

**Fifty Years  
of the  
International Social Science Council**

**by**

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## Foreword

Founded by UNESCO in 1952, the International Social Science Council is celebrating its fiftieth anniversary in this year 2002. These past five decades have seen important developments taking place: in deepening social science knowledge and expertise vis-à-vis urging issues of our times, in social science research achievements, and in international comparative studies and social science capacity-building. Looking back on these developments and looking ahead to foreseeable future needs – and opportunities – for social science-based contributions to the betterment of our societies, the International Social Science Council decided to commemorate this golden anniversary through a special International Conference and three book publications: a new edition of The ISSC Handbook, a synoptic ISSC Activity Report, and this history of Fifty Years of the ISSC, which Jennifer Platt agreed to undertake.

Following up on the seminal report given by Stein Rokkan on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Council, this book examines in greater detail the early founding years of the ISSC and its continuous re-shaping in the first decades to follow. By necessity, a historical account will need to reflect also views and perspectives taken in reconstructing past processes of development from archival sources in unfolding the Council's story. It befits a historical treatise to give priority to historical roots and foundations under a diachronic perspective, as compared to a synchronic approach starting from the Council's present-day operation profile. So it should prove a good 'division of labour' to have this historical text next to the other two volumes prepared for the occasion of this anniversary, as they sketch the complementary synchronic portrait of the Council's current status, mission, and programme of activities.

It is my pleasure to thank Jennifer Platt for her tireless search into the documentary archives of the ISSC, into shelf-miles of minutes and reports, and to commend her for her vigorous attempt to join such pieces together into a mosaic picture. The book is strongly recommended to social scientists around the world who seek more detailed information on the historical bases of the International Social Science Council and who want to familiarize themselves with the impact leading social scientists have been making in the second half of the past century to promote the agenda of international social science.

May this history of the International Social Science Council also stimulate colleagues of future generations to continue lending their time, energy, and wisdom to the promotion of social science at the international level and in global contexts.

Hamburg/Paris, May 2002

Kurt Pawlik  
President, ISSC

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### List of acronyms used

BIRISPT	International Bureau for Research into the Social Implications of Technological Progress
CASS	Chinese Academy of Social Sciences
CENTRO	Latin American Center for Research in the Social Sciences
CNRS	Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique
CLACSO	Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales
COMECSO	Consejo Mexicano de Ciencias Sociales AC
CIESIN	Consortium International on Earth Systems Information
CIPSH	International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies
COCTA	Committee on Conceptual and Terminological Analysis
CNSSC	Conference of National Social Science Councils and Analogous Bodies
CEWS	Conflict Early Warning Systems Research
CROP	Comparative Research on Poverty
EPHE	École Pratique des Hautes Études
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
EUMENESS	European and Mediterranean Network of the Social Sciences
FLACSO	Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales
FEWER	Forum for Early Warning and Early Response
HDGC	Human Dimensions of Global Change [see also IHDP]
IALS	International Association of Legal Science
ICFTU	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
ICSSD	International Committee for Social Science Information and Documentation
IDEA	Interdisciplinary Dimensions of Economic Analysis
ICSU	International Council of Scientific Unions
IFDO	International Federation of Data Organisations
IGU	International Geographical Union
IHDP	International Human Dimensions Programme on Global Environmental Change [see also HDGC]
IPSA	International Political Science Association,
ISA	International Sociological Association
IEA	International Economic Association
IFSSO	International Federation of Social Science Organisations
IIAS	International Association of Administrative Sciences
ILA	International Law Association
IPRA	International Peace Research Association
ISSJ	International Social Science Journal
ISTA	International Studies Association
IUSSP	International Union for the Scientific Study of Population
IUAES	International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences
IUPsyS	International Union of Scientific Psychology
MSH	Maison des Sciences de l'Homme
MOST	Management of Social Transformations
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
SHS	Social and Human Sciences [sector of UNESCO]
SSD	Social Science Department [of UNESCO]
SSRC	Social Science Research Council
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
WAPOR	World Association for Public Opinion Research
WFMH	World Federation for Mental Health

The International Social Science Council (ISSC) was founded in 1952 as part of UNESCO's contribution to the postwar settlement. It was one of a whole structure of bodies dealing with different fields of knowledge. These included social-science disciplinary associations such as the International Political Science Association, the International Sociological Association and the International Economic Association<sup>1</sup>, as well as disciplinary associations for other fields, and other bodies which brought the disciplinary groupings together: the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies (CIPSH<sup>2</sup>) and the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU). Many of these bodies were not wholly new, but were drawn in under the auspices of UNESCO to form part of a new and more systematic structure, in which each discipline had its own international association to which national associations were affiliated, while it in turn belonged to an umbrella body. Although they were notionally independent of UNESCO once founded, that notion does not adequately describe the real relationships, which are discussed further below. As far as the ISSC was concerned, the most immediately important part of UNESCO was its Social Science Department (SSD), which initiated activity for the social sciences<sup>3</sup> and maintained a continuing relationship with ISSC. But the members of UNESCO are nation-states, and it is their representatives who make the organisation's strategic policy decisions; UNESCO as a large bureaucratic organisation also has a character of its own; the politics of both have been consequential parts of the environment for the ISSC.

The history of how the ISSC has developed is sketched below. The narrative is divided into periods of roughly a decade, with breaks corresponding to significant changes in its structure and activities. In the final section, some issues which run across different periods are raised.

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<sup>1</sup> UNESCO had already started to convene meetings of the executive secretaries of the new international associations for major social-science disciplines, with a view to coordinating their activities.

<sup>2</sup> For this and many other UNESCO bodies, the acronym more currently used is drawn from the French version of the title. Here the English-language version of the title is always used, since the body of the text is in English, but (with apologies for the possible confusion caused), in the interests of the reader who might wish to draw on other sources on these bodies, the commoner version of the acronym is used.

<sup>3</sup> For a short account of the aims in the early days, see Brodersen 1956. This is now a sector of Social and Human Sciences (SHS).

## 1952-1960

The idea of an International Institute for the Social Sciences was put forward in 1948, at a meeting of a Committee of Experts considering the establishment of research institutes within the United Nations system. At the first World Congress of Sociologists, in Sept. 1950, an (independent?) resolution was passed urging the development of an International Council for Social Research. (Rinde and Rokkan 1951: 2.) The 6<sup>th</sup> General Conference of UNESCO followed this up by passing the resolution which formally led to the founding of ISSC, authorising the Director General ‘... to establish an International Social Science Research Council and an International Social Science Research Centre for the study of the implications of technological change’, as well as to survey existing social-science research institutes ‘..with a view to subsequent examination of the contribution these institutions might make to the scientific solution of the most important problems of the present age and for the purpose of aiding their development and cooperation’. Thus it was clear from the start that the motive for interest in the social sciences was the expectation that they would contribute directly to the solving of social problems. The victors in World War 2 were concerned to establish a postwar settlement which would abolish the circumstances that produced fascism, and that led to war between nations and other forms of social friction. This was a period of intense idealism and optimism about social science, which was also seen as in itself promoting democracy. UNESCO’s objectives in relation to social science were described as

‘to knit together social science scholars of the world... with the expectation that this will increase international understanding... to raise the level of social science research in the belief that greater knowledge in these fields will benefit mankind... to promote research in fields crucial to the establishment of a peaceful world order...’ (Angell 1950: 282).

The resolution passed had been put by the USA. An active interest in the matter was taken by the US Social Science Research Council (SSRC)<sup>4</sup>, whose representative Bryce Wood was invited to act as a consultant to UNESCO on the matter.

Wood wrote a report on the state of the social sciences in Western Europe. He saw the existing situation as one of ‘...limited personnel, of scholars who are working alone... of inadequate to non-existent funds for research assistance or equipment...’. He advocated development along American lines, and suggested ways in which this could be managed. US social scientists could help Europeans demonstrate the value of social science to academic and government officials by showing how it could be of value in the formation of policies. For instance, US and French social scientists could select a project which would ‘(a) be regarded by government officials as being important in assisting them to make a policy decision and (b) would be considered by the social scientists as one about which their technique would permit them to present significant results...’, ideally one that was close to concerns of government but not too broad and not in the category of social welfare. It would be necessary to choose the topic in an informal and diplomatic way, without publicity. US personnel would help as desired; their role would be to advise on design and methods, not to direct projects. ‘The Fulbright mechanism is suitable for making American social scientists available in an established and unobtrusive manner.’<sup>i</sup> U. S. influence was brought to bear in such matters in other ways too. The *École Pratique des Hautes Études* (EPHE), figures frequently in the earlier part of the ISSC story. As the 6th (social-science) Section of the Sorbonne, it provided a main administrative home for research within the university system and was part of the network of interrelated Parisian institutions. It had a close relationship

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<sup>4</sup> This is a non-governmental federation of social-science associations, which has played an important role in raising funds for the US social sciences and supporting new areas of research. For a history of its earlier period, see Sibley 1974.

with the Ford Foundation, a very big player in the social sciences in the US foundation world in the 1950s, and involved with the high-level interest of the period in improving US knowledge of foreign countries through comparative and area studies also manifested in its contributions to SSRC funding. Ford provided substantial funds towards the creation of the Maison des Sciences de l'Homme (MSH) as a centre for social-scientific research, at which EPHE has been based.<sup>5</sup> Some ISSC activities were carried out at EPHE, under formally joint sponsorship. (Clemens Heller, Austrian born but an American citizen, played an important role at EPHE under its head Fernand Braudel, and was involved in several ISSC activities; he acted as Deputy Secretary General from 1963-69.)

Proceeding to implement the UNESCO resolution passed, Consultative Meetings were held in April and December 1951 which discussed some of the alternative ways in which the structure and remit of these bodies might be defined. In preparation for the second of these meetings, an 'Analytical Survey of Problems and Proposals relating to the Organisation of the International Council of the Social Sciences' had been prepared by Erik Rinde and Stein Rokkan of the secretariat of the ISA.<sup>ii</sup> This anticipates many of the issues and problems which arose later, and it seems clear, from the similarities of wording and ideas, that it contributed importantly to the eventual decisions made. One of the issues raised at the meetings - but not resolved - was that of whether the Council's functions should be purely advisory ones for UNESCO and its SSD; the SSD was felt to need the advice of specialists in developing its programme, creating international bodies, and selecting personnel for its activities. The dominant view was, though, that it should also stimulate and coordinate international research, and promote cooperation between disciplines. The eventual recommendation was that an International Social Science Council should be set up whose primary purpose should be the advancement of world social science, and secondary purpose the application of the social sciences to major contemporary social problems; its initial objectives should be modest and mainly advisory to the UN and UNESCO, though they should also include the recommendation of interdisciplinary research projects to funding agencies and, if funding was available, the sponsorship of such projects. It should be an autonomous body with its own secretariat.

The next step in this somewhat ponderous procedure was the holding in October 1952 of a Constituent Assembly of the provisional ISSC. At this five social-science associations were represented: International Association of Legal Science (IALS)<sup>6</sup>, the International Economic Association (IEA), the International Political Science Association (IPSA), the International Sociological Association (ISA) and the International Union of Scientific Psychology (IUPsyS<sup>7</sup>). Also present were representatives of seven NGOs and two UN Specialised Agencies. The meeting elected the two psychologists, Jean Piaget (Swiss, and a professor at Geneva, but he then also held a professorship at the University of Paris) and Otto

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<sup>5</sup> Daniel Bell of Columbia University visited Paris in 1964 and wrote a fascinating report to the Director of the International Affairs Programme at the Foundation, based on interviews with many of the leading figures, about progress with MSH. This had not worked out quite in accordance with the original plan, and was years behind schedule. Bell explains how the '...incredibly involved structure (and Borgia-like intrigues) of French academic life' had influenced the progress of the affair, and what he saw as the importance of personal empires rather than formal structures in it. (Bell, Daniel (1964), Memo to Shepard Stone re the Maison des Sciences de l'Homme, 25 July 1964; 000427, Ford Foundation Archives.)

<sup>6</sup> This was referred to in the documents of the early period as the International Committee of Comparative Law (ICCL); however, the ICCL is a committee elected by the IALS which runs its affairs, not the larger association, so the association will be referred to here as IALS.

<sup>7</sup> The acronym given here is, evidently, not the originally appropriate one, but the current one; the association changed its name to International Union of Psychological Science in 1965, and then when it affiliated with ICSU, and found that another body there also had the acronym IUPS, it changed its acronym to IUPsyS.



Klineberg<sup>8</sup> as President and Vice-President, and André Bertrand (professor of law at the École Nationale d'Administration, Paris) of the IALS as Rapporteur. It was decided that the Council's object should be 'the advancement of the social sciences throughout the world and their application to the major problems of the present day', though without duplicating the work of any other organisations. It would be an autonomous body with responsibility for planning its own programme, and would have only limited powers in relation to the international disciplinary associations. It should have two kinds of individual member. Two-thirds would be people appointed on the recommendation of the associations, which would put forward two nominations for each place - in an order of preference which might be ignored in the interests of geographical distribution. The remaining third would be outstanding specialists coopted in their own right by the first group, though it was hoped in this way to represent additional branches of social science such as demography, criminology and town planning. (It should be noted that this scheme avoided treating the associations themselves as members, with participants who would formally act as their direct representatives. The possible alternative of a federation of disciplinary associations had for the time being been rejected.) The proposed statutes were adopted, with provisional arrangements until the first General Assembly could be held in 1953. The International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences (IUAES), which was represented at the meeting, was accepted as a sixth member association.<sup>9</sup> It was agreed that these members could also be affiliated with other councils such as CIPSH and ICSU.

The Statutes<sup>10</sup> provided for an Executive Committee (EC), consisting of a President, a Vice-President 'if one was appointed', a Treasurer, and ordinary members to make a total of not more than five, plus a Secretary-General who would run the secretariat. The interim officers, who shortly became the first full set, were as President Donald Young (a sociologist by training) who was then director of the US Russell Sage Foundation, as Vice-President Georges Davy (professor of sociology, University of Paris), and as Treasurer the British economist E. A. G. Robinson; the interim ordinary members were Piaget and P. H. Odegard (professor of political science, Berkeley, USA); Odegard was in 1953 replaced by F. W. Lawson (professor of law, Oxford, UK). Claude Lévi-Strauss, professor at the École Pratique des Hautes Études, was appointed as Secretary-General. (He was an ideal candidate, for not only was he a distinguished social anthropologist, but he had spent a number of the war years in the USA and spoke excellent English, as well as having Latin-American connections from his research in Brazil.) Initially the Statutes gave no fixed terms of office for the EC, but for Council members there was a six-year term, with a requirement that half of each of the elected and coopted members of the Council should retire every three years. That would have ensured a complete renewal of the EC after six years - if it had not been allowable for retiring members to be re-elected<sup>11</sup>, and if it had been specified that, when the first group had retired, it should be the remainder of the original members who retired three years later. But

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<sup>8</sup> Klineberg was born and brought up in Canada, but took a Columbia PhD in psychology and, while there, also took classes in anthropology which converted him to a cross-cultural perspective. In 1931 he joined the Columbia faculty, but held many visiting posts abroad. He directed the International Tensions Project of UNESCO in 1948-9, and was director of the SSD from 1953-5; later he returned to Paris and taught at the University of Paris and EPHE from 1962-82. He was Secretary General of IUPsyS from 1954-60, and then President for 1960-63.

<sup>9</sup> An application for membership from the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions had earlier been rejected by the EC on the ground that it was not a scientific organisation.

<sup>10</sup> 'Statutes' is the term used for the versions of the constitution before 1972, at which point it changed to 'Constitution'; here, 'Statutes' will be consistently used. Appendix 2 lists the changing statements made there of the Council's aims

<sup>11</sup> Later (the records leave the exact date unclear, but it was proposed in 1957 and appears in the printed Statutes for 1965) a limit of two consecutive six-year terms was set.

it was not, and they did not; the same President remained in office until 1961, although there was a change of other EC members in 1957 or 1959. The original Statutes made provision for the phasing in of the system of continuity and replacement by scheduling some retirements to take place in 1955, but only two Council members appear to have retired then. (Some slippage on precise dates was due to the difficulty of scheduling the necessary meetings at anniversary times.) There was, thus, a very high continuity of membership, though the system of alternates meant that they rather than the titular members might quite often be present. One may infer that the de facto situation became one where ways were found to allow committed members, recognised as making a good contribution, to stay beyond their formal term. The same principle was clearly followed when, in 1959, Klineberg, George Kuriyan and Vito appeared as 'guest members' of the EC, a status for which the Statutes made no provision; it was only several years later that formal provision was introduced for cooption.

Funding came from UNESCO, but it was on such a modest scale that already at the first General Assembly the Secretary-General had to report that it was insufficient to pay the expenses of annual meetings of the EC and the Assembly in addition to routine administrative costs, and so to raise the question of the frequency with which it was practical to hold meetings. This was the first manifestation of what became a recurring problem. General Assemblies in fact met in alternate years until 1961. The initial Statutes had specified that the Council should normally meet once each year, with provision for an extraordinary meeting to be called if required. However, at the Assembly meeting in 1953 it was argued that 'As the existing statutes did not stipulate any strict periodicity of meetings, the assembly was perfectly free to set the date of its next meeting without changing the statutes.'<sup>12</sup> iii Thus the word 'normal' served its usual purpose in permitting a creative interpretation, which allowed adaptation to the practical circumstances. Such infrequent meetings, however, obviously made it difficult to mobilise activity among the wider constituency, and threw a heavier burden on the EC and the Secretariat..

The proposed body for the study of technological change became the International Bureau for Research into the Social Implications of Technological Progress (BIRISPT), which was formally separate from ISSC although under its supervision, reporting to it annually and with the ISSC President and Secretary General ex officio members of its Governing Board. Its remit was to fill gaps in scientific knowledge, to promote pilot studies, and to carry out research under contract from governments or research institutions. The Secretary General of BIRISPT was Georges Balandier, like Lévi-Strauss a French anthropologist. When in 1961 both of them resigned these part-time Secretary-Generalships to allow more time for their flourishing academic activities - Lévi-Strauss had now been elected to the Collège de France - BIRISPT merged with ISSC. The two half-time posts were then combined into one full-time one, and Kazimierz Szczerba-Likiernik, a Pole who had just retired as head of the SSD section on international development of the social sciences, was appointed to it.

Another body of related interest, founded under the auspices of UNESCO in 1950, was the International Committee for Social Science Documentation (ICSSD). This was responsible, in particular, for the production of the International Bibliography of the Social Sciences, using a network of international collaborators to cover the fields of economics, political science, social anthropology and sociology.<sup>13</sup> This reflects the great early emphasis

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<sup>12</sup> Here and elsewhere, where the reference is to nothing but an archival source it is placed in the endnotes.

<sup>13</sup> That was produced in France until 1989, when it moved to the British Library of Political and Economic Science at the London School of Economics. The ICSSD was also responsible for the launching of Current Sociology (initially containing trend reports and bibliography, though now it has a different character), and the World List of Social Science Periodicals, now maintained by UNESCO. ICSSD has changed over time to keep

within UNESCO on the dissemination of knowledge, whether by bibliographical documentation, translation or the provision of reviews of fields by experts. (Interestingly, Alva Myrdal, then Director of the SSD, despite emphasising the importance of practical applications, suggested in one of the early founding meetings that a highly qualified theorist was needed for the utilisation of research already carried out.<sup>14</sup>) The implicit assumption was, thus, that the knowledge existed already, and needed only to be diffused for cross-national comparisons to be possible and policy to be enlightened by it; that is perhaps related to the rather naïve positivism characteristic of the American social science of the period, which often assumed that any finding in one place (usually in America) could, with an appropriately general theoretical label, be applied to any other place.<sup>15</sup> It is not to belittle the value of work on dissemination to suggest that this assumption is not well founded, and gave rise to some of the disagreements between ISSC and SSD.

The first Plenary General Assembly of the Council was held in Paris in December 1953; its members in principle were the two representatives of each member association, plus the corresponding six coopted members, though six of the 18, including two of those from the Third World, were in practice unable to attend. This was to become another recurring problem, for both the EC and the Council; the EC therefore put forward proposals, which the Assembly approved, for an amendment to the Statutes which permitted the appointment of alternates. The majority of members were from Western Europe and the USA; the exceptions were D. N. Banerjee (from India, a political scientist) and the Mexican anthropologist Alfonso Caso, nominated by associations, and Kuriyan (Geography, India) and Soliman Morcos (Law, Egypt) as coopted members.) Kuriyan thus added a discipline to the roster, but it is not clear that any of the others did so as it had been hoped that they might; they included another lawyer, a sociologist, a professor of sociology and economics, and a political scientist (Vito) who was the Dean of a department of Political and Social Sciences. The two others directed social research institutes, which is likely to have been seen as a relevant qualification.

Until 1957, no member of the EC was drawn from a country other than France, Britain or the USA. The 1961 revision of the Statutes introduced the provision that not more than two members of the EC should be of the same nationality, and that it should be 'composed of scholars representing the principal cultural regions of the world'. (In 1965, the wording was modified to include 'as far as possible'!) Eastern Europe was brought in for the first time when Josef Chalasinski of Poland was coopted to the Council in 1959 explicitly to provide a better geographical distribution (ISSJ 11:628), and at the same time Korovine of the USSR Academy of Sciences was elected to the EC. The fact that this was possible shows that the McCarthyite period in the US no longer set limits to possible participation. Lévi-Strauss<sup>iv</sup> told of an amusing episode from the earliest days of the ISSC, when someone in UNESCO decided that Soviet scholars had to be invited for the first meeting, although they would not be allowed to come, and so sent invitations without telling anyone. But then on the day of arrival of the Americans an acceptance came, and at that time Americans were not allowed to meet Soviet scholars. Lévi-Strauss had the delicate task of inviting them to dinner

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up with globalisation and changing patterns of communication. Its full name is now the International Committee for Social Science Information and Documentation, and it describes itself as a policymaking body, promoting international and regional networking, professionalisation, information provision, documentary services and bibliography. It aims to promote information dissemination by the elimination of linguistic, technical and legal barriers, and emphasizes research, training and capacity-building. (ICSSD Newsletter 1993:1)

<sup>14</sup> UNESCO/SS/Conf.7/s.com/Centre/SR.1, Meeting of sub committee 'pour l'établissement d'un centre international de recherche en sciences sociales'. Presumably the role of the theorist would be to define the areas to which the same ideas would be applicable.

<sup>15</sup> For a systematic example of this, see Berelson and Steiner, 1964.

in order to break the news, and there was panic, because if they had met Soviet representatives they would have lost their jobs - but the next morning word arrived that the Russians would not come after all, so the situation was saved.

Political considerations figured in the nomination of participants at various stages, and the records show a fair amount of lobbying and manoeuvring, especially in connection with the bringing in of influential Americans. In relation to the meeting of experts, Jean Meynaud (then Secretary General of the Fondation Nationale des Science Politiques and of IPSA, and involved in UNESCO meetings related to international understanding) wrote to Szczerba-Likiernik of the SSD supporting the candidacy of Odegard to represent political science, adding that

‘Compte tenu de toutes les circonstances de l’affaire, il m’apparaît que si le département des Sciences Sociales ne pouvait prendre en considération cette candidature, cela serait susceptible de compliquer très sérieusement mes rapports avec les milieux américains de la Science Politique. Au surplus, je suis convaincu que le professeur Odegard est en lui-même un très bon choix.’<sup>v</sup>

[Taking all the circumstances into account, it seems to me that if the SSD could not take this candidacy into consideration that might seriously complicate my relationships with American political science circles. In addition, I am sure that Prof Odegard is in himself a very good choice.<sup>16</sup>]

It is not clear exactly what the considerations were in favour of Odegard. In another case, they were very clear. Rokkan (ISA Secretary General) reports to Davy that the meeting of Secretaries General had concluded that one of the sociologists should be American,

‘...non seulement en raison de la position centrale de la sociologie aux États unis, mais également en raison du besoin bien nettement senti d’une collaboration étroite entre le Conseil International et le Social Science Research Council tant qu’entre le Conseil et les Foundations [sic] donnant leur aide à la recherche et aux autres activités dans le domaine des sciences sociales’.

[Not only because of the central position of sociology in the US, but equally because of the strongly felt need for close collaboration between the ISSC and the SSRC and the foundations which support research and other social-scientific activities.]

He therefore recommends Arvid Brodersen, another Norwegian now based in the USA and so in that sense American, who as a previous director of the SSD had good contacts and was involved in earlier plans for the ISSC<sup>vi</sup>. (But this recommendation was not successful.) In addition, Alva Myrdal (Swedish, but also with strong US contacts) wrote to ‘Dear Don’ (Donald Young) suggesting that, since she has no doubt that he will be among the coopted members, he come to Paris before the meeting to take part in the planning of setting up the Council<sup>vii</sup>; her confidence was justified. This clearly implies some advance planning by the SSD.

The EC had been given the initial responsibility, in consultation with other members and outside specialists, of drawing up the Council’s future programme. (The UNESCO representative immediately mentioned a number of activities in which it hoped for the Council’s assistance.) Its first proposal was for a research project on the influences of changes in scale on the characteristics of social groups and the nature of social problems; the topic was chosen as one potentially relevant to every discipline, since it could be applied both to face-to-face groups and to such groups as large nation-states, and so was not merely of intrinsic interest but well suited to the Council’s mission to promote interdisciplinary and international cooperation. The Assistant Director of the SSD remarked that this proposal:

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<sup>16</sup> Here and elsewhere, the translation of French quotations is by JP.

‘...met the criteria which should be considered by the Committee in selecting a principal topic, and that is: 1. It was linked to the programme and the preoccupations of UNESCO. 2. Although connected with UNESCO’s programme, it had sufficient different aspects to merit a separate study and did not overlap with UNESCO’s activities. The reason why it was important to keep these criteria in mind was because the credits necessary for the Council’s work would be voted upon by the Members of UNESCO, to whom any such research project had to be presented in a sufficiently convincing form in order to enlist their support... another point of interest lay in the fact that the Council was in a position to formulate and present a general theory on the above subject, whereas UNESCO could not do so, since objections would be raised by Member States.’<sup>viii</sup>

The idea was agreed in principle, with the details to be elaborated, and was eventually implemented, though apparently without very impressive results. The chairman had suggested earlier in this discussion that ‘The Council was interested in developing a more scientific approach in the Social Sciences, ...[but] UNESCO could be said to be mainly interested in the application of knowledge and was, therefore, less concerned with the degree of scientific rigorousness involved.’ Some other members, however, questioned the fairness of this account.

A number of activities had already been carried out at the request of UNESCO: a report had been commissioned on techniques for evaluating social science, relevant to concerns to evaluate the practical results of action programmes; a study was undertaken of cultural traditions in the peaceful settlement of conflicts; studies of industrialisation in several countries of the Near and Middle East had been made under the auspices of a Moroccan research institute. A meeting of experts on social science terminology had been held, with a view to establishing an agreed vocabulary in two languages (which, for financial reasons, would have to be French and English; a contract for the English version was given to the British Sociological Association.<sup>17</sup> The shortage of funds meant that at this stage the practical programme of the ISSC was always likely to be steered by the priorities of the SSD, which was not only the general paymaster but also could provide funding for such short-term contracts. Sometimes, however, the SSD perhaps took this a little bit too much for granted. Lévi-Strauss in his report to Council members for the first half of 1954, points out that the new programme of the SSD says that ISSC will conduct ‘a survey of the psychological, cultural and sociological factors affecting productivity, with intensive field studies in certain countries’, in collaboration with various UN bodies, the Research Department of the ICFTU (International Confederation of Free Trade Unions<sup>18</sup>), and the European Productivity Agency, but...:

‘On this point, the Department of Social Sciences appears to have somewhat foreseen the intentions of the Council, who has not been consulted on this subject.

Cooperation with the ICFTU would certainly raise some problems, on the one hand due to the arbitrary character of that choice, and on the other hand because such cooperation would entail a certain amount of confusion between pure research and practice. In a general way, I feel more and more that UNESCO does not make a clear enough distinction between these two levels.’<sup>ix</sup>

However, a little later a contract on social factors in productivity was reported, although the 9<sup>th</sup> Administrative report comments that this ‘cannot be considered a sensible undertaking, either from the scientific point of view or the financial’, although it brought the relatively large sum of \$8000. The general subventions from UNESCO ‘provide mainly for the

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<sup>17</sup> This resulted in Gould and Kolb 1964.

<sup>18</sup> The primary meaning of ‘Free’ in this title is the period’s Cold War one of being non-Communist.

administrative life of these organisms. The UNESCO contracts are practically the only means at our disposal to fulfil our scientific aims... If this state of affairs should continue into the future, the Council and BIRISPT would be threatened by asphyxiation.’<sup>x</sup> In 1957, T. H. Marshall, the new head of the SSD, described the Council to its EC as having a threefold task: ‘to advise UNESCO, to furnish opportunities for meetings of representatives of the international social science associations, and to undertake for UNESCO specific research stipulated in contracts’<sup>xi</sup>; this implies that he saw no independent scientific tasks for it.

In addition to the financial problems, the contracts also led to problems in carrying out the intellectual work. As early as 1956 the problem was mentioned that they did not allow long enough to organise cross-national work, with the discussions needed if homogeneous studies were to be done in different places. How could such projects be carried out? The Secretary General suggested, in the following year, that there were three formulas available: meetings of experts, which are relatively expensive; contracts with a rapporteur, which are hard to carry out within UNESCO time limits; and, the most productive, the creation of small permanent bodies such as BIRISPT - which UNESCO does not usually fund.<sup>xii</sup> It does not sound as if most of these contracts involved serious original data collection.

Thus already by the later 1950s some important problems had been raised, mostly connected with money. Truly representative meetings were difficult to hold because of the costs of long-distance travel; UNESCO hoped for work from the Council which it wanted for its own purposes, and which did not always promote the Council’s distinctive remit, as well as being parsimoniously funded; there were also not sufficient funds for the Council to act independently in pursuit of its own scientific goals. Looking back on this period 40 years later, Lévi-Strauss described it somewhat cynically:

‘Je m’efforçais de donner l’impression qu’un organisme sans but et sans fonction avait une raison d’être... Surtout, il fallait organiser des réunions internationales et inventer des thèmes de discussion.’ (Lévi-Strauss and Eribon 1988 )

[I strove to give the impression that an organisation without aim or function had reason to exist... Above all, one needed to organise international meetings and to invent themes for discussion.]

Cynical as this is, probably excessively so, it nonetheless shows the discouragement which the many difficulties could cause.

In understanding the way in which the ISSC has operated, we need to appreciate the importance of its social context, which means the social structure and relationships of UNESCO and of Parisian academic life. UNESCO was located in Paris, which had historically held a central diplomatic and linguistic role which the French were anxious to maintain, in the face of what was now, in the postwar situation, an almost overwhelming American hegemony. They pressed for as much French representation as possible, and were prepared to provide resources to promote that. It is natural that when part-time contributions are needed they should come from locally available people and institutions, and this creates further links between networks. Several part-time staff of the secretariat of ISSC had their main jobs elsewhere. Thus, in addition to Lévi-Strauss and Balandier, the accountant for many years had worked with Klineberg and went on to teach at MSH, while Eric de Grolier, who had a role in the secretariat from 1962 to 1976, also taught at several institutions, and reappeared later in ISSC as a COCTA representative. It is probable that further such connections could be filled in.

The ISSC office has always been located in the UNESCO building, so there have been many formal as well as informal contacts with people working in other branches of

UNESCO. The effect of this is increased by the tendency of personnel to move between jobs within it which left them in the same building with the same personal contacts; similar personal networks could of course also be created by shared past experience of international careers in Geneva, Latin America or Vienna. Peter Lengyel, who joined UNESCO in 1953 and from 1963 edited the International Social Science Journal, describes the atmosphere in the early days:

‘Not yet heavily bureaucratized, small enough (about 700 members strong) for most people to know each other, it was a freemasonry so fascinated by its task and composition that it socializes intensively, both in and out of the office. Eminent visitors sat down to lunch with eager young recruits, secretaries were glad to type overtime before rushing off for drinks and dinner with a mixed group of colleagues; experts sent out on assignment to the field would report back breathlessly on what they had discovered...’ (Lengyel 1986: 16)

Richard Hoggart, who worked at UNESCO in 1970-75, describes a later period: ‘The internal life of the Secretariat is exceptionally intense and inbred... For many members of staff, UNESCO and its internal affairs form a total world... This tendency is made more powerful because so many in the Secretariat no longer belong anywhere culturally...’ (Hoggart 1978: 112).

Travel in the 1950s was still much more difficult than it has now become, and this, as well as the cost, made international meetings hard to arrange. That created strong practical reasons for drawing on the contributions of those locally available, where that could be done, and so encouraged the use of French networks and of people already involved in some way with UNESCO. That was especially true of the ISSC Secretary-General’s position, which was not paid on a full-time basis, so that it could only be taken by someone who had another job which could fit in with it, or did not need to work full-time. (Lévi-Strauss was interested to take it on because at the time his financial situation was difficult; some later Secretaries-General had retired from other jobs, and so also had pensions.) There may also have been a UNESCO preference for its own people, or others who already had some contact with the organisation, because they would understand its workings and its needs - and take a UNESCO approach rather than that of an independent university social scientist? However, the simple factor of physical or network proximity must also have been important, making potential candidates aware of the jobs available and their requirements. It has been normal for employees to make a career within UNESCO<sup>19</sup> which involves movement from one branch or agency to another.

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<sup>19</sup> Lévi-Strauss, although not formally employed by UNESCO, had through various contacts there already carried out at least two contracts for them, including a mission of several months to Pakistan to evaluate the state of its social science.

## 1961-1971

1961 makes an important break in the affairs of the ISSC, with significant changes in both structures and personnel within a short period. BIRISPT was incorporated into the Council, and its former mimeographed bulletin was succeeded in 1962 by the quarterly journal Information sur les Sciences Sociales / Social Science Information, which included both articles on such topics as the state of the social sciences and their organisation in different countries, and notices of meetings and appointments vacant.<sup>20</sup> Three new member associations were admitted: the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP), the World Association for Public Opinion Research (WAPOR) and the World Federation for Mental Health (WFMH), and the ICSSD also became a member, although it was not strictly an association in the same sense as the others. (It will be noted that, unlike the earlier member associations, none of these represent conventional disciplines, unless demography (IUSSP) is counted as one.<sup>21</sup>) Finally, the Statutes were again amended. The number of ordinary members of the EC was raised from two to four, and the formal possibility of three cooptions to it was created, though this provision was not immediately used.

Szczerba-Likiernik had taken over as Secretary General; Donald Young finally retired as President and was replaced by Sjoerd Groenman (a Dutch sociologist), while Pendleton Herring (a US political scientist with considerable international and governmental experience, and from 1948 to 1968 President of the SSRC) took over from Groenman as Vice-President despite no previous ISSC service<sup>22</sup>; honest men were made of Klineberg, Kuriyan and Francesco Vito, who became elected rather than 'guest' members of the EC, and René König (a German sociologist of extremely cosmopolitan background) and Adam Schaff (a Polish political scientist) joined them there. There was also a new intake of Council members starting then, which included such old-timers as Young, as well as several very well-known figures chosen, it was later noted, for reasons of prestige; those who did not show a continuing interest in Council activities were not renominated. It also added, very consequentially for the future, Stein Rokkan. Rokkan rapidly became of central importance to the Council's programme (on which see below). When he raised a question about how long he was eligible to continue, the Secretary General wrote to him that 'Votre présence nous est absolument indispensable aussi bien au point de vue des relations entre le Conseil et la Comité, qu'en la poursuite des recherches comparatives' [Your presence is absolutely indispensable to us, from the point of view of relations between the Council and the EC as much as in the pursuit of comparative research]<sup>xiii</sup>, declaring his confidence that a solution could be found which would enable him to continue. It was indeed found; became a coopted member of the Council in 1965 and joined the EC, of which he remained an elected member until 1973, when he took over as President; many letters from 1975 are on file in his papers urging him to continue as President so that he can carry on with the work of turning the ISSC round, and he did until 1977. He died in 1979, and the Council set up a prize in his honour.<sup>23</sup>

An unpublished document produced from the Secretariat in 1969<sup>xiv</sup> by Eric de Grolier demonstrates the very marked continuity of individual membership so far, and points out how

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<sup>20</sup> This continued until 1986, when it was taken over by the Maison des Sciences de l'Homme; it is now published by Sage.

<sup>21</sup> WFMH is for much of its activity an advocacy body rather than a social-scientific one. For full details of its activities, see Brody 1998. For more on ICSSD, see note 12.

<sup>22</sup> He reports that there was a move to make him President, but he did not think that appropriate: 'An American President was just too much of a good thing.' (Herring 2001) When he retired as Vice-President, his successor as President of the SSRC, Henry Riecken, was coopted to the ISSC EC.

<sup>23</sup> This was for a published work in comparative research by a scholar of under 40, and has been awarded every two years since 1981



the assumed intentions of the Statutes had been circumvented to produce this outcome. Herring and König should have ceased to hold their EC positions sooner than they did, unless they had moved to a coopted membership; Groenman should not have continued as President after 1967. That issue, of the late '60s, probably arose because the holding of a General Assembly, at which the elections normally took place, was postponed from 1968 to 1970 – but the statutory provision for dealing with this situation by correspondence appears not to have been activated. When the Assembly did finally meet, Rokkan and Stoetzel, who should have come to the end of their terms, nonetheless remained on the EC, the latter as President. (He ceased to be a member of the Council only at his death in 1987.) Klineberg, Young, Forde, Groenman and Kuriyan had served on the Council for as long as 17 or 18 years, and four others had served for 10 or 11 years; the figures would have been higher if time as an alternate had also been counted.

An EC meeting in April 1962 prepared a long-term programme for the Council. This provided for studies to be made of the sociology of international organisations, comparative and interdisciplinary aspects of planning and programming, international relations and exchanges in education, science and culture, and problems of scientific information in the social sciences. (The wording was cautious, making commitments to library or planning activity rather than fieldwork.) It was also planned to compile material on trends in social-scientific research and publish it in Social Science Information, with the longer-term possibility of developing a social science year book. Cooperation was to be initiated with the Instituto Torcuato di Tella in Argentina (directed by Gino Germani, newly recruited to the Council), and it was hoped that a meeting would be held there in 1963-4.<sup>24</sup> The programme which was actually carried out was connected only at some points with this, but was considerably more ambitious. What happened?

First, the Coordination Centre for Social Science Research and Documentation, generally known as the Vienna Centre, was founded. This was the result of initiatives by interested individuals at the 1960 UNESCO General Conference, and the task of setting it up was given to the ISSC; the formal decision was taken by its EC in April 1963. The Vienna Centre was a base for cooperation among European social scientists from East and West in international comparative studies and the advancement of the methods appropriate to them; Adam Schaff was its first director. It was, as Schaff (1988: 20-1) points out, a product of the period of 'peaceful coexistence' after the full rigours of the Cold War. It coordinated national teams in comparative work on problems of shared relevance and interest. Its political mission was shown in its commitment to include teams even if they were weak social-scientifically - but this was part of its training mission too, since by participation standards could be raised (Schaff 1988: 30). There was a secretariat based in Vienna, with some permanent staff and some staff on paid secondment from their own national bodies; a strict balance between East and West was maintained. The Centre had its own central funding for the work of the secretariat, which came from voluntary contributions made by ministries, academies and research councils in 21 European countries, and it also received grants from outside bodies for particular projects or meetings; for research work in the member countries funding was found by the teams carrying it out (Stamatiou 1988: 598). This was genuinely cross-national work, at a time when that was rare, especially between socialist and capitalist countries. Rokkan (1979: 19) points out that early comparative work tended to be dominated by US social scientists, who controlled the resources for such work; the resultant 'data imperialism' meant that categories and analyses often overrode the particularities of other societies and so led to distortions in the results; the need for negotiation among teams from different societies overcame this problem, although it meant

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<sup>24</sup> International Social Science Journal 14: 789-790, 1962.

that the type of research done commonly emphasized the context-bound character of social phenomena (Stamatiou 1988: 599). A review of the Centre's published work shows an emphasis on topics, such as time budgets, regional development issues, and aspects of the family, where empirical work in the USSR had been relatively acceptable from an early stage; that limitation was probably a necessary price to pay for Eastern participation.

Second, a programme on comparative cross-national studies started. Although this was entirely in line with the general policy of ISSC, progress towards achieving such studies had been very limited. Stein Rokkan was, however, an exceptionally creative and dynamic researcher, and he had a long-term personal programme for this which he pursued through a network of interested individuals associated with a number of organisations, of which the ISSC was one. (Also important was the Committee on Comparative Politics of the US SSRC, staffed by Bryce Wood.) Rokkan had been involved with comparative political research as early as the late 1940s, when he was in his twenties. In the 1950s he was in close contact with the Michigan group of survey researchers, and in 1954 he published a first article on the practicalities of cross-national research (Rokkan and Duijker 1954). His substantive interests lay between political science and sociology, and many members of his network were involved with opinion-research surveys of voting behaviour. Since a large number of countries have elections, which generate public quantitative data on votes and often also commercial opinion poll results, this is an area in which comparative work using existing resources is relatively easy. To facilitate it, access to data from other countries is required, and so this was associated with the establishment of the European Consortium on Political Research and the move to create data archives. (Rokkan established a social science data archive for Norway which started in 1967, but he had argued for the potential of such archives as early as 1957 (Lucci and Rokkan 1957). UNESCO of course has had a long-term programme of improving and disseminating aggregate national statistics, which can also be employed for comparisons using the nation as unit.

Rokkan (1979) describes how he had initially had great hopes of the ISSC, but became disillusioned when he saw how little could be achieved within the UNESCO framework; he reached the conclusion that what was needed was to introduce more researchers to the possibilities of comparative work, and to open up access to sources of data, and this was in effect the programme which he proposed for the ISSC in 1961. The limited funds available to ISSC were concentrated on the infra-structure of comparative research, creating facilities and training in skills.<sup>25</sup> The first meetings held focused on quantitative methods, one on comparative survey research and one on aggregate national statistics and their potential use in correlational analyses. Both these lines were followed up by further related work, but ideas on qualitative cross-cultural comparison were also explored, bringing in historians as well as social scientists, and Lévi-Strauss organised a meeting on the use of cross-cultural research tools such as the Human Relations Area Files in comparative anthropology. The series of expert meetings held included a 'regional' conference in Buenos Aires on comparative social research in developing countries, with special reference to development in Latin America<sup>26</sup>,

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<sup>25</sup> In addition to this general programme, a large-scale project on the interaction of social values and the responsibilities of local political authorities, initiated by Philip Jacob, a political scientist from the University of Pennsylvania, was sponsored (but not funded) by ISSC. This was described as 'unique in its formation as an international research cooperative'; it involved studies in Poland, Yugoslavia, the USA and three states in India, which were planned and carried out by interdisciplinary teams from all four countries. An evaluative conference on it was held in 1970, and this is one of the projects discussed in Szalai and Petrella 1977.

<sup>26</sup> One result of that meeting was the creation of a social science council for Latin America, CLACSO (Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales). This organises a network of social science research centres, fosters collaborative work, runs training activities, organises working groups and commissions on key topics, and disseminates information. Among its founding members were several social scientists who served as members

and another in New Delhi on 'Intra-country discontinuities in the process of economic and social change in Southern Asia'. The success of the Vienna Centre was taken to demonstrate that a specific organisational setting, rather than the mere coming together of individual enthusiasts, was needed for a cumulative tradition of cross-national research, so that the ISSC should do what it could to encourage that. The promotion of data archives was part of that programme (Rokkan and Szczerba-Likiernik 1968). In 1965 ISSC committees were set up on Data Archives and on Comparative Research. ISSC could not finance the Committee on Comparative Research's activities for the first three years, because UNESCO changed policy to organise comparative research under its own auspices rather than through another body. However, Rokkan was involved in those, directing a programme on nation building, as was Rajni Kothari of the committee.<sup>27</sup> After that UNESCO passed further development to the ISSC. Clearly the Committee needed funds from elsewhere, and there was important support from the Volkswagen Foundation<sup>xv</sup> (Friedman 1971). By the early 1970s it was receiving funding for a five-year series of summer schools giving hands-on training in comparative methods, and special workbooks were created for these. The Committee on Data Archives arranged a number of meetings of experts, in cooperation with WAPOR, mostly concerned with modes of improving the systems of existing archives and extending data availability, especially in Eastern Europe.

The work on international relations and exchanges in education, science and culture represented particularly the interests of Otto Klineberg, a US social psychologist with a long-standing association with UNESCO, Paris and the ISSC. He chaired the Committee on Inter-Group and Race Relations, which was set up in 1964, and an International Centre for Intergroup Relations under his direction, sponsored jointly by ISSC and the *École Pratique des Hautes Études* (EPHE), was established in Paris in 1965. An early project, again sponsored jointly with EPHE, was on 'Social Identity in Africa', and at the end of 1966 there was an international conference on 'Social-Psychological Research in Developing Countries in Nigeria, sponsored jointly with the U.S. Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues and two African bodies. (Presumably an additional motive for these activities was the felt need to bring Africa and other parts of the less developed world more into the picture; that was also represented by the serious effort to establish an African Centre for the Coordination of Research and Documentation in the Social Sciences.<sup>28</sup> Schaff and the Togolese sociologist Agblemagnon made a tour of ten countries in Africa to explore the possibility of a centre, and a proposal was made to UNESCO, but that was unsuccessful.) Klineberg edited a 1966 booklet *International Exchanges*, based on a round table held in Israel, and studies were made of the effects of students studying abroad. Other work was presented in a 1967 book on children's views of foreigners (Lambert and Klineberg 1967), and a 1969 book on nationalism and tribalism among African students (Klineberg and Zavalloni 1969). In the later 1960s, interest moved to the study of the student revolt of the time and the forms that it took in different contexts.

Besides these major new programmes, some more routine activities continued: there were a number of bibliographies and trend reports on issues connected with economic and social development, studies on the status of social science in various countries were

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of the ISSC EC, though as coopted members rather than representing CLACSO; in 1992, however, CLACSO became one of the first group of 'member organisations'.

<sup>27</sup> This appears to have led him to neglect the ISSC committee, which led to strong objections from at least one member, who complained that there had been a total lack of information to members of SCCR for five years, and accused Rokkan of acting dictatorially, using only his own clique, and confining themes to his own specific interests. (Szalai to Rokkan 5 Jan 73; Box G4.Ec.1, Folder ISSC/SCCR, Subfolder 1972 Jan 1973 SCCR, Rokkan papers.

commissioned, expert meetings were held to prepare a project on the sociology of international organisations (on which a research programme was prepared by the US SSRC), the issue of planning and programming was referred to the Vienna Centre, and a programme of research fellowships for advanced students or teachers from Eastern Europe to carry out research in the Federal Republic of Germany or France, and for students from Latin America to work in the Netherlands, was administered. In addition, one significant ad hoc activity which prefigured future developments took place; an international symposium on 'Environmental Disruption in the Modern World', the first such discussion to involve the contribution of the social sciences, was organised in Tokyo in 1970. This was at the initiative of Shigeto Tsuru of Hitotsubashi University, the first Japanese Council member.<sup>29</sup> More than half the participants were from Japan; the issue was a very live one there. The proceedings of the symposium appeared as an ISSC publication (Tsuru 1970). A Standing Committee on the issues raised was proposed, and an attempt to liaise on it with ICSU was made, but there was no progress; another conference was organised in Japan, and further efforts were made to mobilise interest in environmental issue, but still without success in getting enough support. It was only in 1986 that serious organisation started and the Human Dimensions of Global Change programme was launched - on which see below.

Funding problems continued in this period, and were associated with changes in the organisational structure of UNESCO which were seen as unfavourable to the social sciences. For 1965-6, it was proposed to allocate ISSC matters to an Assistant Director General so that they were institutionally separated from the disciplinary associations and the ICSSD, which it was thought would impede cooperation. From a budgetary point of view, social science was one of the least favoured fields; 'stabilisation' was proposed, which at a time of rising costs amounted to a cut. The comment was made that:

'We note a definite discrepancy between the rightly ambitious aims stated in the Director General's Introduction on the participation of UNESCO in the solution of major problems affecting international cooperation and understanding...(race-prejudice, economic and social problems of newly independent countries, economic and social consequences of disarmament) and the real means provided by the proposed budget for implementing the organisation's tasks in these fields, as well as for encouraging the efforts being made by NGOs for the scientific study of these problems.'<sup>xvi</sup>

A little later, the financial situation appears to have improved, but it is still pointed out that while, in the 1950s, the ratio between the budgets of the departments of Social Science and of Natural Science was approximately 1:2, by 1965-6 it had become 1:8 and for 1967-8 the draft budget proposed that it be 1:15<sup>xvii</sup> (ISSC 1966: 2). It is possible that these developments were connected with the known lack of enthusiasm of René Maheu, the Director General of UNESCO from 1961, for the social sciences. Two of the contributors to a volume of memories of him (Association des Anciens Fonctionnaires de l'UNESCO, 2000) mention this:

'C'est à cause de cette conception de la liberté humaine qu'il avait une position réservée par rapport aux sciences sociales... il se méfiait des généralisations. Il

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<sup>29</sup> It was noted in the minutes of the Bureau [officers] in 1965 that if the Asia Foundation could pay for travel, a Japanese member could be coopted to the Council; presumably the travel problem had been dealt with somehow. This note illustrates the difficulties involved in getting realistic worldwide representation. (ISSC/65/Bureau, Minutes of meeting of Bureau 11 Jan 65, Box Administration General - Meeting of the Bureau 1962-1965, ISSC store.) However, the situation was somewhat improved when Cyril Belshaw succeeded in raising a grant of \$20,000 from the Canadian International Development Agency towards the long-sought 'Equalisation Fund', to support travel and accommodation for Third World delegates attending ISSC meetings.

craignait que les sciences sociales ne soient réductrices et ne veuillent enserrer la personne humaine dans les rets de divers déterminismes.’ (Kukudjian 2000: 130; see also Havet 2000: 121-2 in the same volume.)

[It was because of this conception of human liberty that he had reservations about the social sciences. He distrusted generalisations... He was afraid that the social sciences were reductionist, and wanted to envelop the human person in the net of various determinisms.’]

Lengyel (1986: 33) confirms this picture, and suggests that his attitude was not atypical among educated Frenchmen of his generation.<sup>30</sup> It was in 1967 that UNESCO’s internal structure was rearranged to incorporate the SSD into the Sector of the Social Sciences, Humanities and Culture, and the statistical and analytical programmes were moved elsewhere; this meant that the social science programmes lost their previous autonomy, and their more scientific components became less significant. There was to be another change in 1976, which gave social science back its apparent autonomy as a distinct sector, but could still be seen as weakening it because within the sector divisions oriented to problems not defined in social-scientific terms were dominant. These changes created a pattern where it was likely to be harder for ISSC to find points of articulation, for although in principle social science was an activity which cut across sectors, their vertical integration made horizontal relationships difficult.<sup>31</sup>

This period was one of very successful activity in genuinely cross-national research, especially in the Rokkan programme and the Vienna Centre, for which the ISSC was responsible, though relatively little was funded directly by ISSC.

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<sup>30</sup> See Lengyel’s book for much more on the internal politics and personalities which led to the policies of these years.

<sup>31</sup> This paragraph draws on UNESCO, ‘The role of the social and human sciences in UNESCO’, 131 EX/SP/RAP.1, 1989, the report of a study prepared under the coordination of Dr Ali Kazancigil, a longstanding member of the social-science staff and later Director of the Division of Social Sciences.

## 1971-1981

Associational membership was significantly increased during the 1970s with the accession first of the International Peace Research Association and the International Law Association, and then the International Geographical Union<sup>32</sup> and the International Institute of Administrative Sciences. A further member of a different kind was the International Federation of Social Science Organisations (IFSSO - formerly CNSSC, on which see below.) The Statutes were revised to allocate eight, rather than the customary two, representatives to IFSSO, so that the distribution of national councils among developed, socialist and developing countries and regions could be taken into account. (The Soviet Academy of Sciences had made it a condition of its continued support of the CNSSC that there be some such representation<sup>xviii</sup>.) A membership fee was now charged, though '... it had been decided not to ask for more than this token contribution [\$200], since Associations are all rather poor, and if asked for a higher fee, might ask more services from ISSC, which is not in a position to render them because of similar financial limitations'<sup>xix</sup> Another important change associated with that one was that the associations, which had formerly received an annual subvention directly from UNESCO, now started to receive it through ISSC, to which a lump sum was allocated for division among them. It was agreed that for a transitional period of four years the associations which had traditionally relied on a predictable subvention from UNESCO should continue to receive that amount, and in practice this continued longer.

The possibility of non-voting associate associational or institutional members, admitted on the decision of the EC, was introduced in 1961, but it appears to have been little used; in 1969 there were three, the Maison des Sciences de l'Homme (MSH), the Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) and the Latin American Centre for Research in the Social Sciences (CENTRO). The 1972 revision of the Statutes defined this category further as for bodies which made an important contribution to the social sciences but did not meet the conditions for becoming a full member<sup>33</sup>, and the 1973-4 Yearbook listed ten such members, adding other national or regional bodies as well as some associations such as the International Society for Criminology; two more were added in 1975, and in 1977 the newly founded International Federation of Data Organisations (IFDO), which brought together data archives, was added. There was discussion in the General Assembly of whether it should become a Standing Committee, but a close vote was for associate membership instead. In that year there was, however, another new Standing Committee, the Committee on Conceptual and Terminological Analysis (COCTA). This body had started as a group meeting within IPSA in 1970, and became its first research committee. It was an evangelistic group, however, whose interests were not confined to political terminology; it organised sessions at the conferences of other disciplines, and also became a research committee of the ISA. The enterprise was similar in idea to some of the early UNESCO activities in the

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<sup>32</sup> The papers of the IGU show that they joined because Samy Friedman approached them with an invitation, since the World Social Science Development Committee had called for cooperation with them. It is evident that the idea had not previously occurred to them, and they did not know about the ISSC, which was explained as the social science equivalent of ICSU. It was decided that this would be in keeping with recent shifts in geographical interest. (Jean Dresch to Chauncy Harris, 24 May 1976; 'Regional conference' box, file ISSC, IGU papers. (These papers were seen at the Royal Geographical Society, shortly before they were to be moved, and very possibly rearranged from the boxes in which they were stored there; thanks to Andrew Tatham of the RGS for his help in accessing them. They are now at the Villa Celimontana, Rome, a permanent base for the IGU provided by the Società Geografica Italiana.)

<sup>33</sup> These were that the association should have existed for at least five years or held at least two international conferences, that if they had individual membership there should be at least 150 members from at least 12 countries in different parts of the world, or if the membership was of national associations there should be at least 12 associations from countries in different parts of the world.

creation of dictionaries and the standardisation of terminology; the aim was to clarify concepts and to reach agreement on an appropriate corresponding terminology, thus promoting communication among social scientists across linguistic and disciplinary boundaries.

More important formally than these changes of membership was the decision in 1972 that the Council should become a federation of the international associations. It will be recalled that, despite all the prominence of the associations in its affairs, the formal situation until then had remained that the individuals who took part might be nominated by associations, but served as individuals rather than as representatives. This could be seen as having both advantages and disadvantages. Rokkan remarked that ‘.before ’72... the ISSC was really a kind of top organisation without a base’.<sup>34</sup> It was generally perceived that becoming a federation of disciplinary associations would strengthen ISSC’s position in relation to UNESCO<sup>xx</sup> and foundations, especially given the recent attacks which had been made by the governmental representatives in UNESCO’s General Conference on NGOs, although there was the problem that developing countries were poorly represented in international disciplinary associations.<sup>35</sup> It was also suggested that a federation would fit the situation in the Third World, where disciplines were not all well developed or differentiated, better, and this would follow the pattern now existing in the parallel bodies for the other disciplinary areas. In response to this change, a newsletter was instituted, to make it possible to spread information across the range of members more rapidly and to update each on what the others were doing (Newsletter 1<sup>36</sup>, Dec. 1974). An associated programme shift was the later growth of a pattern whereby the ISSC encouraged the holding of cross-disciplinary sessions on appropriate topics (e.g. ‘Anthropological contributions to reproductive health’, organised by WFMH for IUAES) at the congresses of the associations. Whether the formal change made much real difference to the running of the ISSC is not clear, but it may perhaps be questioned. However Tom Bottomore, an EC member in 1975-7 and Secretary General of ISA for 1953-9, compared the situation after the change with the one he had experienced earlier, and thought that this had made it possible for it to become much more autonomous and to generate its own activities rather than just being ‘almost a part of UNESCO.’<sup>37</sup>

When the Council became a federation of associations Rokkan, newly elected as President, set out to develop a programme of joint activities within the new framework. A Programme Committee was set up, and after consultation an outline was developed. Within this, four projects (chosen for both being strongly interdisciplinary and having the potential to become financially self-supporting) were given priority in 1974:

- 1 - a Group of Twenty on Man’s Social Condition (an elite forum for discussion of priority tasks for research and action in the social sciences.
- 2 - World Models (critical study of computer models for forecasting long-term trends of change)
- 3 - Urban Networks (comparative analysis of interactions among cities and the consequences of locational patterns for inequalities)

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<sup>34</sup> This was in an interview with Kurt Jonassohn, which he carried out in 1979 as part of his research into the history of the ISA; this unpublished material has kindly been passed on to me.

<sup>35</sup> But this change was not necessarily welcome to all members. IUPsyS, which regularly received research grants directly from UNESCO, expressed anxiety that this might make their relation to it less direct, and saw it as increasing the power of ISSC and so implying that more time and energy would be needed to represent IUPsyS interests; perhaps it would even be appropriate to have a headquarters in or near Paris? (Letter from Eugene Jacobson to Gunnar Westerlund, 7 Feb. 1972, p.2; Folder ISSC 1971-76, IUPsyS archives.

<sup>36</sup> This started with the title Newsletter, which then for a time became Bulletin and then reverted to Newsletter; here it is always referred to as Newsletter.

<sup>37</sup> Interview by Kurt Jonassohn with Bottomore, 1979.

4 - World Social Science Development (a committee of Third World social scientists to develop a set of joint activities)

The aim had been to submit the outline to UNESCO in the hope that it would draw on it for its own programme and thus provide funding, but a UNESCO financial crisis prevented this. However, initial funding had by 1976 been found for projects 2 (seminars), 3 (seminar) and 4 (a constituent meeting); Candido Mendes and Cyril Belshaw played key roles in locating funding from their countries of Brazil and Canada. However, the Group of Twenty - Belshaw's baby - could not raise the necessary funding, although various distinguished people had agreed in principle to take part, so the idea was abandoned.<sup>38</sup> But in 1975 another item was added to the list, a series of symposia on 'innovative works' at the cutting edge of knowledge in the social sciences; meetings, organised in cooperation with MSH, were held in 1976 and 1979. In his retiring statement to the General Assembly as President, Rokkan proposed that to carry the programme forward each viable project should have an ISSC Standing Committee, with officers responsible for liaison with national councils and other funding agencies, and that the Programme Committee should be reconstituted to have a representative from each. (Rokkan 1977) If this proposal was acted on, it did not last very long, probably because of difficulties in funding the programme further; by 1983 the only Standing Committees were COCTA and Comparative Research.

A long-standing issue in the affairs of the ISSC was that of how its activities related to those of national bodies of various kinds. Where such bodies existed, they were typically called social science councils or, in Eastern Europe, academies of science. The existing bodies were of very different formal statuses. The Soviet Academy of Sciences was an official body with a dominant role in the organisation of social science, and no Soviet participation was possible without its consent. At the other extreme, the US Social Science Research Council, though very important, was a voluntary association of learned societies without independent sources of research funding, while the governmental National Science Foundation also played a role in US social science. In between, there was a range of other models, reflecting the state of social science in different countries and the varying ways in which decision and historical accident had led to it being organised. It was clear that these bodies were often key locations of information about the state of social-scientific research in their countries, as well as sources of funding.

From its earliest days UNESCO (itself a nation-oriented body) sought ways of bringing them in. In 1954 a meeting of 'representatives of national social science councils and similar bodies' was held, under the formal auspices of ISSC in cooperation with the SSD. This appears to have led to a useful exchange of ideas and experience - and the conclusion that no new organisation should be created, but that national councils should be able to relate either to UNESCO or to ISSC.<sup>39</sup> Similar meetings were organised in 1965 and the 1970s. In 1973 an ISSC Standing Committee was set up, whose name became<sup>40</sup> the Conference of National Social Science Councils and Analogous Bodies (CNSSC), and in 1975 this became an independent membership body with dues; its aims were to exchange experience, contribute to the more effective organisation of research and teaching, and to facilitate cooperation in the planning and evaluation of programmes. It had a Board to which three regions -

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<sup>38</sup> The conception was perhaps a little over-ambitious: 'This Colloquium would meet annually in order to review the major issues, as seen by social scientists, which affect the well being, the peaceful coexistence, and the quality of life of mankind; to consider the implications for national and international policies; and to consider the significance and limitations of social science research knowledge and strategy in the light of this review.' (28<sup>th</sup> session of EC, 10 Jan 1974, p. 3; ISSC papers).

<sup>39</sup> 'Meeting of representatives of national social science councils and similar bodies', International Social Science Journal 7: 319-325, 1955.

<sup>40</sup> After a period as SCCNC (Standing Committee for Cooperation with National Councils)!



developed countries, developing countries, and socialist countries - each elected three representatives, and planned a number of activities. By 1974, although ISSC did not yet provide for their direct membership, three of the five coopted Council members had been chosen specifically to represent this group. But at least one 'national council' had reservations about too much involvement with ISSC and about its adequacy as an organisation. The records of the US SSRC show a number of references to the inappropriateness of being drawn into supporting activities not of direct interest to American social scientists.<sup>41</sup> At the meeting of representatives of national social science councils and analogous bodies in 1972 SSRC was represented, and it was reported back that:

'At the end of the conference the chief problem of the ISSC was considered to be the selection of its members by the international social science associations, which are badly organised and funded and not essentially committed to research... The national councils were considered to provide a better basis than the international disciplinary associations...'<sup>xxi</sup>

At that meeting, though, proposals to bring the national councils in more were not accepted. In 1976 it refused an invitation to join the CNSSC because the cost of travel to its meetings did not appear to it justified by the contribution that would make to the advancement of SSRC's work. It was, on the other hand, predictable that the representative of the Soviet Academy of Sciences should urge more recognition for national bodies; the Academy made it a condition of its continued support of the CNSSC.

From an ISSC point of view, however, their specifically national remit posed a problem, and the more official and powerful they were the more it was felt that they were likely to be swayed by political rather than social-scientific considerations:

'Prof. Stoetzel argued that extending IFSSO's influence within ISSC will be detrimental to ISSC's status as an NGO since IFSSO is made up of Councils and related bodies which are submitted to the authority of national governments. In his opinion it was the function of ISSC to represent, vis-à-vis UNESCO, purely scientific interests in contrast to instructions given to UNESCO by member states acting through their permanent delegations, their members on the Executive Board of UNESCO and their delegates at UNESCO's General Conference.'<sup>xxii</sup>

Anxiety was also expressed that there were simply so many of them that they would dominate the disciplinary associations. On the other hand, it would be very convenient to have only one national body to deal with in a country, and they had the advantage over learned societies that they were cross-disciplinary, though there was the difficulty that not every nation had one. Moreover, 'Prof. Friis...argued that national councils were at the grass-roots of the social sciences and often closer to them than international organisations'. There was, thus, considerable discussion about the desirability of involving them to a greater degree in ISSC. (EC, March 1981, p.9)

The ISSC's 1977 General Assembly had considered possible ways in which national councils and academies might be represented within it without reaching any consensus, so a joint committee of ISSC and CNSSC was set up. This concluded that, although there was some overlap between the activities of the two, they were complementary and, although it

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<sup>41</sup> Despite the perhaps rather parochial tone of these comments, the SSRC has played a very important role in the development of area and international studies. This started in the 1940s, when it responded to felt needs of the time given the new geopolitical situation and the USA's role in it; for some time there was an active programme of promotion of such work, much of it funded by the Ford Foundation. (In the 1960s, it also had a Committee on Transnational Social Psychology in which several European psychologists also active in ISSC were involved.) Over time this has changed in style, and in the 1990s the trend was towards not just the funding of work abroad by Americans, but the internationalisation of SSRC committees; now, the SSRC describes itself on its Web site as 'an international organisation'. The detailed trajectory of this history is plotted in Worcester 2001.

would not be desirable to absorb them into one organisation, new forms of cooperation were needed: 'The combination of the international professional expertise of the ISSC and the national financial resources of the members of the CNSSC would enhance the effectiveness of both bodies enormously.'<sup>xxiii</sup> Certainly any additional source of general funding, if only in the form of membership subscriptions, would help ISSC's shaky finances. A Constitutional Committee was set up which eventually recommended that CNSSC should be admitted as a full member of ISSC, which was agreed at the General Assembly of November 1979. It then changed its name to International Federation of Social Science Organisations (IFSSO).

Correspondence in the Rokkan files makes it clear that in the 1970s there were divisions within the ISSC, and that for some there was an important line of cleavage between a French/UNESCO network and another group, composed mainly of sociologists.<sup>42</sup> Szczerba-Likiernik died in 1969, and was succeeded as Secretary General by Samy Friedman, an Egyptian Jew by origin but French by adoption.<sup>43</sup> Jean Stoetzel, professor of sociology at the Sorbonne as well as head of the leading French private polling agency<sup>44</sup> and a WAPOR representative, was a candidate to succeed Groenman as President, and Friedman and Stoetzel were seen by some as part of the same Parisian network.<sup>45</sup> Rokkan and others saw it as too much to have both the President and the Secretary General French, especially when the secretariat was also based in Paris (but Stoetzel did indeed become President from 1970-73, so their view cannot have been that of the majority). Cyril Belshaw, a Canadian anthropologist and an important member of the EC<sup>46</sup>, suggested that location in the UNESCO building, with its strong community identity, made it hard for the secretariat to avoid involvement in its corridor politics<sup>xxiv</sup>. He remarked of ISSC budgetary discussions that 'I have never been in my life in such a Byzantine atmosphere, reeking with the worst of UNESCO influences in style...' <sup>xxv</sup>. He was anxious to have a more dynamic secretariat which would be active in developing project plans and raising funds from outside UNESCO.<sup>47</sup> Reuben Hill (a US sociologist member of the Council, and former president of ISA) said that he was becoming decreasingly interested in working at tasks which for local reasons came to nothing, and would support action to produce changes, but would expect to be outvoted by supporters of the French group.<sup>xxvi</sup> Erwin Scheuch (a German sociologist very active in comparative work) reported to the Secretary General of ISA that ISA's representatives to ISSC had played a major part in shifting the balance of its programme away from the preferences of some traditional Paris-based scholars, and towards the infrastructure for projects of international empirical research<sup>xxvii</sup>, and expressed distaste for

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<sup>42</sup> It is the other group which is represented in the comments made there, and in those we are, obviously, seeing only one side of the division. No doubt those criticised there will have had their own criticisms of these correspondents, and justifications for their own activities, though files showing those have not been found; a Paris-based network would have had less need of letters.

<sup>43</sup> He was a long-standing member of the SSD, but approaching the age of retirement there, and it is suggested that he had in effect been chosen by Szczerba-Likiernik as his potential successor. That perhaps throws some light on some ways in which the UNESCO community could operate, with postholders being succeeded by other members of the same close group. When in 1981 Friedman retired as ISSC Secretary General, he became for some years a Council member as a representative of the IALS, whose Secretary General he was from 1978 to 1992. The current Secretary General of IALS reports that when Friedman retired from that he suggested that he, another longstanding UNESCO employee who was retiring, take over the job. (Leker, interview with Platt, 2001)

<sup>44</sup> Bell (1964: 12) suggested that his considerable power in relation to money for social science rested not on his positions but on the fact that he ran a confidential regular opinion poll for President de Gaulle.

<sup>45</sup> Bell (1964: 13) also outlined Stoetzel's hostility to several other Parisian social scientists, indicating that there was not simply an inclusive Parisian network of allies.

<sup>46</sup> Belshaw was also for a while a member of the Canadian national UNESCO Commission.

<sup>47</sup> For an interesting discussion of how Belshaw saw some of the problems of international social-scientific work, as well as an indication of his background, see his 1976 book.

'Rive Gauche games' [i.e. French academic politics]. He added that legitimate pressure for more members to represent the Third World would in practice mean, given the lack of funding for them to travel to meetings, that they would not actually come, while people already in Paris and integrated into French academic circles might act as their alternates; this would mean that the old Paris group could become dominant. The possibility of moving the office out of the UNESCO building, or at least having another base elsewhere, perhaps in Canada, was raised, but does not seem to have got anywhere.

Belshaw had remarked that '...our little group is seen somewhat as a clique'<sup>xxviii</sup> - and not without reason? He suggested that it should be broadened by getting in more good people, and proposed some names. Rokkan had become President in 1973<sup>48</sup>, and served until 1977; Belshaw became an EC member at the same time, and for 1975-77 as Vice-President with responsibility for financial affairs was extremely active and effective<sup>49</sup> in raising funds for ISSC activities, especially from Canadian sources (though in 1976 he resigned as chair of the Finance Committee on the ground that the office needed to be held by someone in Europe, preferably in Paris, to make personal contacts with funding agencies). Several others not represented among the correspondents, but whose names they mentioned with approval, had also joined the EC, though Friedman remained as Secretary General; the attempted coup against him failed. There was discussion of the hope that Belshaw could succeed Rokkan as President, but the Statutes did not permit this given the time he had already served. Precedent would suggest that a way round that might have been found if there had not been other difficulties.

In practice there was a noticeable change of personnel from 1977, with new individual members coming to the fore. In 1970, the term of office for all EC members had become three years, renewable once, and in 1972 this was reduced to two years, still renewable once (though that does not appear to have been applied to those whose term started in 1970, who stayed for six years). After that there was more regular turnover, though practice (in line with tradition) was not always in accordance with the formal provision; again the most active and committed members were those who tended to stay longer. From 1972 the number of ordinary EC members was increased from four to five; the position of Treasurer was abolished, but a second Vice-Presidency was introduced. Cooption to the EC was no longer mentioned as possible, though it was provided that the EC might invite others to attend its meetings but without voting rights (plus ça change...?). While Friedman continued as Secretary General until 1981, the British psychologist Summerfield (previously President of IUPsyS and an EC member, but not himself a *social* psychologist) took over as President for what looks like an interim period. President Summerfield does not appear to have made a strong personal mark on the programme, though he, with Vice President Robert Worcester, was active in the constitutional discussions. Candido Mendes, who was to play an increasingly prominent role, became a Vice President, and in 1981 he succeeded Summerfield as President, while Luis Ramallo took over as Secretary General, and that team remained in position until 1992. The new definition as a federation of associations appears to have led, predictably, to more of the Council and EC members being officers or Secretaries-

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<sup>48</sup> Montmollin reported that Stoetzel had been very unhappy about this, and that '...il m'a téléphoné pour me demander des comptes au tant que Française!! J'ai essayé d'expliquer à Friedman que le vote montrait que le Bureau ancien, et surtout le Président, avait fait des erreurs de psychologie en traitant les Associations comme de petits enfants irresponsables et en forçant les décisions "pour leur bien".' [he rang me up to call me to account as a Frenchwoman! I tried to explain to Friedman that the old committee, especially the President, had made psychological mistakes in treating the associations like irresponsible small children and forcing decisions on them 'for their own good'.] (Letter from Germaine Montmollin to Wayne Holtzmann, 12 Nov. 1973, EC minutes for 1973, IUPsyS archives.

<sup>49</sup> As a former editor of Current Anthropology he had particularly strong international connections, which helped with his work for ISSC (Belshaw 1992).

General of their associations, and as such probably, from the associational point of view, acting more or less ex officio on the ISSC. This tendency would mean fewer people present because of their personal enthusiasm for its goals and programme, though the connections which they brought to it were likely to be good and more officially accessible than purely personal networks.

The two key issues of this period were both to do with membership: on the one hand the transformation into a federation of disciplinary associations (and an expansion of their numbers), combined with efforts to connect the associations more closely to ISSC and its cross-disciplinary activities, and on the other hand the bringing in of the national bodies, and more effective recruitment of associate members. Thus the range and character of the membership were considerably extended. A corresponding effort was made to establish a unifying programme of research more directly related to ISSC and, though this was not wholly successful, it was clearly a move in the right direction to consolidate ISSC's position.

## 1981-1991

In the 1980s there was again an active programme of work, though without a very high degree of continuity from what was initiated in the late '70s; many new themes were introduced. By 1981 Candido Mendes, the new President, was suggesting that most activities were still based on Rokkan's original proposals, but there was a need to explore new avenues of research and sources of funding, and to cooperate more closely with UNESCO<sup>xxix</sup>. A 1982 meeting of Presidents and Secretaries General of member associations proposed that ISSC should do more to initiate its own interdisciplinary activities; this led to the development of interdisciplinary sessions at congresses and of 'issue groups'. (The 'Issue Group' was a new organisational form, intended to respond to issues raised by international organisations and to come to an end when the issue had been dealt with.) Further meetings in 1983 agreed that the Programme Committee - whose name was now Scientific Priorities Committee - should recommend priority research themes: 'the recommendations of the committee will be inspired by either scientific or issue-oriented requirements...'. It was suggested that task forces should be set up to carry out projects, and that

'each interested member association of the Council will be invited to name qualified researcher(s) to the Task Force which should act as a steering committee to study the current state of knowledge of the research theme, decide upon salient research features and create a research programme using its own or coopted personnel and resources on a multi-disciplinary basis. The Task Force should develop a transdisciplinary synthesis of the resulting research.'<sup>xxx</sup>

The 15<sup>th</sup> General Assembly agreed as priority areas for such work economic theories and problems of development, peace, and technological change especially in relation to problems of youth and unemployment (Newsletter 27). We may infer that it is not coincidental that these themes were closely associated with UN/UNESCO programme activities. That was probably a wise move, as in 1982 the UNESCO Division of the International Development of the Social Sciences, within the Social and Human Sciences sector, was abolished and its functions redistributed among other units. The activities which followed from these decisions included several likely to win favour with the UN/UNESCO:

- In 1984 an Issue Group on Peace was created. (A UN International Year of Peace was to be held in 1986.) This led to the production of a book (Väyrynen 1987) with work on psychological, anthropological, political, economic and sociological aspects of warfare, and 'expert views on the possibility of transcending collective violence to achieve a peace based on liberty and justice' (Newsletter 39: 1). However, the group continued beyond 1986, initiating a meeting on theories of conflict resolution in 1988. In 1987 there was also a regional expert seminar in Rio de Janeiro on 'Educational, Scientific and Cultural Factors Conducive to Peace including Regional Cooperation' which led to a number of agreed recommendations to UNESCO.
- In 1984 an Issue Group on Technological Change Youth and Employment was created. (UNESCO's Division of Youth was researching youth unemployment.) This elicited contributions from member associations, and led to a publication in the ISSC/UNESCO series (Dofny et al. 1989).
- A UN Year of the Family was to be held in 1994 and an ISSC Issue Group on the Family was at one stage planned to contribute to this, though this does not appear to have been carried through to any successful activity. (A 1984 colloquium in Tunisia on Moslem families and modernity was probably independent of that.) However, a publication contributing to current debates on the family (Behnam 1992) appeared in connection with the Year. There was considerable activity in relation to the position of women from 1986, when a Consultative Group on Women met which brought in

women's groups from member associations; in 1987 there was a second meeting reported as working towards an Issue Group on Women, and in 1990 a consolidated newsletter on women's studies across the range of members was produced, now defined as connected with the Year of the Family. There were also a number of related sessions organised in conjunction with the congresses of member associations. This initiative, however, does not seem to have led to a further clear central outcome, perhaps because feminist groups were already independently active.<sup>50</sup> A report was, however, published on a cross-national study, conducted jointly by ISSC, the Vienna Centre and UNESCO's Division of Human Rights and Peace, on the position of women in science (Stolte-Heiskanen et al. 1991).

- In 1985 an international symposium was held in Barcelona on human rights in relation to recent technological progress in biology and medicine, organised jointly with ICSU and CIPSH; another was held in 1987. These led to a book edited by Eugene Brody of WFMH (Brody 1993). That was in association with UNESCO's Division of Human Rights and Peace.

The work on economic theories and development appears not to have taken place; the Yearbook for 1985-6 describes an Issue Group on Economic Questions as about to be established, and a consultative meeting on it as scheduled, but it does not appear again. The activity most connected with economics as such that did take place was initiated by sociologist EC member Ulf Himmelstrand: IDEA, 'Interdisciplinary Dimensions of Economic Analysis'. Economics was chosen because it was seen as the most highly developed of the social sciences, and so particularly suitable for an interdisciplinary effort to create a theoretical bridge with the others. The focus was on the idea of 'exogenous factors', and the plan was that economists would write papers on their use in different schools of economics, representatives from other disciplines would comment on those from their disciplinary point of view, and then an attempt would be made at synthesis to be applied in concrete case studies (Himmelstrand 1985). This programme was carried out, with funding from UNESCO sources and the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation. A book (Himmelstrand 1992) resulted. (Interestingly, Himmelstrand in the 'Acknowledgments' describes how this project was initiated as a result of his election to the Vice-Presidency of ISSC, when someone asked him what he was going to do in that role, rather than vice versa as one might perhaps have expected). A special issue of the International Social Science Journal (August 1987) was also produced. It is not known if the project had any longer-term consequences for economic or other work.

Some activities from the 1970s continued. The Rokkan programme of seminars and work books on comparative topics was completed. The urban theme initiated then carried on, though not quite in the form originally envisaged. In 1985 there was a conference on 'Giant Cities' in Barcelona, which led to two books (Dogan and Kasarda 1987a and b). The issue of urbanism was then taken up by UNESCO in a programme on 'The Future of Cities in the Face of Social and Cultural Challenges', which commissioned American Richard Sennett to create a network of interested people, both social scientists and such groups as architects and planners, to prepare a research programme; an American-based body called the Urban Assembly developed from this which organised a range of activities, with ISSC support but independently of it. COCTA continued its programme of work, which included the production of a glossary on Ethnicity in three languages, and the possibility of developing work on indigenous concepts was raised. The Vienna Centre continued its rather independent

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<sup>50</sup> It is worth noting that the first woman member of the EC (Germaine de Montmollin, a psychologist) was recruited only in 1973; it was not until the 1990s that a noticeable group of women became prominent, and some of them felt that the ISSC had some characteristics of a men's club. This of course indicates the situation in member associations rather than being something for which ISSC as such can be held mainly responsible.

programme of work, though towards the end of this period political events breaking down and changing the East/West division weakened its rationale. The World Social Science Development Committee, set up in 1975, held a first meeting then, but by 1983 it was holding only its third meeting, at which it elected a new chairperson. The nine participants reached agreement on a number of points. Endogenization of the social sciences, whether on a national or a regional basis, was seen as extremely important, and interdisciplinarity was especially important. In future the Committee should focus on endogenization, 'soliciting in-depth studies of concrete efforts to train social scientists and develop a social science that is more relevant and applicable to other than Western settings, and more universal in outlook, theory and methodology.' (Newsletter 26) It does not appear, however, that much to follow up this statement of principle took place, except that the EC set up a Committee for the Regional Promotion of Social Science, which was to establish links with appropriate bodies in Africa and Asia<sup>xxxii</sup>, but is not mentioned again in successive yearbooks.

But the most important strand of activity in this period involved the development of a new type of activity, which was interdisciplinary in ways which went beyond the boundaries of the social sciences to work with ICSU (and sometimes also CIPSH). Some events, like the major 1987 seminar organised by Igor de Garine of the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS), on 'Changing Food Habits and Policies in Africa', were ad hoc. This provided an interdisciplinary synthesis on nutritional habits, food policies and technologies in Africa, and considered ways of encouraging renewed participation by the local populations in the production and distribution of food; papers from this were published in de Garine 1991. Many other activities were part of what became a major programme on the environment.

Forerunners of this programme were a project on the environmental impact on social science development completed in 1984, and the 1985 symposium on the environmental management of small Mediterranean islands, run in collaboration with a Spanish body. The main programme was what became known as Human Dimensions of Global Change (HDGC - later IHDP, on which see below), launched and formalised as an ISSC Standing Committee in 1988. Harold Jacobson<sup>51</sup>, of IPSA and ISTA, played a key role in initiating the idea, raising funds, and chairing its main committee and the committee responsible for drafting its first programme document (Jacobson and Price 1990). This programme was planned to relate to ICSU's natural-science International Geosphere/Biosphere Programme on global change. (Cooperation with ICSU started with joint sponsorship of a Working Group on Land Use and Land Cover Change, and the success of this facilitated further cooperation.) Many ISSC member associations set up related research groups, and the Candido Mendes University in Rio de Janeiro raised funding from various sources to organise a series of symposia in Brazil, the first in 1988, on ecological disorder in the Amazon basin.<sup>52</sup> A series of planning meetings, one held in Michigan thanks to the support of the U. S.-based Consortium International on Earth Systems Information (CIESIN), was held to create a framework plan, adopted in 1990, and there were also preparatory theoretical and methodological meetings. The first full scientific seminar was held at the 1990 General Assembly, with keynote papers from the Secretary General of ICSU and the Director of the Division of Social and Economic Sciences of the US National Science Foundation<sup>53</sup>. The Work Programme for 1991-2 which was agreed set up 13 working groups, six of them to review relevant data of various kinds

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<sup>51</sup> He was a professor of Political Science at the University of Michigan, and a specialist in international politics with a longstanding interest in environmental matters.

<sup>52</sup> President Mendes also launched a project 'Sustainability and Beyond', in cooperation with UN bodies and the Brazilian committee for ECO 92, which held a seminar in Paris in 1991 in conjunction with the ISSC EC meeting. (See Kosinski 1995.)

<sup>53</sup> This was Roberta Balstad Miller, who in 1992 became a Vice-President of ISSC and from 1993 was at the head of CIESIN.

and seven on substantive topics such as land use and industrial growth. Finally, an HDGC secretariat was in 1991 set up in Barcelona with Spanish governmental and non-governmental support. By 1992 it could be reported to the EC that the programme had serious funding and could proceed. The funding was from sources including the Rockefeller and MacArthur Foundations, the government of Catalonia, and a contract with the largest public oil company in Spain, with the rest on the verge of being pledged by an informal group of large governmental funding agencies.

Some of these important new developments owed a lot to changes in the USA. The US (and Britain) had resigned from UNESCO in 1984, which affected its budget. Although a substantially increased UNESCO subvention had been promised for 1984-5, with a Director General of UNESCO more sympathetic to the social sciences, by 1986 it had become 'this period of cuts and frozen subventions'<sup>xxxii</sup>, and the Secretary General cut his own salary. (It was also decided at this period that the promise of improved funding allowed the introduction of new criteria which would enable all 14 member associations to receive a subvention for the first time.) At this period the heads of a number of major Western national funding bodies met regularly in what was known as 'the Oakley Caucus', and this had decided that in the interests of international research something should be done to improve the situation at the ISSC. The SSRC was interested to increase its international role again, and headed a liaison committee for US groups. COSSA, the Confederation of Social Science Associations which defended the social sciences against attack in the Reagan period, organised a panel at a meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science on 'Internationalisation of Social Science', and contributed \$25,000 to ISSC in 1988. In 1989 an ISSC Ad Hoc Committee on Future Planning had met at the Centre for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences in California, with a grant from the National Science Foundation, and 'Representatives from several major US social science organisations joined the participants for a one-day consultation to discuss American concerns and interests with regard to international cooperation in the social sciences.'<sup>xxxiii</sup> In his report to the EC of Nov. 1990 Secretary General Ramallo 'welcomed the return of Americans to international social science', though indicating some concern at the lesser emphasis on Third World networks which this might imply.

Once again in the 1980s there were changes made in the constitution and membership of the ISSC. In 1984, three new associate members were admitted: the International Confederation of Genealogy and Heraldry, the International Association of Applied Psychology and the International Studies Association (the last became a regular member in 1987), and in 1986 they were joined by the World Futures Studies Federation, the Association for Politics and the Life Sciences, the Association Internationale des Sociologues de Langue Française, and the International Federation of Scientific Editors' Associations. This was followed by a rationalisation of membership categories. A paper to the EC<sup>xxxiv</sup> outlines a problem to which these changes were in part addressed, which is that some bodies which were, or were eligible to be, members of IFSSO, were also members separately in their own right, and so appeared to have double representation.<sup>54</sup> It also seemed appropriate now to find a better way of accommodating IFSSO within the structure which would recognise its special character. The former regular, coopted and associate members became regular, individual associate and collective associate members - although this brought no significant change, except that some of the former associate members - almost all science councils - moved to a new extra-constitutional category of 'Organisations with which ISSC has special

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<sup>54</sup> This was not the only occasion on which issues of overlap between the remit of member bodies was raised. In the 1990s there was a controversy when the International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP) wished to become a regular member, but this was opposed by IUPsyS on the ground that it was the more comprehensive and general association of psychologists to which IAAP was affiliated and thus already represented.



arrangements for cooperation'. A significant further change was that the Vice-Presidencies were increased to three, with the proviso that one of them should normally be filled by IFSSO; it was also added that two EC members might be individual associate members.

Another area of constitutional change over the period was connected with the length of tenure of office. The 1985 revision had raised the former limit of four years as an elected member of the EC to allow individuals to remain on it longer if that was as President or Vice-President and, perhaps accidentally, did not specify any limit on the tenure of those offices. It was, therefore, possible for President Mendes to be re-elected to serve a total of four terms, and he served from 1981 to 1992; in this period there was, however, some turnover in the Vice-Presidencies. During his tenure Luis Ramallo<sup>55</sup> remained as Secretary General, though in effect he played the role differently; he took up a professorship in Barcelona, where he was able to raise funds for some ISSC activities because of the legal provision that a proportion of the profits of banks had to be used for charitable purposes. (He was a director of one of the bank foundations which dispensed this money.) He ceased to draw his ISSC salary but continued to be very active strategically, while from 1985 Evelyne Blamont (formerly with the Carnegie Endowment in Geneva) was joined by a second Deputy Secretary-General Stephen Mills (formerly at the Vienna Centre), and they looked after daily affairs in Paris. The secretariat at this time reached its largest size, including four other members of office staff, though not all worked full time.

It is noticeable that in this period a considerable proportion of the activities took place in Barcelona, or were based in Brazil. This reflects the commitment and contacts of the President (Mendes) and the Secretary General (Ramallo); they were able to find funding and support in their home areas which were not so easily available elsewhere. Mendes in 1981, as Chair of the Programme Committee, argued that financial stringency had made it necessary to concentrate on activities that could be locally funded.<sup>xxxv</sup> Members were sometimes uneasy about the effect on the balance of the programme, but unless other funding sources could be found there was little alternative.

This period can be seen as the Mendes/Ramallo period, and its most important new development is the start of work cutting across the boundary between social and natural science, of which the HDGC/IHDP is the leading example. The creation of 'issue groups' also provided a useful new way of relating to UNESCO concerns.

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<sup>55</sup> Ramallo held a Harvard PhD in social psychology. He had worked for UNESCO in Latin America at FLACSO, then at the FLACSO office in Paris and in the UNESCO social science sector'; at this period he also chaired the Spanish National Commission for UNESCO.

## 1992-2000

In the 1990s some longstanding programme activities came to an end, important new programmes started, and other more transient activities also took place. The HDGC went from strength to strength, despite some organisational upheavals.<sup>56</sup> From February 1996 ICSU became a joint sponsor of the programme, which was renamed International Human Dimensions Programme on Global Environmental Change (IHDP), and a renewed international Scientific Committee was appointed, with a Scientific Advisory Council to evaluate programme activities every three years. There are also national human dimensions committees (more than 40 in 2002, in countries from Australia to Vietnam), supported as part of a bottom-up approach; a directory has been produced, and efforts are made to provide assistance to those in developing countries. Future provision in Barcelona became uncertain; the organisation altered to have the Secretariat in Barcelona and a Scientific Directorate in Switzerland, with Swiss government support until August 1996. But there were problems with the operation of the Swiss office, which did not maintain good communication with Barcelona, and the funds ran out. The secretariat therefore moved to Bonn, where the incoming chair Prof. Eckart Ehlers was located, with German federal government support which allowed it to be strengthened and with facilities provided by the University of Bonn, and it has remained there. In 1997 Larry R. Kohler, with many years of experience in programmes on environmental matters for the International Labour Office, was appointed Executive Director; he was succeeded in 1999 by geographer Jill Jaeger. The Scientific Advisory Council has been replaced as a source of expertise and advice by 'Open Science Meetings'.

The programme's organisational objectives are research, capacity building and networking, and it brings together the international social science community with national and regional bodies and other scientific programmes and aims to communicate results to policy-makers; a newsletter facilitates communication. Its initial programme statement set the general goal of understanding the processes of interaction between human activities and the total earth system, with within that three broad topics: 'the social dimensions of resource use, the perception and assessment of global environmental conditions and change, and the impacts of local, national and international social, economic and political structures and institutions on the global environment.' A theoretical and methodological need was felt to integrate the very different approaches traditionally taken to the industrialised world, in terms of the structures and interests of nation states, and to developing countries, in terms of local case studies of norms and values relating to environmental conditions.

The programme's core projects are now in the areas of Land-Use and Land-Cover Change, Global Environmental Change and Human Security, Institutional Dimensions of Global Environmental Change, and Industrial Transformation, each based in a different country. Examples of its work include the Global Carbon Project (carried out jointly with the IGBP and the World Climate Research Programme), which looks at such issues as space-time patterns in the contemporary carbon cycle, and the carbon cycle consequences of regional development pathways; other projects have centred on forests and on mountains. A cross-cutting priority theme has been that of the vulnerability of social-biophysical systems to external shocks, and the development of explanatory theories relevant to the planning of optimal resource governance systems. Numbers of publications have resulted (for example Becker and Bugmann 2001, Geist and Lambin 2001). A large number of scientific meetings and training activities (which have included a Summer Institute co-sponsored by the Inter-

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<sup>56</sup> There have also been a number of special activities of somewhat related interest in and on Brazil, such as the 1993 seminar 'Beyond ECO-92'..

American Institute for Global Change Research and the University of Miami's Rosenstiel School) have been held; in 2001 an Open Meeting in Brazil attracted c. 250 researchers from 50 different countries.

The most important new research programme in this period was CROP, Comparative Research on Poverty. This was initiated by Else Øyen of Bergen University, then Vice-President for scientific affairs of ISSC, who organised a first meeting on poverty in 1991, with Norwegian funding. In 1992 it was established as a programme, and over the years it has developed into a large and complex programme of a distinctive kind. It declares that it 'is founded on the logic that reliable data and sound theories provide a basic tool for poverty reduction' and that, while research and direct action to alleviate poverty are complementary, it focuses on research. Its objectives include the comparison of different theoretical approaches, and the development of ways in which scholars working within different disciplines and paradigms can work together on poverty issues; poverty is seen as intrinsically a cross-disciplinary topic area. It has created a worldwide network of individual scholars and institutions working on aspects of poverty, linked by a quarterly newsletter, which is open to everyone interested. The aim is to spread its activities as widely as possible, and not to follow the elitist model sometimes found in cross-national research where participation is by invitation only, or where a priori plans are imposed on additional participants to represent other societies; nearly half its members come from developing countries. The aim is also to develop expertise not dependent on the powerful bureaucratic institutions which have dominated the understanding of poverty and related it to their needs; CROP has included the unconventional approach of looking at the non-poor, in studies of elite perceptions of poverty and of its social costs for the non-poor.<sup>57</sup>

CROP has a Scientific Committee which guides its policy, but ad hoc Programme Committees have responsibility for specific activities. Its funding comes from a variety of sources; the University of Bergen (which had also been Rokkan's base) has made a special contribution by providing office space for the secretariat, which was set up in 1993, and relieving Prof. Øyen of teaching duties. A major CROP activity is the holding of regional workshops with up to 25 participants, which may be initiated by any of those involved in the network; its 28<sup>th</sup> workshop was held in 2000. Proposals are submitted to CROP, and if approved the secretariat provides assistance in organising it and seeking funding; a publication is normally expected to result<sup>58</sup>, and it may also generate further research. CROP research projects are expected to be comparative, to include both developed and developing countries, and to be multidisciplinary and multicultural as well as meeting academic criteria. Another kind of publication is the research tool developed to promote future work. One example of this is the Handbook on International Poverty Research (Øyen, Miller and Samad 1996) which had poverty researchers from all over the world providing a review of the state of the art in their region, using a standard template and providing data which could be used as a basis for further work. Another is The International Glossary on Poverty (Gordon and Spicker 1999), which aims to improve comparative studies by making conceptual assumptions explicit and to expose the contextual limitations which follow from the uncritical transfer of standard definitions from one area to another. The recognition which this programme has achieved was symbolised by the invitation in 1999 to its Chair and Vice-Chair to present a paper at the Vatican's Pontifical Academy of the Social Sciences, published in a Jubilee volume as part of the Catholic church's celebration of the new millennium.

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<sup>57</sup> For more information about CROP and its ethos see Øyen 1997.

<sup>58</sup> An example of such a publication is Korayem and Petmesidou 1998.

Another entirely new programme, though one very much related to traditional ISSC/UNESCO concerns, responded to the UN Agenda for Peace. This was the Conflict Early Warning Systems Research (CEWS) programme, approved in 1992. It was coordinated by Hayward Alker, President of the International Studies Association and its representative on the EC for 1990-92. CEWS was seen as seizing ‘..the opportunity provided by an historic transition in world politics for reinvigorated international conflict management and an expanded agenda for peace’, and taking into account the growing importance of intra-state and inter-ethnic rather than inter-state conflicts [Newsletter 61: 8]. Funding was obtained from the Carnegie Corporation over five years, after an initial exploratory grant of \$25, 000, for the preparation of a volume of comparative case studies of successes and failures in conflict prevention, one part of the original proposal. Those grants did not help with administrative overheads, and his university<sup>59</sup> also provided support. A considerable number of publications and conference presentations were generated along the way, and a Web site ([www.usc.edu/dept/LAS/ir/cis/cews](http://www.usc.edu/dept/LAS/ir/cis/cews)) was produced; this complemented the major book (Alker, Gurr and Rupesinghe 2001). Shortage of funds meant that the proposed computerised prototype early warning information system could not be developed, though a version of such a system was eventually placed on the Web site. The original plan had been for CEWS to work in coordination with International Alert, a body set up in 1985 whose mission is ‘To address the root causes of violence and contribute to the just and peaceful transformation of violent internal conflict’. Its Secretary General, Kumar Rupesinghe, had headed an IPRA commission on internal conflicts which had rekindled interest in early warning issues<sup>60</sup>, and acted as co-coordinator of CEWS. However, Rupesinghe moved to chair the London-based NGO Forum for Early Warning and Early Response (FEWER), founded in 1996 in response to study of the events leading to the Rwanda genocide, which brought together a number of leading research centres in the field (including International Alert), and CEWS joined this in 1998. FEWER had effective access to a wider range of funding, some of it from national/governmental sources, and as it grew was in effect competing with CEWS for foundation funding. It was decided that, to improve coordination and reduce duplication of administrative effort, CEWS should in 1999 cease to be an ISSC activity, especially as further funding for it was lacking; the individuals involved could work through FEWER.<sup>61</sup>

In 1994 Else Øyen (Acting Vice- President for Scientific Affairs) argued, in her report to the General Assembly, that the scientific programmes were suffering from lack of organisational support and guidance, especially in their earlier stages, because ISSC had no institutional model to offer for international and interdisciplinary work; each, therefore, had to find its own model without the benefit of experience, and did not necessarily evolve an optimal one. In response to this felt need, the EC in 1996 laid down guidelines for establishing such programmes, seen as the main instruments by which it contributes to scientific development. These guidelines specified that the topics should be ‘realistic, attractive, researchable and fundable’, that initial proposals should be associated with at least three disciplines or members, that the Scientific Committee should represent at least three disciplines and three major world regions, and outlined principles of reporting relationships and responsibilities both within programmes and between programmes and ISSC (Newsletter 73: 5-6). It seems, however, inevitable that when there are successful programmes on such a

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<sup>59</sup> This was the University of Southern California, to which he moved from Princeton in 1995; the funded work of the programme was administered from there.

<sup>60</sup> Another such connection is shown by the fact that the 1994-8 President of IPRA, Kevin Clements, was in 2002 Secretary General of International Alert.

<sup>61</sup> Hayward R. Alker, ‘On the work of the Conflict Early Warning Systems Research Programme, 1997-8: A Report to the ISSC General Assembly’, 22 GA - Item 9. The account here also draws on correspondence with Alker.

large scale as CROP and IHDP, with their own secretariats, funding and international networks, they come to operate to a considerable extent as independent organisations, although they were initiated through the ISSC. A family analogy seems appropriate: the baby reaches adolescence and then leaves home, but still keeps in touch, comes back to visit the parental home on ritual occasions, and is supported by and supports his or her parents, who are proud of their child's achievements. In 1996 it was possible to report to the General Assembly that links between ISSC and programmes had become closer now that the chairs of programmes were invited to attend EC meetings.

Among the programmes which came to an end in this period was the Vienna Centre, formally closed in 1993. It had faced a financial crisis as political change in Eastern Europe made it seem less relevant, and this posed a real threat to ISSC, which was formally responsible for its debts. However, efforts were made to find some way of continuing with the kind of work which it had carried out. In December 1992 the EC passed a resolution recommending the new EC to pursue this idea, and to try to relate it to North-South as well as East-West dialogue. The idea developed of a 'European and Mediterranean Network of the Social Sciences' (EUMENESS); several meetings were held, and in 1994 thirteen institutions signed a specimen agreement for the network, which was established in 1995 with a secretariat based in the Institute for Social Sciences at the University of Malta. The idea was that it would use a new basis of comparison, across the Mediterranean area. However, this has not established itself successfully to become comparable to the Vienna Centre. (Several articles on its plans can be found in the Mediterranean Social Science Review 2:1, winter 1997.) Another older activity which ceased to be associated with ISSC was COCTA. It had continued to organise conference sessions and to develop its concerns, expanding them to take in theoretical applications of modern computing resources, and glossaries related to other programmes were proposed. (Eric de Grolier prepared one on Poverty and Exclusion in 1995, but CROP did not find this satisfactory for its purposes and an alternative one - mentioned above - was commissioned.) But there had always been only a small number of highly committed individuals involved, some now retired or dead, and in 1998 it was decided to terminate it as an ISSC activity.

A modest but important development in fulfilling ISSC's mission has been made by President Pawlik's initiative of arranging to hold some EC meetings in the Third World, usually in conjunction with other activities such as IFSSO meetings to maximise the opportunities to extend contacts. In several cases these have been combined with 'consultative meetings' with regional social science councils and social scientists in order to become better acquainted with them and develop a more relevant agenda. The first was in London in 1999; the second was held in Phitsanulok, Thailand, later in 1999, and was attended by representatives of bodies from Australia, China, Japan, Arab countries, and Thailand; another, attended by representatives from Latin America, was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in May 2000, and a fourth in Cuernavaca, Mexico, in September 2000, held in conjunction with a regional capacity-building workshop on 'New Information and Communication Technologies in the Social Sciences' (organised by ISSC Vice-President Arizpe and jointly sponsored by the National University of Mexico), brought together representatives from Latin America and the Caribbean. Finally, the most recent such meeting took place with Chinese scholars in Beijing; the issues they were particularly interested in included poverty alleviation and micro-financing, community development, urban-rural differences and urbanisation, and problems of an aging population. This was combined with an EC meeting held in the premises of the Chinese Academy of Social Science (CASS); the good relations established were celebrated with banquets hosted by each side. An outreach and capacity-building activity of a different kind has been the organisation by Vice-President Genov of summer schools for younger scholars on international comparative research, which

it is hoped will not only introduce them to state-of-the-art work but also create longer-lasting cross-national networks. It is hoped to organise these every other year, though they have no long-term funding. The school for 2002 has the theme of 'Comparative Research in the Social Sciences: Conceptual Models', and is jointly sponsored by MOST. (There was also a programme of UNESCO/ISSC fellowships for short placements of young scholars from countries with currency problems, designed to help them finish their degrees, but this did not last long.) The Cuernavaca workshop formed part of a developing strand of activity on 'knowledge management and communication technology'. Somewhat connected with that is a strand of work, reminiscent of part of ISSC's activity in the Rokkan period, on the archiving and diffusion of primary social science data. A report (Social Science Research Data Archiving and Accessibility: Exploratory Approach - not yet published at the time of writing) on the history of the movement for data archives, and a comprehensive listing of current data archiving services and their facilities, has recently been produced by Ekkehard Mochmann. Finally, the work of a Committee on Gender, Globalization and Democratization has led to the publication of a book (Kelly et al. 2001) arguing that full democracy requires that women be equal citizens with men. The programme of work is being carried forward by several groups finding funding to develop themes from the book such as globalisation and sexual trafficking, US/Mexican migration and its impact on women and their political participation, and globalisation and the development of women's leadership.

An important UNESCO activity in which ISSC played a key role was the production of its World Social Science Report 1999 (Kazancigil and Makinson 1999), which had the aim of taking stock of the state of development in social science. Several chapters of this, and many of its 'boxes' with brief vignettes on particular examples, were commissioned by ISSC, and its President Kurt Pawlik was a member of the Scientific Advisory Board. This volume was produced in conjunction with the World Conference on Science organised by UNESCO and ICSU in that year. ISSC had pressed for the inclusion of social science and, although the secondary role allotted to social science was still criticised, participation in that was a major step in the recognition of social science as an intrinsic part of wider scientific knowledge production. ISSC was invited to organise a session there on 'Science and Democracy'; Kurt Pawlik acted as Executive Secretary to the Forum on Science and Society, and Leszek Kosinski was a member of the Drafting Committee which prepared the final documents. Over this period, too, relations have been further developed with other sections of UNESCO<sup>62</sup>, as well as with other United Nations bodies such as ECOSOC (Economic and Social Council). In 1997, CROP organised a two-week course on poverty at the UN Staff College for senior staff of UN agencies, voluntary organisations, bilateral agencies and representatives of the private sector.

In the same year ISSC participated in the regular general conference of international NGOs in relations with UNESCO; this promotes coordination between the NGOs, and represents their interests and views vis-à-vis UNESCO. The system of accreditation gives certain privileges, including the right to attend and speak at the General Assembly as an observer, to those in the highest category, which are mostly umbrella organisations like ISSC. Leszek Kosinski served (as ISSC representative) on the Liaison Committee responsible for organising the next meeting. ISSC is not, however, typical of these NGOs, most of which are practically rather than scientifically oriented, so that there have been conflicting views about the appropriateness of making links with them. (Each NGO is linked with an UNESCO sector; ISSC is one of the few linked to the social-science sector. But one activity is to

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<sup>62</sup> In 2000 the Director of UNESCO attended the ISSC General Assembly and expressed strong support for cooperation with ISSC, encouraging cooperation with other sectors besides Social and Human Sciences, which the policy of the previous Director had not permitted.

attempt to make connections between the programmes of different NGOs, and a CROP paper was presented to a meeting on poverty, so others have sometimes shown an interest in the contribution of social science to their concerns.) Equally, there have been different tendencies within UNESCO on how to regard the NGOs: on the one hand, important because they give access to civil society - on the other hand, troublemakers who come in from outside and try to teach members what to do without fitting into their formal national structures, and may encourage activities not approved by government. There is at least a shared interest among diverse NGOs in maintaining their position, against less favourable opinions, on such matters as the allocation of office space within the UNESCO building.<sup>63</sup>

There was yet another constitutional revision in 1992, bringing ISSC closer to the ICSU model. An Ad Hoc Committee on ISSC's Future Planning had been set up in 1989, chaired by John Trent, a former Council member and Secretary General of IPSA. This took its mandate very seriously, analysing the potential role of ISSC in relation to the changing world situation, as shown in its 1990 report (the 'Trent Report'). This recommended that structures were needed that would '...foster both better science and better search for solutions to world problems - structures that will promote both better representation and more competent research', as opposed to an existing situation where the structures were fragmented among a variety of independent organisations. The ISSC should become 'one, integrated, international social science council to include international scientific associations and national and regional organisations...', following the ICSU model. The new structure proposed would have had a General Assembly made up of three 'chambers', of international associations, research councils and academies, and regional councils, and an ambitious proactive agenda for the promotion of international social science was outlined.

The complete proposals of the Trent Report were not accepted by the EC, where there were underlying divisions of opinion, but a weaker modified version was put to the General Assembly and approved. A key feature of this was that it allowed for national and regional social science councils, and analogous bodies, to become full members, and broadened the category of potential associate members. This was achieved by the introduction of the distinction between Member Associations [international NGOs] and Member Organizations, each of which should have at least two members on the EC. (The number of EC members additional to the officers was increased from five to six.) 'Member associations' are the traditional international NGOs, most of which are disciplinary associations; 'member organisations' are the national or regional bodies such as social science councils and Academies of Science, and in this way for the first time they became eligible for membership directly rather than through IFSSO; IFSSO, however, became itself a member association. The constitutional specification of an IFSSO Vice-President thus ceased, but one Vice Presidency continued normally to be held by a representative of the category of member that it represented. IFSSO members on the EC in effect replaced the former category of members coopted to the Council, notionally as individuals, though often in reality in what was understood to be a representative capacity. Four new member organisations were immediately admitted: CLACSO, the Consejo Mexicano de Ciencias Sociales AC (COMECOSO), the Russian Academy of Science and the US SSRC. By 2002 there was a total of 18 member organisations (SSRC had dropped out), as well as 17 associate members, in addition to the 14 member associations. Also part of the changes made at this period was the setting of fixed terms of office for EC members: all elected members had a term of two years, renewable once, after which they became eligible only to serve as President or Vice-

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<sup>63</sup> For a very general discussion of the role of international NGOs, and their relativisation of the state, see Ghils 1992; for a more specific discussion of UNESCO NGOs, see Martens 1999.

President, and could serve as such for not more than two further terms. A fixed term of office was also set for the Secretary General, who was to be appointed for four years but was eligible for re-election to a further term. The three Vice-Presidents acquired titles related to specific functions (Scientific Activities, Finance and Information), although elections to the different functions were not to be held separately. Further minor constitutional changes were added in 1998; the main gist of these was to recognise changes such as the creation of the Senior Board [see below] and the demise of the Vienna Centre.

There were also important changes of personnel in 1992. President Mendes retired, and was replaced by Luis Ramallo, who moved over from the Secretary Generalship and served for two terms. (Both Mendes and Ramallo were in 1996 presented with certificates of appreciation for their leadership.) The next President was sociologist Else Øyen (who did not stand for a second term, in order to devote herself to the research programme CROP) and then Kurt Pawlik of IUPsyS, accompanied by a changing cast of other EC members. The successor Secretary General was Ramallo's deputy Stephen Mills, who served for one term, after which he was not reappointed<sup>64</sup>, and he in turn was succeeded in 1994 by Leszek Kosinski, the first Secretary General to be elected as the result of a formal procedure of international competition; he had served as Secretary General of the IGU from 1984 to 1992 and had been on the ISSC Council and then on the EC from 1986-90.

Mendes retired from the Presidency, but not from ISSC activity. Also instituted at this time was its Senior Council (later Senior Board), which brought together senior former ISSC officers with distinguished representatives of practitioners<sup>65</sup> to pursue special projects related to ISSC's goals and to make it possible to continue to draw on their experience. Its chairman (Mendes) became an ex officio member of the EC in 1995. It has had a special relationship with the Gorbachev Foundation, whose Secretary General has been a member of the Board; Craig Calhoun of the SSRC also joined the Board. (It has not, however, met recently.) Much of the Board's activity has been conducted through the Institute of Cultural Pluralism, which it founded in 1995, with expressions of support from governmental sources in Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Angola, Cape Verde, Brazil and Zimbabwe. This has headquarters in Rio de Janeiro and an office in Cape Verde. Its aims were originally described as to create a forum to

‘bring together nations undergoing crisis both in their modernization and in their pursuit for cultural identity...[and] to strengthen cultural pluralism by promoting mutual perspectives and reciprocal recognition among different social groups...’

(Newsletter 69: 4)

There has been a particular concern to bring together Latin American and African scholars to share their insights. More recently, the Senior Board's programme has given more emphasis to research than this suggests, and projects under the general title ‘Transnationality, culture and the humanities’ have been launched. Perhaps the most important concrete activity under its auspices, in conjunction with various other bodies, has been a series of small international conferences of experts held under the title of ‘Agenda for the Millennium’. Their topics have ranged widely, from ‘The Ethics of the Next Century’ to ‘Social Perceptions and Collective Mediation’, and publications have resulted. There have also been Senior Board seminars on exemplary interdisciplinary studies in social science. Funding for these activities has been raised from a variety of sources, including UNESCO, Latin American universities and foundations.

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<sup>64</sup> His departure added to the financial burdens of ISSC the legal costs of dealing with his suit to be treated as a wrongfully dismissed employee, on the ground of his prior service as Deputy Secretary General.

<sup>65</sup> These have included the Angolan Minister for Culture and the President of the Inter-American Development Bank



By 1992 a serious new financial problem for the ISSC emerged. There had traditionally been an unspoken understanding with the French government that people working for international NGOs with offices in UNESCO did not need to pay French taxes, and this made it possible to pay relatively low salaries that were still in effect competitive. But the government now asked for the taxes, including three years of back payment, and it was felt that the financial situation this created might force the ISSC out of France. The eventual outcome was, however, that the staff who were left were from 1995 paid more to compensate for being now required to pay taxes.

The Secretary-General's report to the General Assembly of December 1996 listed the factors affecting the financial situation of the secretariat:

'(a) excessive dependence on one source of income, (b) relatively small contribution by members who do not pay their fair share, (c) late and irregular payments which necessitate maintaining a reserve equal to at least half of the annual budget, (d) change of taxation policy by the French authorities, (e) limited staff.'<sup>xxxvi</sup>

It became necessary in this period to cut the costs of the Secretariat; staff were reduced, and cost-of-living salary increases ceased. The policy was to cut the number of employees rather than funds for members, so the work was absorbed by those who remained (with some part-time/part-year assistance). The employment of a full-time Secretary General left insufficient funds for Deputies, so recently there has been only one other permanent full-time member of office staff, assisted by a flow of young 'stagiaires' (interns) and, in 1998-9, a full-time member funded by CASS, which is anxious to improve cooperation with ISSC. (A high-level CASS delegation visited Paris in August 2000 with the aim of increasing cooperation and involving Chinese scholars more in international activity.) Dealing with the workload on this basis was easier than it would once have been, because the Vienna Centre no longer existed and HDGC and CROP had launched their own secretariats, but the office remains understaffed in relation to the demands for its services. Its limited resources for some time made the production of handbooks of the kind formerly issued impracticable. However, in 1985 the system was introduced by which the ISSC Newsletter was distributed as an insert in the International Social Science Journal, thus reaching a wider audience; Secretary General Kosinski added less formal circulars on practical matters relating to members, which were sent directly to them when required. were not always directly related to the priorities of UNESCO; and (c) UNESCO came to support not only programmes and activities but also permanent administrative costs of some NGOs.'<sup>xxxvii</sup>

A Framework Agreement for 1996-2001 with UNESCO was signed, which gave rise to complex administrative demands on the Secretariat. The Framework Agreement established principles of cooperation; it was followed by biennial contracts which specified precisely what would be funded. A report to the EC<sup>xxxviii</sup> on the first round recounts how there were delays in signing the contracts, which had to be made with six different offices, five of them regional field offices outside Paris. Associations needed to submit proposals to ISSC, and accepted projects were to be grouped for joint submission to UNESCO. The total sum available was subdivided into 63 projects, which had to meet UNESCO's regional and thematic criteria; at least 20% of the funding needed to be for activities related to less developed or transitional countries, and the projects needed to be completed within less than two years.<sup>xxxix</sup> Some of these went to member associations, some to interdisciplinary programmes, and some were implemented by the Secretariat. A round of negotiations with all concerned was needed, and in addition it was necessary to sign subcontracts, monitor their implementation, advise associations, administer the money, and obtain reports to be integrated into one final report. (Fortunately it proved possible to obtain some project grants for associated administrative work by the Secretariat.)

This system meant that member associations had to apply for funding for specific projects, and no longer received any other subvention; the previous subventions had been modest, but often important for the associations. They were instructed that the total amount requested should not exceed the level of the previous subvention. The Secretariat has attempted to maintain a basic allocation to each association similar to the previous one, while some other topics were strictly open to competition. This implies that not all proposals may have been accepted strictly on their relative merit; that can be seen as the necessary political price to pay for holding the show together. Where it was possible to regard what were in some way routine activities as special projects, as for instance with conferences on a specific theme, they could however be represented in bids for project grants, since these were available for meetings, publications and training activities as well as for research. The projects funded included, for instance, two scientific meetings in the IHDP programme, regional conferences for the ISA, setting up a network and infrastructure for CROP in the Third World, and advanced research training seminars by IUPSys. Thus activities were perhaps less hampered by this change than might have been anticipated, though the constraints set meant that some choices had to be made which were steered by criteria additional to the purely scientific ones. Some more examples illustrate the type, and the diversity, of projects funded in this way:

- Colloquium on the legal protection of fine arts and graphic design in the age of the Internet (IALS)
- Demographic survey of the Palestinian population (IUSSP)
- Women and men on the move: gender and mobility in the Asia-Pacific region, workshops (IGU)
- Media for the disadvantaged in promotion of mental health in Thailand (WFMH)
- Qualitative approaches in cross-cultural psychology, research and seminar (IUPsyS)
- The resolution of infra-state conflicts: reconciliation and reconstruction in war-torn societies (IPRA)
- Relations between public administration and NGOs in the basic education sector (IIAS)
- International political science directory - research project (IPSA)
- Legal aspects of sustainable development (ILA)
- The Indonesian town revisited (IUAES)
- International laboratory for young social scientists - Latin America (ISA)
- Globalisation and labour markets (IEA)
- Quality of published polls index (WAPOR)
- Interface of social sciences with science and technology (IFSSO)

The Director General of UNESCO pointed out at the 2000 General Assembly that ISSC appeared to have been becoming more dependent on UNESCO funding, with the proportion of its income from UNESCO sources rising from 77% in 1996 to an estimated 88% for 2000-2001; he urged it to look further to other sources of income, especially from private foundations.<sup>66</sup> (However, these figures did not take into account the external funding of major research programmes such as IHDP and CROP, which have budgets larger than those of the central ISSC.) The allocation for 2000-2001 activities was cut by about a third, divided into six-month

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<sup>66</sup> By 2000 annual subscriptions from members accounted for c. 10% of ISSC income.

Another very significant financial change was the ending of the subvention system. This followed from a change in UNESCO funding policy: as from 1996, only specific projects were to be funded, so there was no longer any formal funding for general purposes or administrative costs, and the project funding provided for only very limited overheads. The UNESCO Assistant Secretary General for Social and Human Sciences Francine Fournier, explained the reasons for this change:

‘(a) some NGOs came to rely on UNESCO for a dangerously large proportion of their budgets; (b) UNESCO found itself supporting not only activities and projects of mutual concern but also some that periods and some grants were given for specific activities only identified at a late stage. The Secretary General was driven to protest that

‘Our orderly and timely procedure of soliciting proposals, selecting topics and allocating grants was adversely affected and our plans, carefully prepared, discussed and approved, had to be altered at short notice, rather drastically’ (Newsletter 88: 4)

As a result, the system of competitive grants had to be suspended, though later in the year some of the cut was reinstated so that further funding could be allocated. The ISSC office remains located in the UNESCO building free of rent, but there have been threats to the continuance of this arrangement; a recent reduction in the number of the rooms offered has created storage problems, which risks overcrowding of working space when more than the permanent staff are present and so limits the number of interns that can be taken on.

Another aspect of relations with UNESCO was the emergence in 1994, against a background where under the previous Director General social science had been marginalized, of its MOST - Management of Social Transformations - programme, intended to bridge social science research and policy-making. This developed a large number of regional and international networks working on long-term projects in the areas of ‘Multi-cultural and multi-ethnic societies’, ‘Cities as arenas of accelerated social transformations’ and ‘Coping locally and regionally with global transformations’ (Kazancigil and Makinson 1999: 32). National MOST liaison committees have been established in many countries to connect it with researchers and decision-makers, and it is also concerned with training and capacity-building, especially in developing countries. This fitted into the institutional structure of UNESCO as the fifth science programme, the only one in social rather than natural science. Clearly it could be seen as overlapping in some ways with ISSC’s functions and programmes, and understandable concern had earlier been expressed that ‘...it seems as if UNESCO were on the verge of beginning a new parallel ISSC’<sup>67</sup>, and that money which might formerly have come to ISSC would be diverted into this parallel activity. (Ali Kazancigil, now Executive Secretary to MOST, argues conversely that it made a net addition to the resources for social-scientific work, and that this was beneficial to all those involved because, in the absence of a ready-made demand for social science, to add to the supply of clearly useful work would help to increase demand for it.<sup>67</sup>) In the event ISSC has taken a part in MOST (though without having any formal status in its programme, and MOST has supported some ISSC activities, so that once again the boundaries have been blurred.

The latest period in ISSC’s history has, thus, been one of important creativity and development in its programme, with wider patterns of cooperation successfully established, despite heavy administrative and financial pressures.

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<sup>67</sup> Interview with Platt, 2002.

## Some general themes in ISSC history

### Constitutional change

The wording of the Statutes has changed considerably over time, though some of the changes seem to be of style rather than of substance, and may be presumed to reflect mainly the stylistic tastes of those responsible for the drafting. Constitutional language has its own rhetoric, but it is not meaningless. Some of the major changes in the ISSC's working and its self-conception can be traced through the changes of substance implied in the changes of the account given in the Statutes of its aims and functions in the text. (See Appendix 2 for the wording as it has changed over time.) It looks, however, as though constitutional change here has followed developments rather than leading them. The 1952 version stresses the advisory role, and the essential subordination of the body to UNESCO's purposes. By 1961, there is more emphasis on promoting liaison between independent social-scientific organisations. In 1972, when ISSC became formally a federation of associations, it became necessary to emphasise or reassure that they nonetheless retained their autonomy. The changing pattern of activity is reflected in the more active encouragement stated for research initiated by ISSC, and attention is drawn to the special needs of developing countries. In 1985 the training role is explicitly recognised, attempts to increase membership lead to the need to acknowledge the importance of regional as well as national bodies, and the now special role of IFSSO within ISSC is taken into account. Finally, in the 1990s the global theme is emphasised, and the mention of the environment makes space for the developing collaboration with natural scientists; in addition, the importance of sharing data and of diffusing knowledge of findings are stressed.

ISSC as a formal body has changed considerably in its structure over time. First, its membership rules have changed in important ways. Originally, although the Council was made up of representatives of the disciplinary associations, those people acted formally in their individual capacities. This changed in 1972 when it became a federation of associations. From the earliest days bodies such as national research councils were in one way or another connected with the ISSC, but it was only in the 1970s that their collective organisation became a member and was allowed eight rather than the customary two Council members. Over time this evolved into the current pattern, where the distinction is made between 'member associations' and 'member organisations', the latter category being the one to which the national bodies belong; they have now become equal to the disciplinary associations in their representation. Some other collective bodies, including ones which are umbrella associations of different kinds from the disciplinary ones, have remained associated with the ISSC, although what their membership category is called, and which others also belong to it, has changed with the shifts in the set of categories. In addition to the collective members, ways have always been found also to include some individuals as members. These shifts have responded to the felt needs to bring in both collective bodies which represent important constituencies or have access to relevant resources, and individuals who have special contributions to make additional to those provided by the representation of associations.

Initially there was a very small Executive; both the number of officers and the number of ordinary members have expanded over time. The post of Treasurer was abolished, and then replaced by a Vice-Presidency; the number of Vice Presidents has grown to three, with each having a specified function, and provision for the immediate Past President to continue as a member was introduced. Further members have also been added. Part of the growth in size of the EC (shown in Table 1) was to permit the representation of different categories of members, as important changes were made in the recognised membership categories and in the formal status of associational members. The Council, as distinct from the EC, grew more

markedly in size as the number of associational members expanded. Some of the growth was in numbers of coopted members or individual associate members; these were notionally coopted as individuals, though in reality they sometimes served a representative function. The significance of cooption has changed as the position of national research councils and similar bodies has changed; when a routine location was found for them, cooption ceased to be the necessary mechanism for bringing them in.

**Table 1**  
EC composition in consecutive constitutional revisions

P = President, VP = Vice-President, T = Treasurer, PP = Past President, M = member, C = coopted member

	P	VP	VP	VP	T	PP	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	C	C	C
'52	x	x#			x		x	x							
'53	x	x			x		x	x							
'57	x	x			x		x	x							
'61	x	x			x		x	x	x	x			x	x	x
'65	x	x			x		x	x	x	x			x	x	x
'70	x	x			x		x	x	x	x			x	x	x
'72	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x				
'79	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x				
'85	x	x	x*	x		x	x	x	x	x	x				
'92	x	x	x	x		x	x <sup>a</sup>	x	x	x	x	x			

# At this stage the constitution said 'Vice President if one is appointed', the position presumably being regarded only as deputy to the President, and that there should be not more than five members in total.

\* one Vice President normally from IFSSO; two members may be individual associate members.

<sup>a</sup> at least two members from Member Associations, and at least two from Member Organizations.

It seems puzzling that, despite the number of constitutional revisions made, and the frequent involvement in those of lawyers, some issues have not been covered and ambiguities remained, or sometimes grew. Terms of office, and their renewability, have at several stages been unclear or not specified; voting alternates were sometimes allowed, sometimes forbidden, and sometimes not mentioned; there sometimes has and sometimes has not been provision for the filling of casual vacancies on the EC; whether non-voting additional participants could be invited to EC meetings was sometimes specified and sometimes not.

Whatever the rules, however, they do not always appear to have been observed in practice, whether in the letter or in the spirit! Departures from them may sometimes have been due to their lack of clarity, or the creative interpretation of them to meet a felt need, and were sometimes due to entirely practical contingencies such as lack of funds to pay the expenses of a meeting at the time when it was formally required. Thus the changing constitution, despite its symbolic importance, has not always been a very good guide to the detail of what was actually happening.

## Membership

### *Member associations*

Although all the member associations have maintained their formal representation in the organisation, they have not all had the same practical relationship to it. The associations that

have been regular members are briefly sketched in turn below, drawing attention especially to some features which have been relevant to their mode of participation. (They appear in order of their entry to the ISSC, shown in Table 2, and within that alphabetically.)

**Table 2**  
Years of entry by member associations to regular membership of ISSC

19...	52-55	56-60	61-65	66-70	71-75	76-80	81-85	86-90
IALS	x							
IEA	x							
IPSA	x							
ISA	x							
IUAES	x							
IUPsyS	x							
IUSSP			x					
WAPOR			x					
WFMH			x					
ILA					x			
IPRA					x			
IGU						x		
IFSSO						x		
IIAS						x		
ISTA								x

The International Association of Legal Science (IALS) was founded in 1950 under the auspices of UNESCO; its Statutes proclaim that it ‘fosters the development of legal science throughout the world through the study of foreign law and the use of the comparative method’, and that its ultimate object is ‘to aid the mutual knowledge and understanding of nations’. It has only national committees, mostly comprised of academic lawyers, as regular members; there has never been a plenary meeting of the members. The national committees’ representatives are the members of the Council which elects the executive International Committee, whose nine members must be drawn from different states and should, as far as possible, represent the different major types of legal system. The main IALS activity is the holding of an annual international colloquium or congress on a particular field of law, involving both internationally known authorities and local ones, which normally leads to a publication. (It has also undertaken important bibliographical work, and the production of an International Encyclopaedia of Comparative Law is under way.) The members decide their own subscription, though with a minimum of \$150, and richer ones pay more, but not all formal members pay regularly. In those circumstances the modest financial contribution from ISSC has made a difference. Topics of interest to it which articulate with ISSC concerns are family law, the status of women, human rights, child protection and urban problems. It has had fairly steady representation on the EC, although never among the officers.

The International Economic Association (IEA) was founded in 1950; it is a federation of national associations of academic economists, and it does not have individual members. Its main activities are the organisation of specialist and general international conferences, usually followed by the publication of volumes of proceedings (some of which were very important to the field), and of advanced workshops and refresher courses. Austin Robinson,

the first Treasurer of ISSC, was very prominent in its work. A certain detachment of the association as such from ISSC is suggested in the minutes of its Aug. 1952 EC meeting:

‘The EC thanked Prof. Robinson for his willingness to represent the IEA at the Council. It has no instructions to give. The IEA does not want to be responsible to the Council, and wants to avoid the establishment of a hierarchy between the Associations and the Council. It should have only advisory capacity with regard to special disciplines, but could have more to say with respect to interdisciplinary research.’

A traditional economists’ stance is manifested at an early stage when, in response to the suggestion of setting up a postgraduate faculty in Latin America, it was suggested that it would be more useful to send students to US or European universities, since ‘there was a fundamental difference between economics and other social sciences which required to be based on first rate field work in the region.’<sup>xli</sup> In August 1974 Shigeto Tsuru reported back to the IEA EC, in one of the relatively rare items mentioning anything of substance about ISSC, that he had not proposed IEA participation in any of its new projects, because ‘they leant predominantly to the other social sciences’ - though one of these projects was that on ‘world models’. However, it did take part in a Vienna Centre project on backward areas in developed countries, and more recently in the Issue Group on Youth Employment and Technological Change, the Working Group on Economic Data for HDGC, and CROP. The IEA has regularly expressed appreciation for the useful basic contribution made by ISSC funding support for its activities, but it has not needed that as much as some of the other associations, as it has with increasing ease been able to raise support for them from financial institutions and from host countries as well as from foundations.<sup>68</sup> Since the 1950s its representatives have not been prominent on the ISSC EC, which probably reflects this situation.

The International Political Science Association (IPSA) was founded in 1949 under UNESCO auspices, and was naturally seen as directly related to some of UNESCO’s earliest concerns. It has always had national collective members, associate members (usually research bodies), and individual members, and their dues have been a steady source of income whose proportionate contribution has risen as the dominance of contributions from UNESCO sources has decreased; the availability of support from other sources too has left it in a relatively comfortable financial situation. Since 1970 it has had research committees, several of which have been specifically comparative in their remits.<sup>69</sup> Its normal activities include world congresses and smaller round table meetings, and its publications have included books, a journal and bibliographical works. It has been a regular participant in ISSC programmes, playing a particularly prominent role in the Rokkan period, and its individual representatives have also been prominent, providing the presidencies of Rokkan and Mendes as well as other officers and EC members. (Jean Stoetzel, a WAPOR representative when President of ISSC, had also served two terms as a French representative on the IPSA Council, and Francesco Vito, a longstanding coopted member of the ISSC EC, became an IPSA vice-president.) Harold Jacobson, largely responsible for the development of the IHDP programme, also served as an IPSA vice-president.

The International Sociological Association (ISA) was founded in 1949, and initially it aimed to have only national associations as members, though where there was no suitable body other organisations or individuals were sometimes admitted. In 1970, however, individual membership was introduced, and has gradually become more important in the running and financing of the organisation. By that time there were several research

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<sup>68</sup> A standard heading in its papers for the relevant agenda items was ‘relations with UNESCO, the ISSC and the Ford Foundation’.

<sup>69</sup> This paragraph draws on Coakley and Trent 2000.

committees, some of them extremely active in the promotion of international comparative research in their fields; those had been small closed bodies with membership by invitation, but they were now opened up to general membership, becoming much larger and less active in initiating research. 'Sociology' is a broad church, so ISA covers a diversity of interests; several of its research committees have a real base which is effectively cross-disciplinary, or which bring in practitioners such as lawyers, and their members are not always ISA members. Most individual members are, though, academics or research workers. Representatives of ISA have been prominent in ISSC - starting with Donald Young, the first president - but the individuals involved have, like him and later President Else Øyen, usually been active because of other roles that they filled, or because of their personal interest in comparative and international work. Rokkan was Vice-President of ISA in 1966-70, and President of IPSA in 1970-73, exemplifying a not uncommon overlap of membership. Sociologists have taken part in a considerable number of ISSC activities.

The International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences (IUAES) was created in 1948, as a successor to bodies started much earlier. It brings together workers across a range extending beyond the social sciences, to include biological anthropology and archaeology, and is therefore affiliated with ICSU and ICPSH as well as ISSC; the more biological areas of work face towards, and draw funding from, biological sources rather than ISSC. IUAES looks for ways in which its interests can be matched with the priorities of these bodies; thus it has received funding from ICSU for work on AIDS, from ICPSH for work on disappearing societies, and from ISSC for its group on Folklore and Legal Pluralism. In contrast to some of the other associations, it has organisational members but relatively few of these are national bodies. Many countries have no appropriate national body, or have rival claimants to the title (*IUAES Newsletter*, Dec. 1981, 1: 5); the organisational members have often been departments, research institutes etc.. Individual membership was introduced in 1982, and is not very large. It holds large congresses, but much of its activity takes place in semi-independent 'Commissions', the equivalent of other associations' 'research committees', some of which are very active and run substantial programmes, for which they find much of their own funding; many of their members are not individual members of IUAES. For instance, the Commission on Anthropology of Food and Food Problems has both a central office and branches which run research and training activities related to local concerns. IUAES representatives to ISSC have been chosen from the social-anthropological side of the association, and as people with a specific interest in its activities, not just ex officio. They have been members of the ISSC EC for more than half of its existence, and have played an active role in it; this has expressed the international concerns of social anthropology as a discipline, as well as involvement in specific ISSC research activities.

The International Union of Psychological Science (IUPsyS) was founded in 1951 on the basis of a pre-existing organisation for the holding of international congresses; its members are national organisations of psychologists, and it runs a wide range of activities. It commits itself in its statutes to promote 'the development of psychological science whether biological or social, normal or abnormal, pure or applied'; thus it is now affiliated to ICSU (although it took a long time for it to gain admission, which finally came in 1982) as well as to ISSC, and has been involved in projects organised under the auspices of both. It had a policy of representation at meetings wherever possible, and when ISSC became a federation, it became IUPsyS policy to propose research projects to it which were of interest to psychologists, while continuing also to propose ideas to UNESCO. The Secretary General remarked in 1973 that 'The NGO that wants to have an active role in the work of the ISSC will set the wheels of its own organisation in motion, and then gear into the opportunities for action that are provided...' <sup>xliii</sup>, and IUPsyS proceeded to act on this principle, because it had only a small independent income. In 1982, anxiety was expressed that a plan might be afoot to make



shares in ISSC funding dependent on international interdisciplinary research effort, which would disadvantage IUPsyS relative to sociologists and political scientists, who engaged in more interdisciplinary work<sup>xliii</sup>; more recently, the current Treasurer says that this is no longer a problem. Over the years, IUPsyS has been very consciously and efficiently organised to make the best of its cross-disciplinary affiliations for the interests of psychology, and so has made good use of the opportunities that ISSC provides. It has provided Presidents Summerfield and Pawlik.

The International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) is an association of demographers, founded originally in 1928 and reconstituted in 1947. Its stated objectives are 'To draw the attention of governments, international governmental and non-governmental organisations and the general public on population problems as well as to promote Demography as a science.' It has only individual members, who have to be nominated by two existing members; the Third World is relatively well represented among them. Its governance is through a 'Council' of 11 members, chosen by a General Assembly which also provides some policy guidance, which is responsible for its scientific programme and for the election of nominated candidates for admission to the Union. IUSSP activities include a variety of research groups, whose themes are chosen or approved by the Council, as well as General Population Conference. It is also responsible for a range of publications, some of which are aimed at policy makers. A recent ISSC programme in which it has been active is IHDP, which included a working group on demographic data. Its representation on the EC has been very low, which may indicate that ISSC is relatively unimportant to it. It currently has an annual budget of about \$1m, so the ISSC contribution is relatively minor, though one or two projects have been funded under the Framework Agreement each year since 1996. It has strong links with the United Nations, especially its Population Division and the United Nations Population Fund.

WAPOR (World Association for Public Opinion Research) was founded in 1947, and Jean Stoetzel was its first president. It brings together academic, commercial and government researchers on public opinion, and includes among its objectives the protection and improvement of such research, and its promotion in emerging democracies. Its annual conferences alternate between the USA and Europe, which probably fairly represents its major areas, but it also holds regional seminars on professional and methodological issues in other parts of the world. Stoetzel was involved in the ISSC from early days, starting his Council membership in 1962 as WAPOR's first representative, and took a strong personal interest in it; members of his intellectual circle had been involved in its foundation, and his involvement probably represented his personal interest more than that of WAPOR generally. (His recent successor in the ISSC, Robert Worcester, remarked that when ISSC matters were reported on to WAPOR '... there was always a slot on the agenda, and when Jean gave it I paid no attention, and when I gave it the other people paid no attention. It is seen as something one of us does as a duty.'<sup>70</sup>). However, that does not mean that WAPOR as such has not taken part in some activities. In particular, its web site mentions the contribution of ISSC funding towards its recent publication The Freedom to Publish Opinion Polls: Report on a Worldwide Study (no date given). Worcester, who had a long history of work on opinion on environmental matters, led the HDGC Working Group on Survey Research Data as well as acting as Vice-President of ISSC, in which role he was followed by Fred Turner.

The World Federation for Mental Health (WFMH) was founded as such in 1948, on the basis of the pre-war International Congress on Mental Hygiene and relationships established among medical colleagues during World War II. It started with only collective members, but later individual membership was introduced. Although many psychiatrists have been active

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<sup>70</sup> Interview with Platt, 2001

in it, it is not a professional body, but also includes voluntary workers and patients' and self-help groups. It is an organisation concerned with the promotion of mental health, but in its origins was more closely associated with the ideas of UNESCO and the ISSC than that might suggest: it was 'dedicated less to the traditional mental illness concerns of national mental health associations than to positive mental health, including the international goal of world peace' (Brody 1998: 15<sup>71</sup>). Indeed, there was some suggestion that such a body was encouraged in order to develop cooperation with UN agencies; certainly the UNESCO 'Tensions' project, aimed at reducing conflict through the reduction of intergroup tensions, was part of the same impetus. Otto Klineberg, active in ISSC for so long, directed the Tensions project for some years, and was also a leading figure in WFMH, of which he became president in 1966; Jean Stoetzel was also involved in the international preparatory commission which made the plans for WFMH. Delegates to the founding meeting came from a much wider range of countries than those at the start of some of the disciplinary associations, including numbers from Eastern Europe and the Third World, although later activities centred on the Euro-American axis. Within the UN sphere, WFMH has worked closely with the World Health Organisation in particular, and also with the International Labour Organisation, the UN Children's Fund and others besides ISSC. It was not very active in ISSC for some time, but became more involved in the 1980s when some topics of WFMH interest were raised. However, Brody (1995: 165) notes that since it was not, like other affiliates, composed of academic researchers it was less easy for it to follow ISSC initiatives up. But in the later 1980s it had representatives on the EC, and took part in enterprises such as work on human rights and new bio-technologies, as well as benefiting from the small ISSC subvention which for a while was used to fund its newsletter. It has remained, though, an association whose more significant contacts were elsewhere.

The International Law Association (ILA), originally the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations, was founded in 1873. Its members are individuals, organised in local branches, and it is open both to international lawyers and to others such as experts from commercial and industrial sectors concerned with aspects of international trade, and representatives of bodies such as shipping organisations, though most members now are academic lawyers. Most of its work is carried out through International Committees established to work on particular legal topics; these have ranged from such matters as the treatment of prisoners of war to jurisdiction in divorce or underwater cultural heritage; it holds biennial conferences which discuss the work of the Committees. Its concerns, thus, are not purely academic, or specifically social-scientific, but relate strongly to practical policy issues. ISSC has probably not been very important to it, but it has regularly had members on the EC (including Vice-President Mauleverer), and it has participated in some projects, usually by providing a distinct legal contribution to a larger enterprise.

The International Peace Research Association (IPRA) was founded in 1964, developing from a conference organised under Quaker auspices. Its main aim is to increase and improve research focused on world peace. Most of its members are individuals or research institutes rather than national or regional bodies. It holds conferences every two years, and runs a wide range of 'commissions', which have included one on Ecological Security set up to cooperate with the HDGC programme, as well as others on topics such as international human rights and gender and peace which relate to UNESCO and ISSC agendas. It has, however, not been prominent in ISSC affairs, and has never provided an EC member or officer.

The International Geographical Union (IGU) was established in 1922, though there were international geographical congresses long before that, and joined ISSC in 1976. It spans the

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<sup>71</sup> The account here of WFMH draws heavily on this excellent institutional history by a longstanding participant in WFMH affairs.

whole range of geographical fields, including physical as well as human geography, and so is also affiliated to ICSU. Its primary membership is by country, and each country is required to form a representative committee for the IGU which liaises with the central office which is the focal point of the association; there is also provision for associate and corresponding members, group or individual. It holds regular congresses and regional conferences, and also has a large range of groups working on particular scientific topics between congresses. Its papers for the 1980s suggest that, although it had considerable interest in issues of global change, ICSU has been more salient than ISSC for it in this connection, although it has participated in some ad hoc interdisciplinary activities on 'Environment and Behaviour' and 'Field Methods of Behaviour Observation' (with IUPsyS). It has also played a role in IHDP, with its Secretary General Eckart Ehlers chairing the Scientific Committee. It has also regularly received ISSC/UNESCO grants for its research projects. Its representation on the EC has been modest, though Leszek Kosinski, its Secretary General from 1984 to 1992, was an elected member for a number of years, and took an active part in ISSC work on issues of global change before becoming its Secretary General in 1994.

The International Federation of Social Science Associations (IFSSO) was a federation of national and regional bodies, but now includes only national councils and academies; not all such bodies belong to it, but its membership has a very wide geographical coverage with good representation of the Third World. (Some bodies which would be eligible to belong to it are 'member organisations' of the ISSC in their own right.) Its objectives are to strengthen international social-scientific cooperation, to exchange ideas between members, and to disseminate information about social science. It holds major General Conferences every two years, and has organised a number of workshops and similar activities financed under the Framework Agreement; it has an exchange programme for officers of member organisations. It has provided a number of ISSC Vice-Presidents and other EC members.

The International Association of Administrative Sciences (IIAS) was founded in 1930, succeeding a predecessor body which had organised international congresses since 1910. It became an associate member of ISSC in 1973, and a regular member in 1979. Its objectives have a practical orientation: 'To promote the development of the Administrative Sciences, the better operation of public administrative agencies, the improvement of administrative methods and techniques and the progress of international administration', and this is reflected in its principle of aiming to represent practitioners and academics (said to be roughly equal in number among the members) evenly and in parallel in key positions. Its members include states, national or international organisations, corporations and individuals, and come from more than 100 countries. It holds regular congresses, and has a number of research committees; in addition to a range of publications, it also offers a directory of expert advice available. It engages in international comparative research, which in 2000 included such topics as the management of multicultural societies, the implications of globalisation for local administration, and woman-friendly policies. Its recent activities have included 'joint ventures', where experts from the technologically advanced countries work closely with experts from developing and transitional countries; two of these have been run in conjunction with ISSC. It has not in general been active in ISSC, perhaps because its access to other sources of funding has made ISSC relatively unimportant to it, though it now has an EC member for the first time, and hosted the EC meeting in 2001.

The International Studies Association (ISTA) is no longer a member association, but appears here because it was such for some years. It was founded in America in 1959 by a group which included both academics and practitioners, although it has probably become mainly academic over time. It is interdisciplinary, in the sense that its members include political scientist, economists, sociologists, etc. Its formal purpose is:

‘to serve the needs and enhance the capacities of scholars, practitioners, and others without regard to nationality having a professional interest in expanding, disseminating and applying knowledge of interrelations among nations and peoples.’

It has only individual members. It holds an annual conference, publishes several journals of different kinds, and has a large number of ‘sections’ some of whose titles are close to the themes of some ISSC projects. The ‘International’ in its title refers, unlike that in the names of most of the other associations, to the object of its studies. It was initially clearly an American association in character, although there are now many foreign members; all its Executive Directors have been at US universities, and its first President from outside the US was one from Canada in 1986. But it now has a provision that its Governing Council should include six members elected by those members based outside North America, and that one of the three Vice-Presidents should be resident outside North America. Its status within the ISSC changed back in 1993 from ‘member association’ to ‘associate member’, following reorganisation which was expected to turn it into a member of a federation of similar bodies internationally (Newsletter 61) - although this did not actually come about. Its membership of ISSC only started in 1984, so it has not had long to establish active participation; its only member so far of the ISSC EC has been Hayward Alker, though its former President Harold Jacobson (also prominent in IPSA) played a lead role in the early days of what became IHDP.

Table 3 summarises, in a crude and approximate way, some of the characteristics which distinguish the associational members (apart from IFSSO, which is of such a different character from the others that it does not seem appropriate to compare it with them here) and which appear relevant to their mode of participation in ISSC. An x indicates that the association has that characteristic, while a question mark indicates an ambiguous, partial or more mixed status on that factor.

**Table 3**  
Characteristics of member associations

- 1 disciplinary association
- 2 ICSU member
- 3 ICPSH member
- 4 Significant practitioner constituency
- 5 Central ethical/political/activist mission
- 6 Central research mission

	1	2	3	4	5	6
IALS	?				?	x
IEA	x					x
IPSA	x					x
ISA	x					x
IUPsyS	x	x				x
IUAES	x	x	x			x
IUSSP	?					x
WAPOR				x		?
WFMH				x	x	
ILA	?				x	
IPRA					x	x
IGU	x	x				x
IIAS				x	x	?

This shows that the later members have tended to have a less traditionally disciplinary character than the earlier ones. There have also been some significant differences between members in their range of intellectual coverage, internal structures and types of activity.

The different relationships of different member associations to the ISSC clearly depend in part on the extent to which they also have affiliations with other comparable bodies, especially though not only ICSU. That, in turn, depends considerably on the extent to which the disciplines which they represent define their boundaries in such a way that they fall wholly or predominantly within the social sciences. Those parts which fall outside the social sciences fall in different directions, not always that of natural science. Several have strong, even dominant, 'practitioner' constituencies, while others, although many of their individual members are academics, define their identity as much by ethical/political concern with issues such as peace. (The last are particularly likely to feel at home with the UNESCO agenda, which has much in common with theirs.) But not all the member associations represent disciplines; some are internally cross-disciplinary, while others are not so confined to academic terms of reference that they would define their identity in disciplinary terms. Overlapping memberships, of which a few examples are mentioned above, indicate how intellectual boundaries do not run neatly between associations.

The level of activity within ISSC has in part reflected the intellectual inclination of the disciplinary associations to inter-disciplinary work, and the extent to which their paradigms treat different nations as meaningfully different rather than able to be subsumed under the same general theories. It has been noted, and sometimes complained, that many ISSC activities have been dominated by political scientists and sociologists. (This does not show up much in Council membership figures, since here each member association has had formal representation, and on the EC some effort has been made informally to rotate the associations represented.) The size of the associations' membership, and the extent to which they have activities which correspond to those promoted by ISSC, must also have some relevance. However, every association has at least some financial motive to remain in touch with ISSC and to find activities which it is interested to pursue for its own reasons that fall within the ISSC remit; some participation has been self-interested rather than resting on commitment to ISSC ideals, but that does not necessarily make it any less valuable in its effects.

#### *Other types of member*

As the historical account above has indicated, there have over time been several other formal categories of membership of, or association with, the ISSC, and some bodies have moved between the different categories. This would make it extremely complex to chart all the details, so that is not attempted here. From a constitutional point of view, which category applies has been important in determining such matters as voting rights; from the point of view of activity in ISSC's programme, the formal status has probably been less important than the focuses of interest of particular bodies and/or their individual ISSC representatives. (Thus, for example, in recent times the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences has played a very active and supportive role irrespective of its membership status, while there are other bodies in various membership categories which have played no role in the General Assembly, do not respond to messages, pay their dues late - and in one recent case was found to be unaware of its membership!) Relations may change when Secretaries-General change, and some extremely active individual representatives have been the only member of their organisation known to take a real interest. No doubt the same would apply in many other high-level international bodies; their affiliates inevitably have a variety of motives for their affiliation, and not all of those lead them to attach high priority to the activity which might

follow from membership. However, the ISSC in 2002 has the highest number of members in the various categories that it has ever had, and the social science councils are well represented among them despite the absence of some major potential members in that category; this has not, though, yet done as much to support its financial position as had been hoped.

The SSRC is worth mentioning as a special case. In the ISSC's earlier years it had what might be described as an unofficial *ex officio* relationship to ISSC; it may be presumed that each party saw the other as instrumental to its goals. Then the SSRC withdrew, and since has returned to membership but under very much changed historical conditions. There has been an obvious tension between the fact that the ISSC is formally a summit association, but the SSRC represents the world's largest and most active social-science community and has had better access to resources for research. The USA has played the role of centre to the periphery of much of the rest of the world, and in that capacity has both been respected for its leading contribution and been criticised for perceived intellectual parochialism and/or imperialism.

In the period after World War II SSRC had many area studies committees<sup>72</sup>, funded in part (often through the Ford Foundation) because of the perceived need of the USA for greater knowledge of the wider world to support its new international political status; it has also had some committees, among which the Committee on Comparative Politics was of special importance, with a directly comparative rather than a merely foreign-area remit. In the 1990s it decided that new social patterns required work which cut across conventional 'area' boundaries, and reorganised accordingly; one of the topics on which it focussed was global environmental change. It also recruited far more non-Americans to its committees. (For much more detail on these matters, see Worcester 2001.) Some of these moves may help to explain some developments within ISSC, some could be seen as directly competing with it, some may merely exemplify the fact that social scientists naturally and properly follow social change. There would be scope for much further work on the relation between the two bodies in the development of international agendas and programmes.

#### National representation and internationalism

Although individual members of its Council and EC have officially represented not their countries but their member bodies (unless coopted), the ISSC has in principle always been committed to internationalism, and to the representation of the widest possible range of countries on its formal bodies and in its activities. In practice, a number of factors have meant that it has fallen short of the ideal, or that special efforts were needed to approach it more closely.

There has been a long unbroken sequence of representation of the USSR/Russia (formally of individuals from the Academy of Sciences, not the nation, and usually its Vice-President) starting with Eugene Korovine as a Council member in 1957 and then an EC member in 1959; normally each successive representative took over when the previous one left. From 1973 until 1990 there was always one Soviet Vice-President. This was, of course, not entirely coincidental, nor were these people really elected as individuals; the office and EC papers make it clear that the invitation went to the Academy of Sciences, which nominated its man - not necessarily in Western terms a social scientist, or interested in comparative research - who was then formally elected. The Vice-Presidential succession is accounted for by the Academy's offer to provide a much-needed grant of \$20,000 p.a. on the informal understanding that they would hold a Vice-Presidency, though it is possible that their holders might have been elected anyway. This was not the only respect in which the USSR benefited from special arrangements:

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<sup>72</sup> 'Committees' are its intellectual working groups, not merely administrative bodies.

‘Dr S. Friedman stated that according to contacts he has made, the USSR authorities would be satisfied in having one seat in the Council, provided that, if unable to come, the elected member could be substituted by another prominent scholar... It was generally felt that this solution would be acceptable, in this particular case, despite the general rule that members of the Council are elected personally and cannot be substituted by alternates.’<sup>xliv</sup>

Anecdotal evidence suggests that the Soviet representatives did not always have the language skills to participate in the discussion, and tended to bring with them interpreters (not used by anyone else, and possibly performing a dual function) and to make prepared speeches sometimes of marginal relevance to the progress of the general discussion. For a long time this was, thus, a political as much as a social-scientific relationship.<sup>73</sup> (However, Vice-President Vinogradov, who had worked at the Vienna Centre at the same time as Stephen Mills, is reported to have been genuinely active within ISSC.) But the issue also relates to the organisational problem of national differences, both in the drawing of boundaries between disciplines and in their typical higher-level structures for social science. While the Soviet bloc had academies of science, for it to participate fully ways had to be found of fitting that kind of structure into the system. It has also been suggested that in many developing countries the relatively small numbers of social scientists, and the emphasis on dealing with immediate practical problems, have meant that disciplines have not developed with the same degree of separation and theoretical distinctiveness as in the developed countries, so that they too do not fit well into a structure based on the assumption that the discipline is the fundamental intellectual unit in academia.

While there have been numbers of other cases of long-term representation of the same countries besides the Soviet one, those have generally been accounted for by the presence of particular individuals with long service, and so cannot be given quite the same national meaning. When countries are grouped by area, however, some patterns (shown in Tables 4a and 4b) emerge which can be treated as meaningful:

**Table 4a**

Person-years of representation among ISSC officers:  
percentages by region

	‘50s	‘60s	‘70s	‘80s	‘90s
N. America	33	33	11	0	20
W. Europe	67	53	43	33	49
E. Europe [incl. GDR]	0	13	25	40	9
Asia	0	0	14	0	4
Latin America	0	0	7	27	13
Africa	0	0	0	0	4
N	24	30	28	30	45

**Table 4b**

Person-years of representation among the whole EC:  
percentages by region

	‘50s	‘60s	‘70s	‘80s	‘90s

<sup>73</sup> On at least one occasion there was a political difficulty: one IALS delegate was Russian, and had been sentenced by a Party Court not to have any correspondence with Western countries for 2-3 years, so he could not give a power of attorney - but refused to resign. However, such problems were not peculiar to Russia; the same letter mentions the case of an Algerian who was not allowed a visa for France because of the political situation. (Letter from Reinikainen to Rokkan, 5 Sep. 1974, Box G4.Eb.6, Folder 1974; Rokkan papers.

N. America	23	19	13	8	13
W. Europe	71	56	42	40	45
E. Europe [incl. GDR]	-	19	18	20	15
Asia	6	5	10	7	6
Latin America	-	-	13	15	10
Africa	-	-	6	8	5
N	35	73	72	84	99

These tables show how, after a start which was entirely focused on Western Europe and the USA, the representation gradually broadened, though with Western Europe remaining dominant and a period in the 1980s when the USA came near to vanishing. Eastern Europe became prominent, and then its role diminished as the political situation changed. Latin America owed its special prominence in the 1980s to the long contribution of Candido Mendes but, more broadly, the increasing role played by less developed areas owed something to the constitutional change towards more representation for national councils, as well as to their greater prominence on the world scene. Although reliable figures are not available for cross-national comparisons (but see Auriat 1999), it is obvious that these differences owe something to the numbers of social scientists existing in different parts of the world.<sup>74</sup>

Although the Soviet case was to some extent special, it was not at all uncommon for potential members to be discussed on national grounds which were in part political, in the sense that there was pressure from UNESCO to be seen to represent major world areas, though it is evident that this also had some justification on academic grounds. There could be seen as a conflict of principle between this and both the initial idea that individuals should be chosen as individuals, and the later idea that they were representatives of international organisations, but it was always intended that gaps in the politico-geographic representation provided by following those principles should be filled by cooptions. While it existed, the Soviet bloc was the macro 'other' in the world's divisions, but within UNESCO the many micro others of the Third World after decolonisation counted for more, because there were more of them with votes. Governmental representatives were often hostile to the position of NGOs, as rival claimants to limited funds which did not have the legitimacy of government - or, indeed, might sometimes be seen as associated with oppositional forces. They were also concerned to see the benefits of the dues they paid in the NGOs which were supported and, while they did not typically take a great interest in social science as such, they felt that they should be represented in activities if they were to support them, even if their country had few social scientists. A major impediment to that was the financial one which is such a recurring theme in the records.<sup>75</sup> It is hard not to regard UNESCO as institutionally hypocritical in its constant pressure to recruit representatives who, without funding for travel which ISSC did not have, were not going to be able to attend its meetings. This created a situation where the only possible answer was sometimes to recruit a citizen of a developing country who worked

<sup>74</sup> We may note, too, that whenever attention is paid to national representation as such, populations of the same size and character will have representation which depends on the number of national boundaries that subdivide them; this is part of the reason for the predominance of Western Europe, which has combined a high level of education and development of social science with many national divisions.

<sup>75</sup> Szczerba-Likiernik wrote to Rokkan on 16 July 1964 that he would invite an African based in Paris to a meeting because '...il semble qu'il est très à la mode en ce moment d'avoir au moins un Africain aux réunions' [it seems very fashionable at the moment to have at least one African at meetings]. (Folder ISSC/Gen, Rokkan papers) This is put rather frivolously, but appears in the context of extreme pressure to have, and be seen to have, participation from the Third World for which no funding was available.



in Paris, and had possibly done so for many years, or where the person who actually attended meetings was an alternate chosen for their ease of access to Paris.<sup>76</sup>

How international has the ISSC been in its activities, as distinct from its personnel? This question is harder to address systematically, since simple lists of those taking part in activities are not available in the same way as lists of committee members. Some figures were, however, compiled and presented in the Sexennial reports made to UNESCO for 1964-9 and 1970-75, and what they show is in Table 5: Similar figures for later periods are not available, although the pattern has probably become less skewed. When meetings have been held outside Western Europe attendance has naturally been biased towards those who are geographically nearer, and so looks quite different. For that reason numbers of regional workshops have been held. (Interestingly, those have also sometimes brought together groups which might not otherwise have met or cooperated, for local reasons linguistic or political.)

**Table 5**  
Participants at ISSC scientific meetings, by region

	1953-57	1958-63	1964-69	1970-75
W. Europe	59.7%	48.1%	52.6%	62.5%
E. Europe	1.4%	8.6%	8.4%	9.4%
N. America	23.6%	29.9%	23.8%	9.4%
S. America	1.4%	4.3%	6.3%	9.4%
Asia	12.5%	6.4%	7.4%	6.3%
Africa	1.4%	2.7%	1.5%	3.1%

If we think of the intellectual internationalism of comparative research, rather than of attendance at meetings, a key problem has been the uneven distribution of the local resources needed for comparative work. Thus the Rokkan programme of comparative research, as reported on in Rokkan 1968, held a conference in Paris attended by 40 experts, of whom only two (one of them resident in England) were from developing countries, while the 13 authors of substantive chapters in the book were entirely drawn from Europe and the USA (though one of the latter did contribute a chapter called ‘Survey materials collected in the developing countries: obstacles to comparisons’). The same pattern applied in most of the other publications from around this period. The files record complaints from Eastern Europe that its concerns are not treated seriously by the dominant club of ‘elitist North Atlantic ivy-leaguers concerned essentially with problems of special interest to themselves’ in the Rokkan circle, who treat them as pupils rather than as colleagues, and a complaint from an Indian of the contrast between ‘...doctrinaire methodologists from the West and the contextually sensitive theorists from the so-called “non-West”...’<sup>xlv</sup>. In the 1990s publications show stronger representation of E. Europe, Asia and Latin America (especially Brazil). But at every period there is a strong tendency - in no way specific to ISSC - for work presented in publications which are in one sense comparative actually to consist of reports by each writer on data drawn from their own country. This is a well-recognised problem, but that does not make it easy to solve.

In addition, ISSC’s structure, as distinct from its ideals, does not give much help. The international disciplinary umbrella associations are necessarily rather distant from the point of production of research, and certainly do not have the power to instruct any particular

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<sup>76</sup> A count of Council delegates and alternates listed in the handbooks for 1975-6, 1981-2 and 1985-6 shows that from 14% to 25% were from France, and from 55% to 77% from western Europe.

individuals or units to carry out research plans, while the national members by definition are primarily national rather than international. But it is not evident that there is any alternative structure which would serve the purpose better on a world-wide scale.

#### Gender

Women came to hold prominent roles in the ISSC only in the 1980s. The task of identifying the sex of all Council members, in the absence of any records of that, is too difficult; it has, however, been possible to undertake it for members of the EC. Women appear for the first time in two cases in the 1970s, and there is then a gap until the later 1980s; a complete list is given in Table 6. From the 1990s, there have always been two or three women on the

**Table 6**  
Women members of the EC

	President	Vice-President	Elected member
1973			Montmollin*
1974			Montmollin
1975			Montmollin Falade
1976			Falade
1977			Falade
1986			Aldaba-Lim
1987			Aldaba-Lim
1988			Aldaba-Lim Øyen
1989			Øyen
1990		Øyen	Øyen Arizpe
1991		Øyen	Arizpe
1992		Øyen Arizpe, Miller	Arizpe Øyen
1993		Arizpe, Miller	Øyen
1994		Øyen, Miller	
1995		Øyen, Miller	Rivera
1996	Øyen	Øyen Aguilar	Rivera Rivera
1997	Øyen	Aguilar	Rivera
1998	Øyen	Aguilar Arizpe	Rivera Aguilar
1999		Arizpe	Aguilar
2000		Arizpe Arizpe, Legros	Bawin- Aguilar Carballo
2001		Arizpe,	Bawin- Carballo

		Legros	
2002		Arizpe, Legros	Bawin- Carballo

\* Here and below, the change of EC composition within the year is represented by the holder of the position in the first part of the year appearing on the first line in the cell and the holder in the second part of the year appearing on the second line.

EC, and at least one of them has held office. But there has only been one woman President, and no woman Secretary General yet. It is interesting to note that, contrary to what stereotypes might suggest, a relatively high proportion of the women involved have been from countries in the Third World.

### Interdisciplinarity

ISSC's records do not permit the compilation of systematic data on the extent and character of interdisciplinary work, since individual participants are not usually listed by disciplinary affiliation, even if that can sometimes be inferred from a departmental address. However, internationalism seems to have been more salient than interdisciplinarity in its earlier decades. It is clear that the Rokkan programme overwhelmingly involved political scientists and sociologists. The more recent large research programmes have been more interdisciplinary in intent. CROP cuts across conventional academic boundaries by the way in which it defines its problem, while IHDP at an early stage showed its concern to draw on a range of disciplines by arranging for working parties on the contribution that could be made by each to its concerns.

Interdisciplinarity is no easier than internationalism. As one association officer of long experience remarked, 'The great war cry when I used to go to ISSC things was interdisciplinarity. It's one thing to say they should, and another thing to make it happen.' He went on to suggest that 'Interdisciplinary and collaborative research depends on knowing people' - and one does not necessarily know the right people. Pendleton Herring suggested that it can take up to seven years to get such a programme going, so he was not surprised that matters moved slowly.<sup>xlvi</sup> There is also the difficulty, for a large international organisation, of how by central effort to mobilise the troops. The IGU records show the plaint that

'Our participation in scientific activities related to the global programs is not as active as we would have liked...[but] Most of our commissions and study groups were established in response to the interest of geographers from various countries who may [not] necessarily be inclined to participate in interdisciplinary projects...'<sup>xlvii</sup>

Individual members of the EC and Council have commonly been very senior in their disciplines. A check of the representation of three of the founding member associations (IPSA, ISA, IUPsyS) for which complete records are to hand shows that for a majority of its history each has been represented on the EC by someone who was then, or had recently been, the President or Vice-President of the association or, in the case of IUPsyS, its Secretary General. (Where there was no such representative, for long periods in the early history this was presumably because an American from the discipline who had a leading role in a major funding agency instead was on the EC.) However, the purely representative roles of individuals do not go as far as that might suggest to account for patterns of active participation. There is no intrinsic reason why the most senior people should be those who themselves have the most actively interdisciplinary or cross-national research interests, and individual interest and commitment have been important, especially among those who have served for longest. In addition, the role of cooptations should not be forgotten. The constitutional provision for coopting some members was freely used until the mid-1980s; in

addition to the USSR representatives Sjoerd Groenman, Vice-President and President from 1958-70, was a coopted member, as was Adam Schaff as Treasurer from 1965-70 and numbers of ordinary executive members. Those who were coopted appear to have been a mixture of people chosen to fill gaps in regional or disciplinary representation, and those who were seen as particularly useful participants personally whatever their discipline or region.

Formal interdisciplinarity is easier where disciplines and their associations have established areas of intellectual overlap, and subgroups of members may belong to both associations; conversely, when an association contains subgroups some of which identify with biology or geology while others identify with social science the problem of interdisciplinarity may even be internal. Problem areas which are understood to belong to one discipline but to be of interest to several (poverty?), or which provide hooks that several can recognise for their concerns (environment?), must be the easiest to treat in a genuinely interdisciplinary way. Commoner, and easier, is the programme where (analogously to the volume of national chapters) different disciplines each make a contribution from their own standpoint, and the results are synthesised in the sense that they appear in the same edited publication; this is more easily consistent with an academic system in which typical careers are built within the boundaries of a discipline. Else Øyen summarised the problem when she reflected on her ISSC experience: 'In a world which is made up of national institutions, national funding agencies, and university departments based on disciplinary studies, it is difficult to find a long-term home for the programmes the ISSC is nurturing.' (Newsletter 75: 4)

### Funding

The problem of raising funds to support its programme has been a dominant theme in the history of ISSC. Many 'decisions' have been made in principle which could not be actualised in practice, or promising pilot studies not followed up, because the funds were not available. Conversely, when funds have been available their influence has been considerable. This availability for some activities but not others has taken two different forms. The first follows from the UNESCO practice of issuing contracts only for either projects already relatively tightly specified, or for ones which fit into its policy priorities; this leads to an emphasis on topics which may be scientifically valuable, but have not primarily been chosen for scientific reasons. (To the extent that other funding bodies act in the same way, the same consequences follow.) The necessity of raising funds from somewhere has meant that contracts have been accepted which would not otherwise have been given priority in the ISSC programme. The second arises when an ISSC activist has access to funding sources which will support work that ISSC would have been keen to undertake anyway; this is more likely to produce outcomes seen as valuable for scientific reasons, but it is inevitably skewed in the direction of the interests of those bodies and activists, and so influences the practical priorities. But the problem is also one of what funds are available for. It is much easier to raise money for short-term activities than for longer-term programmes and, where project money is available, it often makes inadequate or no provision for administrative overheads; some funders want their social science on the cheap. That is not a recipe for the best research, and can place great pressure on programme directors to commit much of their time to the raising of further funds, often in small packets from diverse sources.

### Conclusion?

The trajectory of ISSC's history has seen it grow from a small organisation which had difficulty in initiating what were genuinely its own activities, to a larger one with important

research programmes with their own resources. Its goals have been challenging ones, and the obstacles in the way have been many. At the start it was very much part of UNESCO, and its activities were limited by the implicit assumption there that the issue was diffusion and application of existing knowledge. It took time for it to develop a research programme of its own, and initially this was rather more cross-national than cross-disciplinary. As the organisational membership developed a more independent research programme emerged, and the incorporation of national bodies helped to emphasise cross-disciplinary work to a greater extent; in addition, the increasing prominence of global issues which cut across the social/natural science boundary helped it to relate to natural-scientific work which provided valuable allies. The networks involved have expanded far beyond the original small groups of men (sic) from western Europe and America. These developments have a background in international politics and social change, exemplified in the increasing role of developing countries on the world stage and the process of globalisation, and they also reflect related historical change within social science as more countries have grown their own active social-science communities and specialised institutions.

The extent to which the outcomes associated with the name of ISSC can be regarded as *solely* due to it as an organisation is limited, because the resources it has directly controlled have always been modest and it has always worked in cooperation with many other bodies. (One early officer did not feel able to say precisely what it had been responsible for in his time: ‘...how do you focus attention on one organisation when there was a pattern of interchange with many organisations involved?’<sup>xlviii</sup>; others would surely have agreed.) In addition, it is clear that some of the most important developments have only taken place due to the vision and dynamism of their individual initiators, who promoted the ideas and went out to find the resources. But it does not follow that they would have, or could have, developed such research programmes without the structure and the contacts which ISSC has provided. Cross-national and cross-disciplinary work is always difficult, and inevitably partial and scattered across the range of the possible in ways which are less than ideal. Given that that is so, ISSC has achievements of which it can be proud.

This is not a conclusion, because the history continues, and we may expect many further valuable contributions from it to international social science.

## Appendix 1

### Notes on sources

The major central sources for historical data on ISSC are the UNESCO Archives in Paris, the papers and publications held in the ISSC office, and the store of older ISSC papers catalogued and held in a store room near the UNESCO Archives but without public access. These contain the papers of meetings, formal reports, publications, accounts, material on some projects, and correspondence (some totally routine, some of more interest). Baker's 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary history, a useful starting point, draws only on such sources; it is rather brief and lacking in detail. Other archives of some interest are those of the US SSRC, now in the Rockefeller Archive Center in New York state, and of the Ford Foundation in New York City.

The records of some member associations have been drawn on to explore their relations with ISSC. (Those of IUPsyS were, for instance, particularly full and interesting; those of the IEA had scanty substantial reference to ISSC. Neither of those are formally open to the public, so I am especially grateful to have been allowed access to them.) In other cases I was given valuable information through interviews with representatives of the associations who had been active in ISSC, who also provided me with copies of some key documents to help me understand their association's operation. Where published histories of member associations are available they have been used, and are referenced in the bibliography.

An outstandingly valuable source is the papers of Stein Rokkan, in the Statsarkivet of Bergen in Norway; these contain much interesting correspondence, as well as formal details of the many activities in which he was involved. I am grateful to Else Øyen for drawing my attention to these, and also for allowing me access to her own more recent ISSC files. It is likely that there are other papers, such as those of Cyril Belshaw in Vancouver, which would also be valuable to future researchers.

ISSC publications such as their annual or less frequent reports, and newsletters, provide valuable information.<sup>77</sup> However, the nature of its papers often makes it difficult to tell precisely what really happened. Formal reports of any such body often have an interest in blurring the details of how much has actually been accomplished, because they are oriented to future claims for funds as well as public legitimation. Statements of vague generality such as that close cooperation has been maintained with other bodies, or that full and frank discussion took place, may be true, but do not necessarily indicate any concrete outcome or give any clue to the specific issues at stake in the discussions. A recurring problem found, in both publications and internal documents such as minutes, is the statement of programme plans as though one could count on those being acted upon. In practice, though, funding difficulties frequently meant that plans could not be carried out, but this is not necessarily reported. The tradition of writing for the wider public very positively about achievements means that for less successful activities one cannot always tell whether an activity ever took place at all, or was merely not very important or did not lead to publications under ISSC auspices. Further, it appears to have been somewhat arbitrary which publications were actually attributed to the ISSC. Some under its name seem to have been largely individual enterprises independently undertaken, while others with a stronger claim to have originated with ISSC and to be closely associated with it have been published by commercial publishers

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<sup>77</sup> However, their historical data cannot always be relied upon; in particular, the substantial 1952-1972 Handbook contains lists which purport to give the names and terms of office of all Council and EC members to that date; unfortunately, however - especially for a researcher who has gratefully copied out this helpful summary - that has some errors, which are revealed by comparison with contemporary minutes of the relevant meetings.

without clear ISSC affiliation. It is for this reason that no systematic analysis of the publications has been undertaken.

In other respects too, when one reads the lists of credits for activities in ISSC publications and reports, it can be hard to tell what the ISSC role and contribution has been. This may sometimes have owed something to the normal window-dressing of bureaucratic reports, but it also indicates the genuine complexity of the network of different bodies which have worked together in different permutations in the arenas of ISSC activity. For example, Pendleton Herring came to office in the ISSC with a background and continuing involvement in governmental bodies and programmes such as that for Fulbright fellowships, the National Science Foundation and the US delegation to UNESCO, the Carnegie Corporation, the Ford Foundation, the Olivetti Foundation and the Social Science Research Council - all of which had interests which to some extent and on some occasions overlapped, and often funded each other or jointly funded the activities of others; it is not surprising that he did not think one could describe the outcomes as solely due to any one of such bodies (Interview with Platt, March 2001). The situation has been not at all uncommon in which one or several individuals had an idea, which they put to ISSC or UNESCO's General Conference (which may have passed a resolution in support of it) or SSD, which approved the idea and may have allocated some funds to it; probably funding was also needed from other bodies if significant meetings or data-collection are involved; individuals, who may have had no other formal role in these structures, are then recruited to carry out the work, possibly through the services of a member association, and this work, if successful, will be published, sometimes independently and sometimes under the auspices of one or more of the bodies involved. It is then highly likely that all the bodies involved have claimed the work as part of their programme, without necessarily stating explicitly who did what.

In addition, ISSC has had strong practical reasons for presenting itself to SSD and other parts of UNESCO as carrying out activities which could be seen as part of the UNESCO programme, or closely related to it. (Erwin Scheuch wrote to Rokkan and others, a propos of proposals for a long-term programme: 'I understand that in the past this has been the working procedure; one finds labels for which one can obtain support by UNESCO delegates, and then proceeds to do something else...' <sup>xlix</sup> One may hope that this was a slight exaggeration.) Thus those activities have tended to be emphasized more than otherwise comparable ones.

## Appendix 2

### Functions or aims of the ISSC as stated in its Statutes

Listed below are the changing versions of the article in the Statutes which specifies the purposes of the ISSC. To facilitate the identification of what might be shifts of meaning, passages where more than just the wording appears to have changed are given in italics.

1952

- (a) to advise the UN and the Specialized Agencies on any questions which may be referred to it;
- (b) whenever the Council deems it appropriate, to offer its services to UNESCO on its own initiative;
- (c) to recommend specific research projects of an inter-disciplinary and international character to the appropriate national or international bodies;
- (d) to identify, design and conduct such research, provided that it is of an urgent nature and cannot be undertaken by any other appropriate organisation;
- (e) to advise appropriate national or international bodies, at their request, on research projects undertaken by them;
- (f) to advise, whenever requested to do so, on the choice of competent specialists to carry out research projects involving the application of more than one social-science discipline.

1961

- (a) *ensure permanent contact between social science organisations; promote collaboration of the social science associations under the auspices of international non-governmental social science organisations;*
- (b) *encourage the creation of international organisations in fields of social science where no such organisations exist;*
- (c) *encourage and coordinate the diffusion, on an international scale, of information regarding publications in the social sciences and related disciplines, as well as all other information of interest to research;*
- (d) advise the UN and its specialized agencies on any questions which may be referred to it;
- (e) offer its services to UNESCO and to other international organisations on its own initiative whenever it is deemed appropriate;
- (f) propose specific research projects, multi-disciplinary in character and international in interest, to the appropriate national or international bodies;
- (g) organise and carry out such research projects whenever there is an urgent need for them and they are beyond the means of any other appropriate organisation; conclude agreements with the appropriate organisations and execute them; create any organ necessary to achieve its objectives;
- (h) advise national or international bodies, at their request, on research projects undertaken by them;
- (i) advise, whenever requested to do so, on the choice of competent specialists to carry out research projects involving the application of more than one social-science discipline.

1965

- (a) ensure permanent liaison between non-governmental social science organisations and promote collaboration of such organisations under the auspices *of the Council;*



- (b) encourage the creation of international organisations in fields of social science where no such organisations exist;
- (c) promote and coordinate on an international scale the diffusion of information concerning work carried out in the social sciences and related disciplines as well as all information of interest to research;
- (d) advise the UN and its specialized agencies on any questions which may be referred to it;
- (e) offer its services, when appropriate, to UNESCO and other international organisations on its own initiative;
- (f) propose specific research projects, multi-disciplinary in character and of international interest, to the appropriate national or international bodies;
- (g) organise and carry out such research projects when they are urgently needed and are beyond the means of any other appropriate organisation and execute them; create any organ necessary to achieve these objectives;
- (h) advise national or international bodies, at their request, on research projects undertaken by them;
- (i) advise, when requested, on the choice of competent specialists to carry out research projects involving the application of several social-science disciplines.

1970

This version has been found only in French. It is exactly as the 1965 version, except for the addition to clause (g) of the phrase [translated by JP] ‘to include agreements and contracts with the relevant organisations’.

1972

- (i) to facilitate and coordinate, *at an interdisciplinary level*, the activities of member Associations, *with due regard to their full autonomy*;
- (ii) collaborate upon request with the Organisation of the United Nations and its specialized Agencies, particularly with the UNESCO;
- (iii) *encourage international scientific activities in the field of the social sciences with the participation of member Associations or Organisations of the Council*;
- (iv) *contribute to the organisation and development of research in the social sciences in different countries, with the cooperation of member Associations and the appropriate national organisations*;
- (v) *render to developing countries, as far as possible and upon their request, all support necessary to establish or reinforce national or regional structures in social science research*;
- (vi) *undertake such other activities as may be consistent with the aims set out in Article 4 above*.

1985

- (a) encourage and pursue international collaborative scientific activities in the field of the social sciences, at a multi-disciplinary or inter-disciplinary level, among members of the Council, with due regard to their full autonomy;
- (b) collaborate with the United Nations and its specialized Agencies, particularly with the UNESCO;
- (c) contribute to the organisation and development of *training and* research in the social sciences in different *regions of the world*, in collaboration with the relevant organisations;
- (d) provide all possible assistance in establishing or strengthening national or regional structures in the social sciences;

- (e) *coordinate its activities with those of other organisations in the field of the social sciences, particularly with the International Federation of Social Science Organisations;*
- (f) ensure permanent contact and eventual coordination with international non-governmental organisations dedicated to scientific activities.

1991

The ISSC has as its aim the promotion of the understanding of human society in its environment by fostering the social sciences throughout the world and their application to major contemporary problems and by enhancing cooperation by means of a global international organisation of social scientists and social science organisations, encouraging multi-disciplinary and inter-disciplinary cooperation among Members of the ISSC.

The ISSC shall:

- (a) encourage and promote research in the social and behavioural sciences for the benefit and well being of humanity *and its environment including global issues of concern to the world community;*
- (b) encourage and pursue global, international and inter-organisational collaborative scientific activities in the field of the social and behavioural sciences, at a multi-disciplinary and inter-disciplinary level among the Members of the ISSC;
- (c) stimulate, develop, coordinate, enhance and promote inter-disciplinary social scientific programmes across international, national and regional contexts;
- (d) collaborate with the United Nations and its Agencies, particularly with the UNESCO, and with other governmental and non-governmental organisations to further these aims;
- (e) *provide, through suitable channels, information about its activities and the activities of the world's social science community to the public and to other interested parties within the public at large.*

In order to further the attainment of these objectives, the ISSC shall, whenever appropriate:

- (f) contribute to the organisational development of training and research in the social and behavioral sciences in different regions of the world, in collaboration with the relevant organisations;
- (g) provide all possible assistance in establishing or strengthening national or regional structures in the social and behavioral sciences;
- (h) coordinate its activities with those of other organisations in the field of the social and behavioral sciences;
- (i) ensure permanent contact and coordination with international non-governmental organisations dedicated to scientific activities
- (j) *facilitate access to information, knowledge, data and analyses derived from social and behavioral sciences;*
- (k) *obtain funding to enable the ISSC to further its aims and objectives;*
- (l) take such other action as may be appropriate.

1998

The ISSC has as its aims and objectives (a) the fostering of the social and behavioural sciences throughout the world and their application to major contemporary problems, (b) the enhancement of cooperation among social and behavioural scientists and social and behavioural science organisations, and (c) the encouragement of multi-disciplinary and inter-disciplinary cooperation among the Members of the ISSC.

In order to further the attainment of these aims and objectives, the ISSC shall, whenever appropriate:

- (a) encourage and promote research in the social and behavioural sciences for the benefit and well being of humanity and its environment including global issues of concern to the world community;
- (b) encourage and pursue global, international and inter-organisational collaborative scientific activities and programmes in the social and behavioural sciences at a multi-disciplinary and inter-disciplinary level among the Members of the ISSC;
- (c) facilitate access to information, knowledge, data and analyses derived from social and behavioural sciences;
- (d) provide information about its activities and those of the world community of social and behavioural sciences to the public;
- (e) contribute to the development of training and research in the social and behavioural sciences in different regions of the world, also in collaboration with other organisations;
- (f) provide all possible assistance in establishing or strengthening national or regional structures in the social and behavioural sciences;
- (g) ensure contact and collaboration with the United Nations and its agencies, particularly with the UNESCO, and with other governmental and non-governmental organisations to further these aims and objectives;
- (h) obtain funding to enable the ISSC to further its aims and objectives;
- (i) take such other action as may be appropriate.

### Appendix 3

#### ISSC Executive members

	President	Secretary General	Vice-Pres	Treasurer/ Vice-Pres.	Vice-Pres	Elected Member	Elected Member	Elected Member	Elected Member	Elected Member
52	D.Young	Lévi-Strauss	G Davy	Robinson						
53	D.Young D.Young	Lévi-Strauss Lévi-Strauss	G Davy G Davy	Robinson Robinson		Piaget Piaget	Odegard Lawson			
54	D.Young	Lévi-Strauss	G Davy	Robinson		Piaget	Lawson			
55	D.Young	Lévi-Strauss	G Davy	Robinson		Piaget	Lawson			
56	D.Young	Lévi-Strauss	G Davy	Robinson		Piaget	Lawson			
57	D.Young D.Young	Lévi-Strauss	G Davy	Robinson D Forde		Piaget Heckscher	Lawson Kuriyan			
58	D.Young	Lévi-Strauss	Groenman	D Forde		Heckscher	Kuriyan			
59	D.Young D.Young	Lévi-Strauss	Groenman Groenman	D Forde D Forde		Heckscher Lindahl	Kuriyan Korovine			
60	D.Young	Lévi-Strauss	Groenman	D Forde		Lindahl	Korovine			
61	D Young Groenman	Lévi-Strauss Szczerba- Likiernik	Groenman Herring	D Forde D Forde		Lindahl Klineberg	Korovine König	Kuriyan	Schaff	Vito
62	Groenman	Szczerba- Likiernik	Herring	D Forde		Klineberg	König	Kuriyan	Schaff	Vito
63	Groenman	Szczerba- Likiernik	Herring	D Forde		Klineberg	König	Kuriyan	Schaff	Vito
64	Groenman	Szczerba- Likiernik	Herring	D Forde		Klineberg	König	Kuriyan	Schaff	Vito
65	Groenman Groenman	Szczerba- Likiernik Szczerba- Likiernik	Herring Herring	D. Forde A Schaff		Klineberg Fedoseev	König König	Kuriyan Rokkan	Schaff Stoetzel	Vito Vito
66	Groenman	Szczerba- Likiernik	Herring	A Schaff		Fedoseev	König	Rokkan	Stoetzel	Vito
67	Groenman	Szczerba- Likiernik	Herring	A Schaff		Fedoseev	König	Rokkan	Stoetzel	Vito
68	Groenman	Szczerba- Likiernik	Herring	A Schaff		Fedoseev	König	Rokkan	Stoetzel	Vito
69	Groenman	Szczerba- Likiernik	Herring	A Schaff		Fedoseev	König	Rokkan	Stoetzel	
70	Groenman Stoetzel	Friedman Friedman	Herring Tsuru	A Schaff		Fedoseev Carvalho	König Friis	Rokkan Rokkan	Stoetzel Graveson	Szczepans ki
71	Stoetzel	Friedman	Tsuru			Carvalho	Friis	Rokkan	Graveson	Szczepans ki
72	Stoetzel	Friedman	Tsuru			Carvalho	Friis	Rokkan	Graveson	Szczepans ki
73	Stoetzel Rokkan	Friedman Friedman	Tsuru Fedoseev	Reinikainen		Carvalho Belshaw	Friis Montmollin	Rokkan Oteiza	Graveson Tsuru	Szczepans ki
74	Rokkan	Friedman	Fedoseev	Reinikainen		Belshaw	Montmollin	Oteiza	Tsuru	
75	Rokkan Rokkan	Friedman Friedman	Fedoseev Fedoseev	Reinikainen Belshaw		Belshaw Falade	Montmollin Holtzman	Oteiza Oteiza	Tsuru Klinger	Bottomore
76	Rokkan	Friedman	Fedoseev	Belshaw		Falade	Holtzman	Oteiza	Klinger	Bottomore

77	Rokkan Summerfield	Friedman Friedman	Fedoseev Vinogradov	Belshaw Mendes		Falade Reinikainen	Holtzman Hill	Oteiza Vidyarathi	Klinger Klinger	Bottomore Akiwowo
78	Summerfield	Friedman	Vinogradov	Mendes		Reinikainen.	Hill	Vidyarthi	Klinger	Akiwowo
79	Summerfield Summerfield	Friedman Friedman	Vinogradov Vinogradov	Mendes Vidyarathi		Reinikainen Reinikainen	Hill Kostrowicki	Vidyarthi Stoetzel	Klinger Syquia	Akiwowo Friis
80	Summerfield	Friedman	Vinogradov	Vidyarthi		Reinikainen	Kostrowicki	Stoetzel	Syquia	Friis
81	Summerfield Mendes	Friedman	Vinogradov Kiuranov	Vidyarthi Himmelstrand		Reinikainen Bujra	Kostrowicki Kostrowicki.	Stoetzel Stoetzel	Syquia Urquidi	Friis Andersen
82	Mendes	Ramallo Ramallo	Kiuranov	Himmelstrand		Bujra	Kostrowicki	Stoetzel	Urquidi	Andersen
83	Mendes Mendes	Ramallo Ramallo	Kiuranov Fedoseev	Himmelstrand Himmelsrand		Bujra Bujra	Kostrowicki Dussault	Stoetzel Lesage	Urquidi Urquidi	Andersen Kiuranov
84	Mendes	Ramallo	Fedoseev	Himmelstrand		Bujra	Dussault	Lesage	Urquidi	Kiuranov
85	Mendes	Ramallo	Fedoseev	Himmelstrand		Bujra	Dussault	Lesage	Urquidi	Kiuranov
86	Mendes Mendes	Ramallo Ramallo	Fedoseev Fedoseev	Himmelstrand Amstrup	Kiuranov	Bujra Claessen	Dussault Kosinski	Lesage Mkanda.	Urquidi Pawlik	Kiuranov Aldaba-Lim
87	Mendes	Ramallo	Fedoseev	Amstrup	Kiuranov	Claessen	Kosinski	Mkanda.	Pawlik	Aldaba-Lim
88	Mendes Mendes	Ramallo Ramallo	Fedoseev Kudryavtsev	Amstrup Kalweit	Kiuranov Worcester	Claessen Claessen	Kosinski Kosinski	Mkanda. Oyen	Pawlik Pawlik	Aldaba-Lim Brody
89	Mendes	Ramallo	Kudryavtsev	Kalweit	Worcester	Claessen	Kosinski	Oyen	Pawlik	Brody
90	Mendes Mendes	Ramallo Ramallo	Kudryavtsev Oyen	Kalweit Phillips	Worcester Worcester	Claessen Arizpe	Kosinski Kudryavtsev	Oyen Vallin	Pawlik d'Ydewalle	Brody Alker
91	Mendes	Ramallo	Oyen	Phillips	Worcester	Arizpe	Kudryavtsev	Vallin	d'Ydewalle	Alker
92	Mendes Ramallo	Ramallo Mills	Oyen Arizpe	Phillips Miller	Worcester Worcester	Arizpe Fujii	Kudryavtsev Kudryavtsev	Vallin Leker	d'Ydewalle d'Ydewalle	Alker Brody
93	Ramallo	Mills	Arizpe	Miller	Worcester	Fujii	Kudryavtsev	Leker	d'Ydewalle	Brody
94	Ramallo Ramallo	Mills Kosinski	Oyen Oyen	Miller Miller	Worcester Worcester	Fujii Fujii	Kudryavtsev Kudryavtsev	Leker Leker	d'Ydewalle d'Ydewalle	Brody Brody
95	Ramallo Ramallo	Kosinski Kosinski	Oyen Oyen	Miller d'Ydewalle	Worcester Turner	Mauleverer Mauleverer	Kudryavtsev Kudryavtsev	Leker Leker	d'Ydewalle Rivera	Brody Smelser
96	Ramallo Oyen	Kosinski Kosinski	Oyen Aguilar	d'Ydewalle Pawlik	Turner Turner	Mauleverer Mauleverer	Kudryavtsev Bogomolov	Leker Genov	Rivera Rivera	Nkwi
97	Oyen	Kosinski	Aguilar	Pawlik	Turner	Mauleverer	Bogomolov	Genov	Rivera	Nkwi
98	Oyen Pawlik	Kosinski Kosinski	Aguilar Arizpe	Pawlik Genov	Turner Bohle	Mauleverer Mauleverer	Bogomolov Bogomolov	Genov Leker	Rivera Coakley	Nkwi Nkwi
99	Pawlik	Kosinski	Arizpe	Genov	Bohle	Mauleverer	Bogomolov	Leker	Coakley	Nkwi

							v			
00	Pawlik Pawlik	Kosinski Kosinski	Arizpe Arizpe	Genov Genov	Bohle Bawin- Legros	Mauleverer Carballo	Bogomolo v Pei	Leker Leker	Coakley Coakley	Nkwi Hoffman- Martinot
01	Pawlik	Kosinski	Arizpe	Genov	Bawin- Legros	Carballo	Pei	Leker	Coakley	Hoffman- Martinot
02	Pawlik	Kosinski	Arizpe	Genov	Bawin- Legros	Carballo	Pei	Leker	Coakley	Hoffman- Martinot

### Countries and associations of officers

It should be noted that no EC members have formally represented their country; however, nationality has regularly been treated informally as a relevant feature, and has appeared in the Statutes as a factor to be borne in mind in selecting people for positions, so it seems appropriate to provide data on it.

	President Country	Assoc'n	Vice-Pres. Country	Assoc'n	Treas./V-P Country	Assoc'n	Vice-Pres. Country	Assoc'n		
1952	USA	ISA	France	ISA	Britain	IEA				
1953	USA	ISA	France	ISA	Britain	IEA				
1954	USA	ISA	France	ISA	Britain	IEA				
1955	USA	ISA	France	ISA	Britain	IEA				
1956	USA	ISA	France	ISA	Britain	IEA				
1957	USA USA	ISA ISA	France France	ISA ISA	Britain Britain	IEA IUAES				
1958	USA	ISA	Netherland	coopted	Britain	IUAES				
1959	USA	ISA	Netherland	coopted	Britain	IUAES				
1960	USA	ISA	Netherland	coopted	Britain	IUAES				
1961	USA Netherland	ISA coopted	Netherland USA	coopted IPSA	Britain Britain	IUAES IUAES				
1962	Netherland	coopted	USA	IPSA	Britain	IUAES				
1963	Netherland	coopted	USA	IPSA	Britain	IUAES				
1964	Netherland	coopted	USA	IPSA	Britain	IUAES				
1965	Netherland	coopted	USA	IPSA	Britain Poland	IUAES coopted				
1966	Netherland	coopted	USA	IPSA	Poland	coopted				
1967	Netherland	coopted	USA	IPSA	Poland	coopted				
1968	Netherland	coopted	USA	IPSA	Poland	coopted				
1969	Netherland Netherland	coopted coopted	USA USA	IPSA IPSA	Poland Poland	coopted coopted				
1970	Netherland France	coopted WAPOR	USA Japan	IPSA IEA	Poland	coopted				
1971	France	WAPOR	Japan	IEA						
1972	France	WAPOR	Japan	IEA						
1973	France Norway	WAPOR IPSA	Japan USSR	IEA coopted	Finland	IALS				
1974	Norway	IPSA	USSR	coopted	Finland	IALS				
1975	Norway Norway	IPSA IPSA	USSR USSR	coopted coopted	Finland Canada	IALS IUAES				
1976	Norway	IPSA	USSR	coopted	Canada	IUAES				
1977	Norway Britain	IPSA IUPsyS	USSR USSR	coopted coopted	Canada Brazil	IUAES IPSA				
1978	Britain	IUPsyS	USSR	coopted	Brazil	IPSA				
1979	Britain Britain	IUPsyS IUPsyS	USSR USSR	coopted coopted	Brazil India	IPSA IUAES				
1980	Britain	IUPsyS	USSR	coopted	India	IUAES				

1981	Britain Brazil	IUPsyS IPSA	USSR Bulgaria	coopted IFSSO	India Sweden	IUAES ISA			
1982	Brazil	IPSA	Bulgaria	IFSSO	Sweden	ISA			
1983	Brazil Brazil	IPSA IPSA	Bulgaria USSR	IFSSO coopted	Sweden Sweden	ISA ISA			
1984	Brazil	IPSA	USSR	coopted	Sweden	ISA			
1985	Brazil	IPSA	USSR	coopted	Sweden	ISA			
1986	Brazil Brazil	IPSA IPSA	USSR USSR	coopted coopted	Sweden Denmark	ISA IFSSO	Bulgaria	IFSSO	
1987	Brazil	IPSA	USSR	coopted	Denmark	IFSSO	Bulgaria	IFSSO	
1988	Brazil Brazil	IPSA IPSA	USSR USSR	coopted coopted	Denmark GDR	IFSSO IFSSO	Bulgaria Britain	IFSSO WAPOR	
1989	Brazil	IPSA	USSR	coopted	GDR	IFSSO	Britain	WAPOR	
1990	Brazil Brazil	IPSA IPSA	USSR Norway	coopted ISA	GDR Nigeria	IFSSO IFSSO	Britain Britain	WAPOR WAPOR	
1991	Brazil	IPSA	Norway	ISA	Nigeria	IFSSO	Britain	WAPOR	
1992	Brazil Spain	IPSA CICSE	Norway Mexico	ISA IUAES	Nigeria USA	IFSSO NSF	Britain Britain	WAPOR WAPOR	
1993	Spain	CICSE	Mexico	IUAES	USA	NSF	Britain	WAPOR	
1994	Spain Spain	CICSE CICSE	Norway Norway	ISA ISA	USA USA	NSF NSF	Britain Britain	WAPOR WAPOR	
1995	Spain Spain	CICSE CICSE	Norway Norway	ISA ISA	USA Belgium	NSF IUPsyS	Britain USA	WAPOR WAPOR	
1996	Spain Norway	CICSE ISA	Norway Philippines	ISA IFSSO	Belgium Germany	IUPsyS IUPsyS	USA USA	WAPOR WAPOR	
1997	Norway	ISA	Philippines	IFSSO	Germany	IUPsyS	USA	WAPOR	
1998	Norway Germany	ISA IUPsyS	Philippines Mexico	IFSSO IUAES	Germany Bulgaria	IUPsyS Bulgarian Academy	USA Britain	WAPOR ILA	
1999	Germany	IUPsyS	Mexico	IUAES	Bulgaria	Bulgarian Academy.	Britain	ILA	
2000	Germany	IUPsyS	Mexico	IUAES	Bulgaria	Bulgarian Academy	Britain Belgium	ILA ISA	
2001	Germany	IUPsyS	Mexico	IUAES	Bulgaria	Bulgarian Academy	Belgium	ISA	
2002	Germany	IUPsyS	Mexico	IUAES	Bulgaria	Bulgarian Academy	Belgium	ISA	

### Countries and associations on EC, other members

	Member 1 Country	Assoc'n	Member 2 Country	Assoc'n	Member 3 Country	Assoc'n	Member 4 Country	Assoc'n	Member 5 Country
1953	Switzerl'd Switzerl'd	IUPsyS IUPsyS	USA Britain	IPSA ICCL					
1954	Switzerl'd	IUPsyS	Britain	ICCL					
1955	Switzerl'd	IUPsyS	Britain	ICCL					
1956	Switzerl'd	IUPsyS	Britain	ICCL					
1957	Switzerl'd Sweden	IUPsyS IPSA	Britain India	ICCL coopted					
1958	Sweden	IPSA	India	coopted					
1959	Sweden Sweden	IPSA IEA	India USSR	coopted coopted					
1960	Sweden	IEA	USSR	coopted					
1961	-- USA	-- IUPsyS	USSR Germany	coopted ISA	India	coopted	Poland	coopted	Italy
1962	USA	IUPsyS	Germany	ISA	India	coopted	Poland	coopted	Italy
1963	USA	IUPsyS	Germany	ISA	India	coopted	Poland	coopted	Italy

1964	USA	IUPsyS	Germany	ISA	India	coopted	Poland	coopted	Italy
1965	USA USSR	IUPsyS coopted	Germany Germany	ISA ISA	India Norway	coopted IPSA	Poland France	coopted WAPOR	Italy Italy
1966	USSR	coopted	Germany	ISA	Norway	IPSA	France	WAPOR	Italy
1967	USSR	coopted	Germany	ISA	Norway	IPSA	France	WAPOR	Italy
1968	USSR	coopted	Germany	ISA	Norway	IPSA	France	WAPOR	Italy
1969	USSR	coopted	Germany	ISA	Norway	IPSA	France	WAPOR	
1970	USSR Brazil	coopted coopted	Germany Denmark	ISA coopted	Norway Norway	IPSA IPSA	France Britain	WAPOR IALS	Poland
1971	Brazil	coopted	Denmark	coopted	Norway	IPSA	Britain	IALS	Poland
1972	Brazil	coopted	Denmark	coopted	Norway	IPSA	Britain	IALS	Poland
1973	Brazil Canada	coopted IUAES	Denmark France	coopted IUPsyS	Norway Argentina	IPSA coopted	Britain Japan	IALS coopted	Poland
1974	Canada	IUAES	France	IUPsyS	Argentina	coopted	Japan	coopted	
1975	Canada Dahomey	IUAES WFMH	France USA	IUPsyS IUPsyS	Argentina Argentina	coopted coopted	Japan Hungary	coopted IUSSP	Britain
1976	Dahomey	WFMH	USA	IUPsyS	Argentina	coopted	Hungary	IUSSP	Britain
1977	Dahomey Finland	WFMH IALS	USA USA	IUPsyS ISA	Argentina India	Coopted IUAES	Hungary Hungary	IUSSP IUSSP	Britain Nigeria
1978	Finland	IALS	USA	ISA	India	IUAES	Hungary	IUSSP	Nigeria
1979	Finland Finland	IALS IALS	USA Poland	ISA IGU	India France	IUAES WAPOR	Hungary Philippines	IUSSP ILA	Nigeria Denmark
1980	Finland	IALS	Poland	IGU	France	WAPOR	Philippines	ILA	Denmark
1981	Finland Senegal	IALS coopted	Poland Poland	IGU IGU	France France	WAPOR WAPOR	Philippines Mexico	ILA IEA	Denmark Denmark
1982	Senegal	coopted	Poland	IGU	France	WAPOR	Mexico	IEA	Denmark
1983	Senegal Senegal	coopted coopted	Poland Canada	IGU IFSSO	France France	WAPOR IIAS	Mexico Mexico	IEA IEA	Denmark Bulgaria
1984	Senegal	coopted	Canada	IFSSO	France	IIAS	Mexico	IEA	Bulgaria
1985	Senegal	coopted	Canada	IFSSO	France	IIAS	Mexico	IEA	Bulgaria
1986	Senegal Netherlands	Coopted IUAES	Canada Canada	IFSSO IGU	France Malawi	IIAS Codesria	Mexico Germany	IEA IUPsyS	Bulgaria Philippines
1987	Netherlands	IUAES	Canada	IGU	Malawi	Codesria	Germany	IUPsyS	Philippines
1988	Netherlands Netherlands	IUAES IUAES	Canada Canada	IGU IGU	Malawi Norway	Codesria ISA	Germany Germany	IUPsyS IUPsyS	Philippines USA
1989	Netherlands	IUAES	Canada	IGU	Norway	ISA	Germany	IUPsyS	USA
1990	Netherlands Mexico	IUAES IUAES	Canada USSR	IGU assoc	Norway France	ISA IUSSP	Germany Belgium	IUPsyS IUPsyS	USA USA
1991	Mexico	IUAES	USSR	assoc	France	IUSSP	Belgium	IUPsyS	USA
1992	Mexico Japan	IUAES IFSSO	USSR USSR	assoc assoc	France Israel	IUSSP IALS	Belgium Belgium	IUPsyS IUPsyS	USA USA
1993	Japan	IFSSO	USSR	assoc	Israel	IALS	Belgium	IUPsyS	USA
1994	Japan	IFSSO	USSR	assoc	Israel	IALS	Belgium	IUPsyS	USA
1995	Japan Britain	IFSSO ILA	USSR USSR	assoc assoc	Israel Israel	IALS IALS	Belgium Argentina	IUPsyS CLACSO	USA USA
1996	Britain Britain	ILA ILA	USSR Russia	assoc Russ.Acad	Israel Bulgaria	IALS Bul. Acad.	Argentina Argentina	CLACSO CLACSO	-- Cameroon
1997	Britain	ILA	Russia	Russ.Acad	Bulgaria	Bul. Acad.	Argentina	CLACSO	Cameroon
1998	Britain Germany	ILA IGU	Russia Russia	Russ.Acad Russ.Acad	Bulgaria Israel	Bul. Acad. IALS	Argentina Ireland	CLACSO IPSA	Cameroon Cameroon
1999	Germany	IGU	Russia	Russ.Acad	Israel	IALS	Ireland	IPSA	Cameroon
2000	Germany Argentina	IGU WAPOR	Russia China	Russ.Acad Chinese Academy	Israel Israel	IALS IALS	Ireland Ireland	IPSA IPSA	Cameroon France
2001	Argentina	WAPOR	China	Chinese Academy	Israel	IALS	Ireland	IPSA	France
2002	Argentina	WAPOR	China	Chinese Academy	Israel	IALS	Ireland	IPSA	France



**Countries and associations on EC, other members, continued**

	<b>Member 6</b>				<b>Invited / Coopted Country</b>	<b>Invited / Coopted Country</b>	<b>Invited / Coopted Country</b>
	Country	Assoc'n					
1952							
1953							
1954							
1955							
1956							
1957							
1958							
1959					USA USA	Italy Italy	India
1960					USA	Italy	India
1961					USA	Italy	India
1962							
1963							
1964							
1965							
					Japan	Britain	
1966					Japan	Britain	
1967					Japan	Britain	
1968					Japan	Britain	
1969					Japan	Britain	
1970					Japan USSR	Britain Austria	USA
1971					USSR	Austria	USA
1972					USSR	Austria	USA
1973					USSR	Austria	USA
1974							
1975							
1976							
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1989							
1990							
1991							
1992	Norway	ISA					
1993	Norway	ISA					
1994							
1995	Norway	IPSA					
1996	Norway	IPSA					
1997	Norway	IPSA					

1998	Norway Philippines	IPSA IFSSO					
1999	Philippines	IFSSO					
2000	Philippines Italy	IFSSO IIAS					
2001	Italy	IIAS					
2002	Italy	IIAS					

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