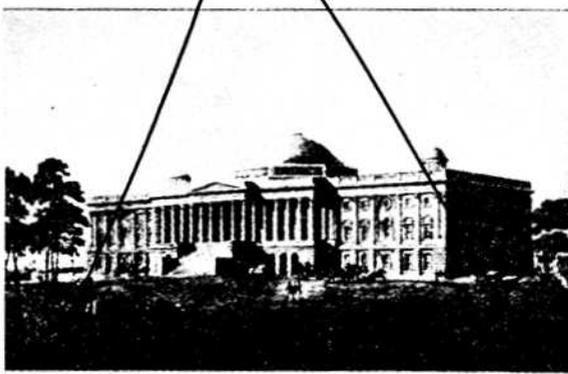


"Federal Budgeting for Research and Development," pursuant to S. Res. 26, 87th Congress, Parts I and II.

<sup>5</sup> Calh, Julius N., Director of Scientific Research Project, Committee on Government Operations, Subcommittee on Reorganization and International Organizations, manuscript, "The Crisis in Management of Information in Science and Technology," January, 1962.

<sup>6</sup> Brookings Institution, "Proposed Studies on the Implications of Peaceful Space Activities for Human Affairs," prepared for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, U. S. House of Representatives, Committee on Science and Astronautics, H.Rept.242, 87th Congress, First Session.



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The Capitol, 1824  
*An Editorial*

Senator Hubert Humphrey has affirmed the need for an expansion of social science, proposing a national charter to be drawn up by professional groups with governmental cooperation. He indicates that a vastly increased federal expenditure in this area is required.

We have several explicit proposals to add to his appeal. The first is that the Congress, perhaps through the Government Operations Committee, authorize a committee of persons acting as individuals to report to it on the nature and possibilities of a full-scale social research program with a plan for its accomplishment. If Senators such as Senator Humphrey, Paul Douglas, and Clifford Case were active in their selection, we might have some chance of a committee that could rise above some common vices of research authorities: the narrowness of a census-taker, the caution of a foundation executive, the disorientation of an educator, the expediency of a politician, and the scornfulness of a businessman. The appointees should be social scientists of experience, achievement, courage, toughness, and large vision; such would be Francis

Keppel of the Graduate School of Education at Harvard, Evron Kirkpatrick who directs the American Political Science Association, Edward Litchfield who is President of the University of Pittsburgh, John Ivey of Michigan State, Allen Wallis of the Business School of the University of Chicago, and James Miller who directs the Mental Health Research Institute at the University of Michigan. Let these men, or men like them, say what social science can do for this world, how much support it needs, and how to organize the effort.

We have derived several conclusions from our years of observing the general condition of the social sciences, which, without wishing prematurely to foreclose other alternatives, we would hand over to such a group as hypotheses.

We believe that the best location for the highest types of applied social research is in relation to the highest councils of the government, and therefore would recommend that the Library of Congress should be the seat of the Policy Sciences Research Group in the national social research establishment. An Assistant Secretary for Research and Development of each major Department of government should be *ex officio* a member of this Group, dealing there with members of the Congress, the President's representative, and several Library of Congress social scientists and public members.

A second kind of recommendation concerns specific areas of research. At this stage of human knowledge, which is much farther along than the vast majority can conceive, every operation of government can receive direct and major benefit from applications of the social sciences. Every agency of government requires an understanding and an extended use of social science. The Agency for International Development provides an example. This Agency can waste a billion dollars a year without effort. Yet the psychology, pedagogy, economics, administration, and political science of aid and

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