opening session, held at the University of Edinburgh, the keynote addresses were given by Professors J. A. Laponce, W. J. Mackenzie and S. E. Finer on the theme of the Congress. The 100 papers attached to that theme were given in sessions organized by Professors Alfred Grosser, Institut d'études politiques, Paris; Hayward Alker Jr., M.I.T., Cambridge; Stein Rokkan, University of Bergen; Najdan Pasic, University of Belgrade; Nazli Choucri, M.I.T., Cambridge; Candido Mendes, Rio de Janeiro; Jerzy Wiatr, University of Warsaw; S. Eisenstadt, Hebrew University, Jerusalem; S. E. Finer, Oxford University; Ilkka Heiskanen, University of Helsinki; Stephen Milne, University of British Columbia; K. J. Ratnam, University of Sains Malaysia, Penang; Vladimir Toumanov, Institute of Law, Moscow; Marcel Merle, Université de Paris I; John Meisel, Queen's University; Alastair M. Taylor, Queen's University; Philip E. Converse, University of Michigan; Karl Deutsch, Harvard University; Rudolf Wildenmann, University of Mannheim; Jean Gottman, University of Oxford; Daniel Frei, University of Zurich; Djanjoure Kerimov, Academy of Sciences, Moscow.\*

The theme of *Time, Space and Politics* continued in the footsteps of the 1973 Congress on

*Politics between Economy and Culture* as an initiative to place political science at the international level in the forefront of attempts to stress relationships between political and non-political variables, to break down traditional disciplinary barriers to research, and to stimulate multi-disciplinary approaches. Explaining his choice of theme, Professor Laponce said in the conclusion to his keynote address,

"It would be useful to analyze how an ideology or a governmental system segments time and space, one in function of the other. Ferrero said that if man wants to both anchor himself and to spread out in space, it is because time escapes his control.

Inversely, does not ideological control of time, especially religious control of time, often act as a substitute for spatial ascendancy? Does the Catholic Church not have its spacial and temporal periods? It is not the same for Marxism? And the importance which several ethnic groups attach to Jerusalem, is it not due in part to their desire to incarnate time in space and to justify thereby the control of one by the other. More generally, it is remarkable that certain systems succeed in the control of time but fail in control of space, and inversely. Innis, in his remarkable study on empires and communication, notes that Persia and Syria had resolved the problem of space but had failed across time where Babylon and Egypt had succeeded, their success being measured by the degree of hierarchic control.

Neither time nor space are homogeneous but, without man, they would only be varied; with man, they are taken up by the political milieu and organized hierarchically. Space appears to me to be dominated by the notions of centre and frontier; time by the triple notions of centre, origin and end. I deduce from this that around, and in function of, these preferred points and notations, communications, cooperation and conflict will be more intense. To study the types of communication, of cooperation and of conflict which proceed to make and unmake these temporal and spatial hierarchies is the subject of debate at this Congress."<sup>1</sup>

The sessions of the Research Committees were organized by the Executives of the IPSA's ten Research Committees. These Committees and their chairmen (or the chairman of the Edin-

\*A complete index of the program and papers presented at the Congress is available for \$3.00 from the IPSA secretariat, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, K1N 6N5, Canada.

<sup>1</sup>Jean Laponce's elaborations on the theme of "Time, Space and Politics" appear in *Social Science Information*, 1975, 2/3 and in *Res Publica*, forthcoming.

burgh sessions) are: Conceptual and Terminological Analysis (COCTA), Giovanni Sartori, University of Florence, and Fred Riggs, University of Hawaii; Political Elites, Mattei Dogan, Centre nationale de la recherche scientifique, Paris; and Dwaine Marvick, University of California; European Unification, Carl J. Friedrich, Harvard University, and Ghita Ionescu, Manchester; Latin American Studies, Candido Mendes, Rio de Janeiro; Comparative Studies on Local Governments and Politics, Jerzy Wiatr, University of Warsaw; Political Sociology, Richard Rose, University of Strathclyde; Quantitative and Mathematical Approaches to Politics, Hayward Alker, M.I.T., Cambridge; Legislative Development, Carlos Astiz, State University of New York; Comparative Judicial Studies, Donald Kommers, University of Notre Dame, South Bend; and Peace and Conflict Studies, David Singer, University of Michigan.<sup>2</sup>

The remainder of the programme (representing one-third of the total) was devoted to sessions that had been requested by individual members of IPSA and approved by the Programme Committee. Approximately 100 papers were given in the following sessions (the name of the

organizer is in parenthesis): Homage to Adam Smith (Brian Barry, University of British Columbia); Comparative Politics: The Qualitative Dimension (Roy C. Macridis, Brandeis University); Biology and Politics (Albert Somit, State University of New York at Buffalo); Experimentation in Political Science (Kinhide Mushakoji, Sophia University, Tokyo); Science and Politics (Andre Philippart, Université libre de Bruxelles); Campaigns and Elections (James Spence, Social and Community Planning Research, London and Gerhard Schmidtchen, Zurich); The Teaching of Political Science (Modesto Seara Vazquez, Mexico); The Dynamics of Decision-Making in the Churches (Leo Moulin, Institut de la science politique, Bruxelles); International Alliances: Theories and Practice (Bourtos Boutros Ghali, Université du Caire); Decolonization and Recolonization (Ali Mazrui, University of Michigan); The Concept of Democratization (George Romoser, University of New Hampshire); Socio-Political Problems of Pluralism (Stanislas Ehrlich, University of Warsaw); Environmental Policy: A Comparative Study (Henry Steck, State University of New York); The Life Cycle of Nations (Austin Ranney, University of California); Political Corruption (Michael Pinto-Duschinsky, Pembroke College, Oxford); New Directions in Comparative U.S.-European Policy Studies (Arnold Heidenheimer, Washington University, St. Louis); The Ungovernability of Political Units: The Search for Criteria (David Apter, Yale University); The Politics of Regional Economic Integration Among Developing Countries: The

<sup>2</sup>Normally, membership in these IPSA Research Committees is open to any interested political scientist doing research in the particular topic area. Further information may be obtained from their chairman or by writing the IPSA secretariat at the University of Ottawa.



IPSA Executive Committee (from left to right): Klaus Von Beyme, Fr. Germany; Stefano Passigli, Italy; Serge Hurtig, France, Editor-Abstracts, Mahomed Bouzidi, Africa; Babatunde Williams, Africa; Ioan Ceterchi, Roumania; Adolf Bibic, Yugoslavia; Kazimierz Opalek, Poland; Nirmal Bose, India; John E. Trent, Canada, IPSA Secretary-General; V. Mshvenieradze, France, UNESCO; Georgi Shacnazarov, USSR; Mogens Pederson, Denmark; Martin Seliger, Israel; Anthony Birch, United Kingdom; Marcel Merle, France; Daniel Frei, Switzerland; Kinhide Mushakoji, Japan; Jean Laponce, Canada, IPSA Past-President. Missing from the picture: Karl Deutsch, USA, IPSA President; Candido Mendes, Brazil.

Influence of and the Impact on Foreign Investment (Harold K. Jacobson, University of Michigan, and Dusan Sidjansky, Universite de Geneve); Cities as Transnational Actors (Rashmi Mayur, Urban Systems Centre, National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay, and Norman Palmer, University of Pennsylvania); Political Philosophy and Political Science (Ovidiu Transnae, Universite de Bucharest); Post High School Political Education (Artur Bodnar, University of Warsaw, and Jozsef Halasz, Institute for Political and Legal Sciences, Budapest); Dissatisfaction, Protest and Change in Advanced Industrial Societies (Philip Stouthard Datholieke Hogeschool, Sub-Faculteit Psychologie, Tilberg); Relations Among Objective and Subjective Social Indicators (Erik Allardt, University of Helsinki, and Charles Osgood, University of Illinois, Urbana); Bureaucracy and the Role of the Client (Jameson Doig, Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, Princeton); Political Integration in Developed Industrial Societies (Martin Seliger, Hebrew University of Jerusalem); Toward an Understanding of Political Economy: Can Political and Economic Theories be Integrated? (Karl Deutsch, Harvard University); Political Finance (Herbert Alexander, Citizens' Research Foundation, Princeton); Urbanization Processes and Conflicts in Market Societies (Kevin Cox, Ohio State University); Culture and Inequality: The Rise of Deprived Regions (Aristide Zolberg, Chicago); Public Support and Legitimation of Institutions (Percy Tannenbaum, Berkeley); Data Archiving and its Contribution to Empirical Policy Research (Ivor Crewe, University of Sussex); Comparative Political Communication Analysis (Colin Seymour-Ure, University of Kent, and Jay G. Blumler, University of Leeds).<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup>Sets of papers presented at the Congress have been reproduced in paper form (available at a cost of \$350



Marie-France Toinet, Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, France, and Slimane Chikh, University of Algiers, Algeria, at the IPSA Congress.

The program was completed by three highly stimulating sessions on British Politics organized by the Political Science Association. They included Liberty and Liberalism (Geraint Parry, Glasgow); Devolution within the United Kingdom (Lewis Gunn, Strathclyde); The Crisis of the Parliamentary Democracy in Britain (a debate between L. J. Sharpe, Oxford, and John Mackintosh, M.P.).

Among the outcomes of the Congress, one should note the creation of four new permanent Research Committees: Biology and Politics (Albert Somit, State University of New York at Buffalo); Science and Politics (Andre Philippart, Universite libre de Bruxelles); Politics and Ethnicity (John Trent, University of Ottawa); Development and Political Systems (Candido Mendes, Rio de Janeiro). A number of study groups were created including a study group on Political Geography intended to pursue the study of one of the themes of the Congress and facilitate joint research by political scientists and geographers; the study group will be chaired by Jean Gottman, Oxford, and Jean Laponce, University of British Columbia.

### Attendance

Overall attendance at the Edinburgh Congress was approximately the same as that at the Montreal World Congress in 1973. The composition of the attendance, however, was somewhat different, marking a further step forward in the "internationalization" of the IPSA. The Congress was attended by 1081 persons from 56 countries.<sup>4</sup> Of the 1081, 276 came from the U.S.A., 156 from the U.K., 108 from Scandinavia (up from 54 in 1973), 91 from socialist countries (up from 25 in 1973), 77 from Canada, 236 from other European countries, and 73 from Third World countries in three continents (up from 47 in 1973).

from Professor André Philippart, 43, rue des Champs Elysées, B-1050 Brussels, Belgium) and on microfiche (available for \$80 for Institutions and \$50 for Individual members of IPSA; you may order from Ms. Liette Boucher, IPSA, c/o University of Ottawa, Ottawa, K1N 6N5, Canada). Individual papers may be ordered from the IPSA secretariat (c/o University of Ottawa, Ottawa K1N 6N5 Canada) at a cost of \$1 handling charge and 10c per page. The Index of Congress papers is also available for \$3.00 from the IPSA secretariat.

<sup>4</sup>Attendance at the Congress broken down by countries: Algeria 4, Argentina 3, Australia 6, Austria 9, Belgium 22, Brazil 16, Bulgaria 2, Camerouns 1, Canada 77, Chile 2, Cuba 1, Colombia 2, Czechoslovakia 7, Denmark 20, Finland 12, France 53, Germany (East) 9, Germany (West) 74, Greece 3, Hong Kong 2, Hungary 4, Iceland 2, India 6, Iran 2, Ireland (Eire) 1, Israel 14, Italy 25, Japan 16, Jordan 1, Korea 5, Luxembourg 1, Malaysia 2, Mexico 8, Morocco 1, Netherlands 33, New Zealand 5, Nigeria 7, Norway 43, Poland 16, Philippines 1, Rumania 9, Sri Lanka 1, Spain 7, Sweden 31, Switzerland 14, Tanzania 1, Turkey 16, Uganda 1, U.K. 156, U.S.A. 276, USSR 29, Vatican State 1, Venezuela 3, West Indies 2, Yugoslavia 15, Zambia 1.

The number of persons presenting papers, again by region, was as follows: Africa 11, Australasia 2, Western Europe 150, Latin America and Caribbean 17, Middle East 27, North America 210, Asia 96. Some 600 political scientists were listed in the program index as participants. The lower number of paper givers in 1976 reflects the policy of restraining the number of papers in each session in order to encourage discussion between the participants.

### Funding

The British Organizing Committee raised and spent something over \$32,000 in addition to arranging for a number of receptions. The IPSA incurred another approximately \$25,000 in administrative, printing and duplicating expenses.

Travel funding was made available from four sources: UNESCO, the International Social Science Council, the IPSA and several national political science associations. Thanks to the personal attention of Mr. V. Mshvenieradze, Director of the Social Science Development Division of UNESCO, this organization made available a grant of \$10,000. The ISSC provided \$3,000 and the Canadian Political Science Association, the Finnish Political Science Association and the Fondation nationale des sciences politiques in Paris together made a generous contribution of \$2,000. A further \$20,000 came from IPSA funds. Virtually, all this money was used to bring Third World colleagues to the Edinburgh Congress. Political scientists from other countries were obliged to find their own funding.

### The Corridors of Political Science

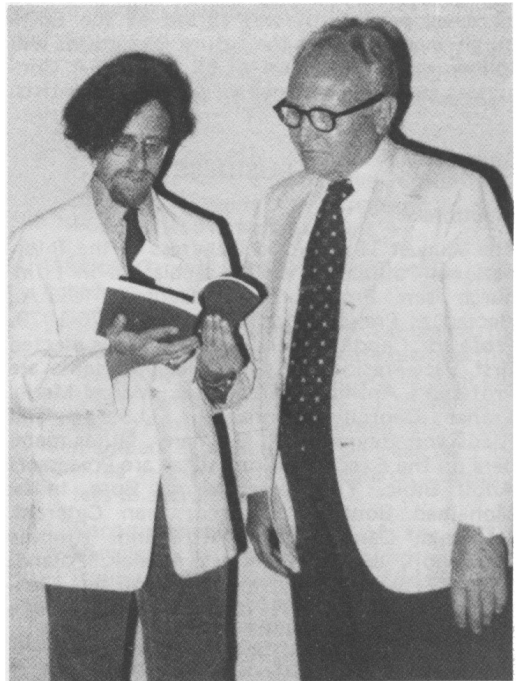
As many conference goers know, while the major part of one's time is spent in participating in the academic program, much of the stimulation of a World Congress comes from ad hoc business meetings with groups of scholars and discussions and contacts made during the social events and between sessions. Edinburgh was no exception. Some 30 meetings of small groups of specialists took place, aside from all the regular program meetings of the Research Committees. Receptions were held in the glamorous Assembly Rooms of the City of Edinburgh and in the Edinburgh Castle, sponsored by the Edinburgh District Council and by the British government. Many other small receptions were hosted by the Foreign Consuls in Edinburgh, the British Council and Edinburgh University Centre for Canadian Studies. The Soviet and Polish delegations held informal receptions. Many Research Committees, Journal Editors, and other groups of specialists organized dutch-treat cocktail parties and lunches which proved very popular as they provided a unique and welcome opportunity for discussion and the fostering of contacts. The British Organization Committee arranged for a closing dinner in the spectacular Senate Hall of the University of Edinburgh. The more than 50 publishers who were represented at the

Congress were also kind enough to offer two receptions located right in the well-organized book exhibit.

### An Administrator's Problems

Academics are not always the easiest persons for whom to organize World Congresses. It is just as well that we should know it. Many professors are very lackadaisical about their arrangements for attending international congresses—presuming (erroneously) that it is as easy to go to them as it is to go to meetings in one's own country. Mrs. Sarah Kilbey, the administrative officer of the Congress, became well known to the political scientists around the world for her extraordinary efforts to organize a sound and effective Congress. Some of the difficulties she reported indicate that the habits of political scientists are at the root of a Congress administrator's nightmares.

- More than 150 persons registered in advance for the Congress but never came. Two-thirds never gave any indication they would not be coming. The loss to the IPSA on accommodation deposits was \$4,000.
- Another 150 persons arrived at the Congress at the last minute with no prior contact with the Organizing Committee—and that in a city which was hosting the "Edinburgh Festival," one week later.
- The Organizing Committee rarely has advanced information on delegates arriving from Socialist countries.



Evron M. Kirkpatrick, Executive Director, American Political Science Association, and Charles D. Raab, Department of Politics, University of Edinburgh, at the IPSA Meeting.

## International Political Science

- A further 200 persons only registered in the last month before the Congress.
- A very small percentage of papers arrived in time for reproduction before the Congress, despite repeated requests and extensions of the deadline. Many panelists reported they had never received copies of their fellow panelists' papers.
- Some authors sent substitutes to read their papers, other papers appearing in the program were cancelled on the day, and even certain convenors failed to appear at the last minute.
- Only 40% paid the fees they were requested to pay prior to their arrival. Some 100 persons either cancelled in advance, sent incorrect fees, or attempted to combine money for different source of fees.

## Future World Congresses

Long distances and differing tourist systems are likely to render impracticable the above mentioned haphazard approach to world conventions. The Executive Committee of the IPSA, meeting in Edinburgh, agreed to accept invitations to hold the 1979 World Congress in the USSR and the 1982 Congress in Rio de Janeiro. The Programme Committee for the 1979 Congress is meeting in Paris in January and the themes of the Congress will be announced soon thereafter. Persons interested in attending the Congress in the USSR may indicate their interest to the IPSA secretariat at the University of Ottawa and they will be kept informed of developments. It was agreed at the Edinburgh meetings that the future Congresses will follow in the tradition of all past IPSA Congresses by being open to all political scientists.

## IPSA BUSINESS

### Elections

The August 1976 World Congress of the International Political Science Association in Edinburgh saw Professor Karl Deutsch, U.S.A., elected as President for the period 1976-1979. Professor Candido Mendes, Brazil, was elected first Vice-President. Other Vice-Presidents are Professors Anthony Birch, U.K.; Marcel Merle, France; Georgii Shakhnazarov, U.S.S.R.; and Klaus von Beyme, F.R. Germany. Other members on the Executive Committee are Professors Adolf Bibic, Yugoslavia; Nirmal Bose, India; Mohamed Bouzidi, Morocco; Ioan Ceterchi, Romania; Daniel Frei, Switzerland; Kinhide Mushakoji, Japan; Kazimierz Opalek, Poland; Stefano Passigli, Italy; Mogens Pedersen, Denmark; Martin Seliger, Israel; and Babatunde Williams, Nigeria.

Professor John Trent, Canada, took over as Secretary General. The address of the secretariat of the IPSA for the next three years will be International Political Science Association Secretariat, c/o University of Ottawa, Ottawa

K1N 6N5, Canada. The Executive Secretary of the Association is Mrs. Liette Boucher.

### Executive Committee

The Executive Committee decided to recognize two new Research Committees and seven Study Groups. These are listed below with the name of the principal contact.

#### Research Committees:

**Politics and Ethnicity:** John Trent, University of Ottawa, Canada.

**Development and Political Systems:** Candido Mendes, Sociedade Brasileira de Instrucao, Brazil.

#### Study Groups:

**Political Geography:** Jean Gottman, Oxford University.

**Sex Roles and Politics:** Margherita Rendel, 71 Clifton Hill, London NW8, U.K.

**Standards of Political Conduct:** M. Pinto-Duschinsky, Pembroke College, Oxford; and H. Alexander, Citizen's Research Foundation, U.S.A.

**Socio-Political Problems of Pluralism:** S. Ehrlich, Warsaw.

**Politics and Law:** V. Toumanov, Institute of State and Law, Moscow.

**Comparative Political Ideas:** G. Romoser, University of New Hampshire, U.S.A.

**Asian Political Conduct:** Teh-Kuang Chang, Ball State University, U.S.A.

The Executive Committee also decided to set up two sub-committees, one on the Role of Research Committees in the IPSA (Chairman, Jean Laponce, University of British Columbia), and the other to study the fee structure for Collective Members and the number of seats to be accorded to them on the Council (Chairman, Marcel Merle, Universite de Paris I). It was agreed to increase the membership fee for individual members to \$10 and to provide free of charge to IPSA members a subscription to a new IPSA Newsletter to be known as "Participation."

### Council

After lengthy discussions on the financial state of the IPSA, the Council agreed to increase of fees of Collective Members by 50% in 1977 and by a further 10% in each of the two succeeding years.

The Council also considered a report on "Suggested Areas of Future Activity for the IPSA," prepared by Secretary-General-Elect John Trent. The report was generally well received. Because its recommendations, as modified by discussions in the Council and the Executive Committee, will form the basis for many of the initiatives in the IPSA during the next period of three years, the contents of the report are here reproduced in their complete form.

## Suggested Areas of Future Activities for the IPSA

Among the challenges facing us at this time are a lack of funds and a possible cutback from our traditional sources of financing, a declining membership, an incomplete international representation, and a number of gaps in the international communication of political science information. On the other hand, we may build on the growth of our discipline, the enthusiasm of our members and the high level of activity of the Association in recent years.

In a word, our financial membership, and representational difficulties all reflect the same situation—a too narrow base of operation. This in itself is a result of the historical fact that political science is a relatively young, but growing, discipline in most parts of the world. From an administrative point of view, then, our major objective should be to broaden the base of the IPSA. This, in turn, will necessitate offering some new services to the international community of political scientists. Suggestions for broadening the Association may be divided into horizontal (world wide coverage) and vertical (contacts with individual members) aspects. Among the possible initiatives by the IPSA, the following might be suggested (the numbers are for reference only and do not necessarily denote priority):

### A. Horizontal Diversification and Growth

1. Selection of target countries and world regions for obtaining new IPSA collective members.
2. Creation of three-person Regional Advisory Commissions to advise the Executive Committee, the President and the Secretary-General on the political science situation in their area and fruitful initiatives which could be undertaken by the IPSA.
3. Balance between support for political science activities in the Third World and in industrialized countries.

#### 3.1. Concentration on the Third World

##### a) Growth of political science in the Third World

—Hold some IPSA and Research Committee Round Tables in Third World regions with invitations to a small number of senior outside scholars who would follow-up the Round Tables with possible lecture series, guest professorships or intensive training sessions for senior local students.

—Cooperate with Third World development institutes, agencies and associations.

—Aid to younger scholars.

##### b) Improvement of Third World Participation in IPSA

—Regional Advisory Commissions (as above).

—Increased representation on all IPSA administrative committees.

—Creation, where necessary, of regional political science associations.

—Continued search for funding for travel of Third World scholars to IPSA administrative and academic meetings.

—Cooperate with Third World political scientists who wish to organize local Round Tables for IPSA (as in (1)).

#### c) Research and Research Support on Developmental Problems

—Consider the creation of organized, comparative research panels on specific developmental problems, i.e. the creation of *problem* oriented Research Committees (in addition to our current policy of *field* oriented Research Committees).

—Create IPSA Research Committee(s) on the politics of development.

—Help establish networks of scholars working on similar subjects.

—In collaboration with the International Social Science Council, foster interdisciplinary studies of development problems.

#### 3.2. Support for Political Science Development in Industrialized Countries

a) Contact OECD and similar institutions to obtain funding for Round Tables and research on political development in industrialized countries.

b) Create a Committee "Below 45" to involve younger political scientists more fully in IPSA activities (see also B6, below).

5. Give the recently created Membership Committee of the Executive responsibility for overseeing the expansion of the IPSA Collective Memberships.

### B. Vertical Growth and Communications with Scholars

1. Undertake a membership campaign for individual members. Increase membership fees. Ask Collective Members to mail out IPSA membership forms to their members. Aim for a minimum of 2,000 members at a fee of \$10 per year, \$25 for three years. Ask IPSA Research Committees to recruit members.

2. Recommence publishing of the IPSA Newsletter to include: announcements of Round Tables, Congresses and other activities; calls for papers; reports on Round Tables and other meetings and activities; general news and information on the IPSA and international political science activities; articles on the development of various national political science communities; activities of IPSA Research Committees; lists of national political

science association officers; lists of scholarly journals publishing political science work, and their editors; lists of political science departments, institutes and their chairmen or directors, etc.; a section on currently available machine readable data, indicating opportunities for secondary and comparative analysis. A *newsletter* editor would have to be appointed.

3. Undertake a campaign to increase the number of our Associate members, particularly by getting libraries to subscribe at special rates to the Newsletter and a series of microfiche publications of Congress and Round Table papers (in addition to the currently available *IPSA Abstracts* and the *International Social Science Journal*).
4. Develop interdisciplinary activities with other international associations.
5. Produce and publish abstracts of papers presented at IPSA meetings.
6. In order to increase and diversify participation in all IPSA academic meetings, consider requesting convenors to a) make sure there is a balance of both senior political scientists and new, younger scholars, in addition to the many middle-range personnel the IPSA currently attracts; and b) a balance between the number of "invited" papers in any session and the proportion of papers arising from proposals from individual scholars (the convenors would, of course, continue to have the discretion to refuse inadequate or tangential proposals).
7. Consider establishing a series of IPSA awards for the best contribution to international political science during the previous year for books, articles and, perhaps, theses. A jury committee would have to be established.
8. Publish a directory of political scientists aimed mainly at those countries which have not already created their own biographical handbooks.
9. Consider establishing a series of *IPSA Papers* to publish major papers presented at IPSA meetings.
10. Consider the publication of an *International Review of Political Science* (Laponce proposal).
11. Set up a system to foster the invitation of foreign scholars to national political science meetings.
12. Consider whether the IPSA would establish a number of commissions to study and report on the political aspects of crucial world problems.
13. Increase the number of publications arising from our Congresses, Round Tables, etc.

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