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9. ABSTRACT
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NOTE: appears that an identical annual rpt. has been given "temporary treatment" (minus PN no assignment) with copies filed in black notebooks, except under the title: Legislative influence on specific development problems. JHP
 May elect to revise the above title

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211(d) Annual Report

August 19, 1972

Title: Comparative Legislative Studies Program

Grantee: Duke University, Durham, North Carolina 27706

Director: Allan Kornberg, Professor
Department of Political Science

Statistical Summary:

Period of Grant: July 1, 1971 to June 30, 1976 Amount of Grant \$500,000

Expenditures for Report Year \$55,388.10 Accumulated \$55,388.10

Anticipated for next year \$126,802.00

Narrative Summary

This is a report of activities at Duke University in the area of comparative legislative studies during the period July 1, 1971 to June 30, 1972. These activities, supported by a 211d grant (csd/3295 authorized June 30, 1971) from the Agency for International Development to Duke University for a five-year period, are intended to strengthen Duke University's institutional capacities in the field of comparative legislative studies with emphasis on the varying roles played by legislatures and legislature-like bodies in the several processes of development.

The University's institutional capacities in comparative legislative studies are being developed in seven ways that are intended to realize directly the goals of the legislative studies program. These are:

- 1) the addition of new faculty members with a teaching and research interest in comparative legislative studies;
- 2) the redirection of the research and teaching interests of other current faculty members to comparative legislative studies;
- 3) the expansion of curriculum offerings, library holdings and data resources in this and in closely related subfields;
- 4) the conduct of multi-disciplinary research on the legislative role in specific developmental problems such as urbanization and political integration;
- 5) the facilitation of research efforts on legislatures and developmental problems of scholars outside of Duke University whose work will contribute to the University's own program;
- 6) the training of domestic and foreign students in the design and execution of systematic research on the functions of legislatures and legislature-like institutions in societal development; and
- 7) the direction and coordination

of the collaborative efforts by Duke University, University of Hawaii, University of Iowa, and associated scholars in the United States and abroad to develop the sub-field of comparative legislative studies.

In developing our program in these seven directions, in generating and collating a body of principles and skills of this kind, and in helping to develop a cadre of experts in this area, we are not only enhancing the capability of Duke University the Universities of Hawaii and Iowa but also hoping to facilitate the efforts of A.I.D. to make policy decisions relating to the support of legislative institutions as facilitators of development.

Detailed ReportI. General Background and Purpose of the Grant.

This grant is one of three for closely related and coordinated efforts at Duke University, University of Hawaii, and the University of Iowa. Five premises underlay our submission to the Agency for support for a program of comparative legislative studies with special emphasis on the varying roles played by legislatures or legislature-like bodies in development. First, we noted that competent investigations have indicated legislative bodies historically have played a significant role in the several processes involved in the modernization of most Western societies. Second, current research has indicated that legislatures play a variable but still significant role in the determination of needs and actions in such developmental areas as family planning, urban growth and political integration and thus are in a position to contribute to or retard development-modernization. Accordingly, two additional premises followed: 3) there already exists a body of information as well as a set of identifiable and meaningful though largely unanswered questions requiring additional systematic research that could provide substance for an academic specialization in comparative legislative studies; and 4) there exists in scattered locations in the United States and in other countries a pool of talented people whose energies and skills can be focused to develop this corpus of information still further. With regard to this latter point, the assumption was that scholars and prospective students from less developed countries can properly identify problems especially important to the

modernization of their countries but often lack the conceptual and methodological tools needed to investigate these problems systematically. Accordingly, purposeful interactions between scholars and students from developing countries and scholars from the United States and other Western societies could be mutually enriching and beneficial; the former could acquire certain technological skills in the conduct of systematic research and the latter could be sensitized to particular developmental problems. A fifth premise was that no single United States institution alone has the necessary expertise or resources to develop adequately a sub-discipline of comparative legislative and related studies. Their efforts must be coordinated by drawing on the special skills and institutional resources of individuals located at other universities and organizations in this country or abroad. This coordinating effort could be facilitated greatly by the establishment of a central structure that would plan and oversee consortium-like professional cooperative activities among the three universities directly involved in comparative legislative programs. Duke University, because of its extensive background and experience in comparative studies programs and because of the presence of scholars in a number of disciplines with special skills and interests either in the comparative study of legislatures or the study of modernization-development in particular geographic areas, could best house the coordinating central office of the consortium-like structure. The Agency agreed with our evaluation and a grant of \$500,000 for a five-year period was approved for Duke University on June 30, 1972. Individual grants of \$235,000 and \$265,000 for the same period were authorized on August 11, 1972 for the Universities of Hawaii and Iowa, respectively.

II. Objectives of the Grant

The program, as coordinated with the other two participating universities, has two major purposes: 1) development of institutional capacities to provide skills relevant to the comparative study of legislative organization, function, and impact as these relate to the process of societal modernization; and 2) the generation and collation of a body of principles for donor agencies which can be useful for policy decisions relating to the support of legislative institutions as facilitators of development.

Review of Objectives

As will be indicated below, we have made substantial progress in achieving our two general goals by developing a program in seven different, albeit closely related ways. It should be noted, however, that we intentionally have not recruited students from less developed countries for graduate training in the first year of the program because we are still thinking through the problems involved in selecting such individuals. Until now our view has been that we ought to seek students from less developed countries who not only have required academic and intellectual skills to be admitted to graduate studies but also both can profit, as individuals, from advanced specialized training and can make effective use of their training in their own countries in the future. However, we now have begun to feel that it may be worthwhile recruiting less developed countries' students who meet the first two criteria even if their countries currently lack the resources that would permit them to utilize immediately some of the technical skills they have acquired.

This matter is still under discussion and we would appreciate any suggestions A.I.D. may have in helping us resolve the matter so that we can recruit a less developed country's student during the next academic year.

III. Accomplishments

Consonant with the principal objective of 211d grants of facilitating enhanced institutional capacity among American universities, we are increasing Duke's institutional capacity in the area of comparative legislative studies by developing our program in seven related ways. The following specific steps were taken to realize program objectives during the first year of the grant.

1. We have hired two new faculty members, Professor Charles Hirschman, Department of Sociology, and Professor William Mishler, Department of Political Science. Their research and teaching will involve the comparative study of legislatures and/or the varying roles played by legislatures in the modernization process. Hirschman's special interest is in the comparative study of ethnic stratification and its impact on social changes through such processes as the utilization of labor forces organization. Mishler's interest is in the comparative study of legislatures and in the utilization of sophisticated multi-variate techniques in the analysis of complex social-political problems.
2. We have stimulated the following current faculty members to redirect their research interests to a consideration of some of the matters involved in the legislative role in development:

Professors Eldridge, Johns, Valenzuela, and Trilling (Political Science); Silberman (History); and O'Barr (Anthropology). In addition we expect Professors Myers (Sociology), Director of Duke University's Population Program, and Naylor (Economics), Director of Duke University's Social Systems Simulation Program, to become increasingly involved next year in training students interested in our program.

3. We added two new seminars in Sociology: titled, "Urbanization and Modernization," and "Methodology of Comparative Research," to the curriculum. They were offered by Joel Smith. In the forthcoming academic year Hirschman will probably teach a seminar on the labor force policy in development and a course in social change and Mishler will teach an undergraduate seminar in comparative legislative behavior and Kornberg will teach an advanced seminar on comparative political behavior that will focus on behavior and processes in the legislatures of developing countries.

In addition, we have made numerous purchases of library material in the program area and have acquired a major data set comparing legislator-lobbyist interactions from Professor Robert Presthus of York University.

4. A) We have completed the field work for a major study on the varying roles played by government and opposition members in the operation of a legislative system in the process of relatively rapid change. The principal data sources are lengthy structured personal interviews with 190 Canadian Members of

Parliament, Hansard, and Standing Committee reports that have been subjected to systematic content analysis. When completed this study will make a major contribution to our understanding of the functioning of British model parliamentary systems. Indeed, the study will be unique in that for the first time a systematic quantitative study of a major legislative body not only will be able to delineate and explain variations in the values, attitudes, and roles of legislative incumbents, but also will be able to compare and correlate these with overt legislative performance. The significance of this research for the study of the legislative role in development lies in the fact that Canada is a country in which the non-governmental members of a national legislature are challenging the traditional prerogative of the Cabinet to monopolize the setting of policy goals and the initiation of public policy. The claim is that, as currently constituted, conventional parliamentary processes are no longer adequate; they do not meet the needs of a society experiencing major problems in industrializing, controlling the environment, competing in world trade markets, and, more important, in maintaining its national integrity given the nationalistic aspirations of a significant ethnic-religious minority of population. The point that other nations, both developed and less developed, are experiencing many of the same problems need not be labored.

- B) We have completed the preliminary background research required for a major study of the varying role played by legislatures in

developing and implementing urbanization policies. Preparatory work as part of the teaching aspect of the program in the year 1971-72 provided a basis for identifying more systematically the various ways in which urbanization may be a critical aspect of the development processes, and also yielded evidence of the emergence of urbanization policies as guidelines to programmatic activities. The small amount of published material available did not reveal the substance of these policies or how they are determined.

The research is intended to serve as a model for a possible battery of such studies of the roles that legislatures may play in various specific aspects of the developmental process. As resources permit, we first shall inventory the existence of urbanization policies and programs in Third World countries and establish the overt and formal responsibilities of parliaments that set the manifest limits for a possible legislative role. On the basis of the results of this work, brief visits will be made to some selected developing countries for the purpose of "mini-case" studies. These are intended both to get an overview of the policy formation process and the possible roles of legislatures therein, as well as to establish the desirability and feasibility of a more extensive and elaborate study. Again, without laboring the point, this research should make a major contribution to the study of the legislative role in a major aspect of development. To the best of our knowledge no research currently exists that even attempts to make an assessment of the problem.

- C) We have commissioned a series of essays that will address themselves to a consideration of the conditions under which legislative bodies have played a role in either facilitating or inhibiting the integration of ethnic or religious minorities into a nation-state in the years immediately following the establishment of a state. The cases considered are intended to provide geographic representation in that they focus on countries in Africa, South East Asia, and Europe. The papers, to be collated and edited by Professor Albert Eldridge, will be published as a volume tentatively titled, "Legislatures in Plural Societies: A Search for Cohesion and Modernization."
- D) We have completed two papers, one dealing with the role of legislatures in the modernizing process generally and one concerned with the legislative role in the formulation, evaluation, and implementation of urbanization policies. These are titled, "Legislatures and the Modernization of Societies," and "Urbanization and Legislatures: Another Look at Modernization." The first has already been accepted for publication in a professional journal and the second is currently under consideration by a second journal.
- E) Two "in house" research papers have been completed. The first, by Professor Sheridan Johns is a review of research on sub-national legislative bodies in Africa. The work also includes a bibliography on local assemblies in Africa (1960-71). The second paper focuses on legislative research and the problems of development in Latin America and proposes some directions

that research on the legislative role in development should take in a Latin American environment.

- F) The preliminary organizational work has been completed for a major research conference that will be held in the fall of 1972. The conference, to be coordinated by Professor O'Barr, an anthropologist, will bring together anthropologists, political scientists, and psycho-linguists who also are expert in the politics and societies of India, New Guinea, and Tanzania. Conferees will prepare papers on the impact that language has on legislative politics in these three multi-lingual societies. All papers will be subjected to internal criticism, rewritten, and collated and edited by Professor O'Barr for publication in 1973.
5. In addition to providing funds to Professor Robert Presthus to complete the processing of his major data set on legislative-lobbyist interactions, we have tried to facilitate the research of two other scholars who are not members of the Duke faculty but whose research will contribute to enhancing the institutional capacity of Duke in the comparative legislative area. The two scholars are Professor John Grumm of Wesleyan University and Professor Willard B. Stouffer of Southwest Texas State University. The latter's research, currently titled, "The Development of District Councils in Sokoto: A Study of Institutions for Popular Participation in Northern Nigeria," utilizes material obtained in field interviews and informal discussions in Northern Nigeria in 1967-68. These data have been supplemented with data acquired with the help of A.I.D. and the Department of State. Stouffer's research is directed toward

assessing empirically the manner in which local councils (which he considers quasi-legislative institutions) facilitate or inhibit certain aspects of modernization. He also is interested, through comparative analyses, in delineating the conditions under which local councils may facilitate development-modernization.

Grumm's study is based on the assumption that legislative bodies can play a major role in political development only when they are more-or-less "responsive" to the societies of which they are a part. His intention is to first develop empirical measures of legislative "responsiveness" that are sufficiently general so they can be utilized in cross-national research. The data base that will be employed initially for generating these indicators and for constructing a mathematical model of a hypothesized legislative policy system will be derived from data on the fifty United States. Initially fourteen specific indicators of responsiveness will be tested. The testing process begins by hypothesizing a relationship between an environmental variable assumed to be indicative of a need for public action and a measure of policy output assumed to be a systemic response to that need.

Of special significance for understanding the legislative role in modernization-development is that Grumm intends to build a model that will be capable of testing the effects of structural and constitutional "reforms" of legislatures on their outputs in specific policy areas that are developmental (e.g., education, housing, public health). A major question he will ask of the model is: Under what conditions will structural and constitutional

variations in a legislature be manifested in quantitative and/or qualitative changes in the policy outputs of these legislatures?

The expectation is that the major portion of the research funds that are required for this study eventually will be provided by a private foundation. Indeed, early in 1972 a proposal requesting \$267,000 for this purpose was submitted to the Ford Foundation by our comparative legislative studies program. At the request of the Foundation the proposal currently is being revised to include the results of work in which Grumm currently is engaged. The intention is to resubmit the proposal to the Ford Foundation in the fall of 1972. Conversations with Foundation officials suggest there is substantial probability that Ford will respond favorably to a revised proposal asking support for this work.

6. As might be expected, a major portion of our efforts and resources have been allocated to the training of graduate students in the design and execution of systematic comparative research. Our approach is to use research as a major vehicle for focusing training because it provides the context in which broad propositions find their concrete references. By helping to design research, by assisting in the processing of data obtained from research, and by analyzing these data to help solve specific problems the student becomes sensitive to the implications of the many broad scale assertions he has learned. Specifically, he becomes aware, by collecting, processing, and analyzing data, that confidence in the validity of any broad gauge proposition is a function of the volume and reliability and validity of the evidence that can be marshalled

in its support. This is the most important part of graduate training, and every student should have research experience, even if he never actively engages in systematic comparative research after he completes his studies.

To facilitate this critical aspect of graduate training we have collected, processed, and engaged in the analysis of three major data sets. Indicative of the value of these efforts, and reflecting our belief that students and faculty should engage in collaborative research enterprises, is the fact that during the past year we have jointly authored a number of research papers with students or former students. These are:

Allan Kornberg, Samuel M. Hines, and Joel Smith, "Legislatures and the Modernization of Society," (accepted for publication in Comparative Political Studies).

Allan Kornberg, William Mishler, Joel Smith, Thomas Naylor, and Harold Clarke, "Socializing Political Party Officials: A Simulation Experiment," (accepted for publication in Simulation and Games).

Allan Kornberg, Joel Smith, Mary Jane Clarke and Harold Clarke, "Dimensions of Participation in Local Party Organizations in the United States and Canada," (accepted for publication in the Midwest Journal of Political Science).

James Lee and Allan Kornberg, "A Computer Simulation of a Model of Multi-Party Parliamentary Recruitment."

Samuel Hines and Allan Kornberg, "Parliament and the Integration-Modernization of Canadian Society."

Allan Kornberg, David Falcone and William Mishler, "Societal Change, Legislative Composition and Political System Outputs."

In addition, we currently are directing the dissertation research of a number of students engaged in either systematic comparative research or in the study of legislative bodies. These are:

James Lee, "Computer Simulation and Experimentation with a Model of Legislative Decision-Making."

Kenneth Manton, "The Functional Articulation of Urban and Regional Economic Systems: Their Constraint on Emergent Social Morphology."

David Lindquist, "Patterns of Political Socialization Among Parliamentary Elites in Two Federal Systems: A Life Cycle Analysis."

Alan Tharpe, "Population Programming in the Context of Political and Administrative Development: The Case of the Taiwanese National Assembly."

Colin Campbell, "Role-Cognitions and Role-Taking in the Canadian Senate: An Analysis of an Appointed Parliamentary Body."

7. A considerable amount of time also has been allocated to the establishment of a consortium-like structure for the facilitation and coordination of the efforts of Duke, University of Hawaii, the University of Iowa, and associated individual scholars in the United States and abroad. Toward this end, two meetings have been held in which an Advisory Executive Committee was elected and plans laid to coordinate our efforts with those of scholars elsewhere. Specifically, we have taken the following steps in this regard:
- A) Arranged to have a panel on "Comparative Legislative Studies" included in the program of the meeting of the International Political Science Association, Montreal, 1973.
 - B) Arranged, in conjunction with Legislative Technical Assistance Program of State University of New York, Albany, to have a section on Comparative Legislative Studies permanently included in the agenda of the International Political Science Association.
 - C) Begun preliminary discussions with foreign scholars in the European Consortium for Political Research with regard to holding a jointly

sponsored "workshop" on concepts and methods of research on the varying roles played by legislatures in the modernization of societies for scholars from the United States, Europe, and less developed countries.

- D) Planned a conference on the origins of legislative bodies. The conference is to be jointly sponsored by the "consortium" members and likely will be held either late in 1972 or early in 1973.
- E) Prepared proposals and met with the officials of a number of Foundations in our continuing efforts to solicit support for the comparative legislative programs of consortium members from sources other than A.I.D.
- F) Arranged a publication agreement with Sage Publishing Company. During the next five years, the latter will publish annually four book-length manuscripts and a series of eight "professional" papers.
- G) Exchanged information and arranged to coordinate the consortium program with that of the State University of New York, Albany.
- H) Laid the foundation for a newsletter that will be published and disseminated to scholars and officials interested in the legislative role in modernization. Further work to complete the arrangements will be conducted in the next few months.
- I) Held discussions with Professors Jorge Tapia Videla, Patricio Chaparro, and Raul Atria of the Universidad Catolica de Chile with a view to arranging opportunities for collaborative research as well as student and faculty exchanges with Duke, and the Universities of Hawaii and Iowa. Discussions with a view to finalizing these arrangements are continuing.

IV. Impact of Grant Supported Activities in Developing Institutional Capabilities.

The activities undertaken during the past year will help to enhance Duke's institutional ability in four ways. First, they are helping to create a cadre of faculty and students whose principal research and teaching interests focus directly on the comparative role of legislatures in the modernization of societies. Second, these activities have sensitized and interested a second group of faculty and students whose principal interest is not in the legislative role in modernization per se, but who now have developed an interest in either legislative institutions, the study of modernization-development, or both. This new awareness and sensitivity will be reflected initially in their research and later in their teaching. Together with the first group of faculty and students they will develop the kind of body of information and skills that ultimately evolve into a corpus of knowledge that is the basis of any sub-discipline. The process of creating a corpus of knowledge will be facilitated greatly by the agreement that we have concluded with Sage Publications. As it is currently organized our publications program not only will consider for publication the research of scholars directly involved in the programs of three universities but also of individuals at other academic institutions and organizations in the United States and abroad. Obviously, the possibility of having a vehicle in which to publish now, as in the past, strongly encourages individuals to undertake research.

Parenthetically, it may be noted that this above mentioned second cadre of the Duke faculty already is assisting in the training of graduate students who are oriented toward the comparative study of legislatures.

For example, a number of graduate students who are engaged in dissertation research on legislative bodies are utilizing the technique of computer simulation experiments--a technique they learned from Professor Thomas Naylor of the Department of Economics. As was noted above, we expect Professors Naylor, Myers, Silberman, and TePaske to become even more involved in helping students to design and execute research problems in the following year. And, as is frequently the case in faculty-student interactions of this kind, the faculty member profits almost as much as does the student. By way of illustration, a number of students who have been taught econometrics and computer simulation techniques have assisted Naylor in building a simulation model of an American election and also helped him improve a simulated model of a hypothetical American state policy system that will be used in training state administrative personnel in decision-making.

Third, by facilitating the research efforts of scholars and even of students outside our own University, we not only help develop knowledge that contributes to our own program but also are able to utilize such work to enhance and enrich our teaching offerings at the University. For example, during the past summer Professors Grumm and Stouffer have met informally a number of times with graduate students and faculty to discuss their research, to exchange ideas, and to try out ideas on them. These kinds of stimulating intellectual exchanges, in no small way, help make universities true centers of learning! A not inconsequential by-product of having visiting professors in residence even for short periods at the University, (and we expect to have Professors Grumm, Malcolm E. Jewell and one or more foreign scholars visit us for varying periods of time during the

next year) is that they frequently recommend the University and/or its various programs to talented undergraduate or graduate students. In effect, they help the university to recruit such talented students.

Fourth, by coordinating the efforts of the Universities of Hawaii and Iowa with our own, and by working with them to promote an interest and involvement on the part of scholars in this and other countries in comparative legislative studies, we are both helping to generate knowledge that eventually will be utilized in each of our own institutions, and helping to create a body of principles, skills and talented people on whom A.I.D. can draw in the future in the pursuit of its own development mission.

V. Utilization of Institutional Resources in Development.

Although to date we have not enrolled any students from developing countries in the Duke program, we have helped to arrange favorable receptions for a number of scholars from developing countries such as India, Columbia, and Pakistan who have been interested in short visits to American universities. We also have tried to assist Professor Robert Jackson of Carleton University in his effort to establish a Canadian equivalent of our program in Canada. In addition, a number of members of the Duke faculty have served and continue to serve as consultants to either A.I.D., other governmental agencies and private foundations that sponsor programs having developmental implications.

VI. Other Resources for Grant-Related Activities.

During the past academic year the Duke University Research Council and/or the Duke Endowment have provided research funds to Professors Kornberg,

Smith, and O'Barr that were utilized to carry out research directly related to our program. In addition, the University has waived its normal overhead requirement and provided us with additional offices and work space for visiting scholars and other individuals involved in activities related to our program. The University also has made available approximately \$13,000 of computing time for the processing of data that are utilized for training purposes in our program. As is indicated elsewhere in this report, University fellowships and NDEA grants also are supporting several graduate students who are engaged in research problems directly relating to our program. Finally, it should be noted that Carleton University in Canada has made a very substantial contribution in that they provided clerical assistance, supplies, office space, student labor, and a salary to Professor Kornberg (the approximate value of which also is recorded elsewhere in this report) during the conduct of our study of the Canadian Parliament. Our expectation is that we will continue to have the strong support of the University and that we will obtain additional funds for program activities from a variety of sources other than A.I.D.

VII. Next Year's Plan of Work and Anticipated Expenditures

1. Our intention is to complete the processing and analysis of three major data sets. It should be noted that these data not only will be used at Duke University but also will be sent with the appropriate documentation to the University of Iowa where they will become part of the consortium holdings. They also can be disseminated upon request to interested scholars in this country and abroad. Our estimate is that we will spend approximately \$10,000 during the next year on this work.
2. We intend to analyze and write up the findings of our study of Canadian Parliament. Our expectation is that we will have a book-length manuscript that will be submitted to Professor Malcolm E. Jewell, the general editor of our publication series. Our estimate is that we will spend \$4,000 on this project.
3. We intend to continue our research on the legislative role in urbanization policies. This will involve the completion of our inventory of the existing urbanization policy and programs in Third World countries. This will be followed by selected in-depth case studies. Our estimate is that we will spend \$21,000 on this project.
4. We intend to hold a research conference on the role of language in the legislative politics of India, Tanzania, and New Guinea. As was indicated above, Professor O'Barr is coordinating the conference and editing conference papers for publication in our series. Our estimate is that we will spend \$4,800 on this project in the next year.

5. We intend to complete the preparation of a volume on the roles played by legislatures in the integration of ethnic and religious minorities in the years immediately following the establishment of selected nation states. Our estimate is that we will spend \$4,000 on this project in the coming year.
6. We intend to complete arrangements for a research conference on the conditions under which legislatures arise and become institutionalized. This project will be coordinated by Professor Silberman of the History Department but will be sponsored jointly by Duke and the consortium. Our estimate is that we will spend \$5,200 in the next year on this project.
7. We intend to continue to support the research of Professor John Grumm. Grumm will devote the whole of the next academic year to this study. Half of his salary, his fringe benefits, and a substantial proportion of his computer costs will be borne by Wesleyan University. Again, it should be remembered that our expectation is that the Ford Foundation will provide a substantial amount ranging between \$125,000 and \$150,000 to enable Grumm and our program to pursue this work. Our estimate is that we will spend \$18,500 on his research in the coming year.
8. We will further expend \$3,500 to enable Professor Stouffer to complete his study of sub-national legislative units and their role in the modernization of Northern Nigeria. Professor Stouffer's book-length manuscript also will be submitted for publication.

9. We intend to continue to support current graduate students engaged in research related to our program. We also intend to recruit at least one graduate student from a less developed country. Our expectation is that we will spend \$5,000 on teaching and training in the forthcoming year.
10. Consistent with the University's desire to support a program of comparative legislative studies the University will pay one-half the salary and fringe benefits of our two new faculty members, Professors Hirschman and Mishler. Our expectation is that we will spend \$13,240 on these two professors during the next academic year.
11. Our expectation is that we will continue to coordinate and direct the program of the consortium group in this country and of associated scholars outside the United States. In addition to promoting cooperative ventures with such institutions as the Catholic University of Chile, we also will continue to seek financial support for our program and consortium members from "outside" sources. Our expectation is that we will spend \$11,561 in carrying out activities on behalf of the consortium. It should be noted that an additional \$5,100 from some of the above items is actually charged to the consortium budget in Table 1 because the nature and function of the work are most relevant to the consortium.
12. New activities contemplated for the forthcoming year include the establishment of a newsletter to disseminate information internationally with respect to our program, the preparation of research papers for presentation at the meeting of the International Political Science Association and the beginning of research on the role that religious parties, functionaries, and issues play in the legislatures

of less developed countries with special reference to the conditions under which they facilitate or are barriers to the modernization of their respective societies. We intend to seek outside support for this project and already have had a gratifying response from the Hazen Foundation. Our expectation is that we will spend \$26,000 on new research activities and on the general administration of the program.

Table 1.

Distribution of 211(d) Grant Funds and Contributions From Other Sources of Funding
Review Period, July 1, 1971 to June 30, 1972

Grant related activities	211(d) Expenditures			Non 211(d) Funding* for Year 1971-72
	Period Under Review and Cumulative Total	Projected Next Year	Remaining Three Years of Grant	
1. Faculty recruitment	\$ 705.66	\$ 13,240	\$ 43,010	\$ 230
2. Redirection of faculty interests	8,671.75	11,730	19,598	2,000
3. Enhancing University facilities	3,845.83	9,425	16,729	10
4. Research	14,561.79	22,211	33,227	37,400
5. Faculty research of others elsewhere	405.45	32,250	2,345	2,150
6. Teaching and training	12,084.91	14,461	70,954	27,630
7. Consortium activities	9,492.77	16,661	113,811	6,200
8. Duke program administration	5,619.94	6,824	18,135	10,871
TOTAL	\$55,388.10	\$126,802	\$317,809	\$96,481

*These figures are our best estimates

Table 2.

Expenditure Report

(Actual and Projected)

Under Institutional Grant: #AID/csd-3295

Review Period, July 1, 1971 to June 30, 1972

	Expenditures to date	Projected Expenditures Year				Total
	Period Under Review and Cumulative Total	2	3	4	5	
Salaries	\$41,745	\$ 85,106	\$ 71,126	\$ 60,883	\$55,810	\$314,670
Fringe Benefits	4,491	9,829	5,531	4,735	4,340	28,926
Student Awards	300	5,000	16,119	13,798	12,648	47,865
Travel and Expenses	4,596	17,704	9,732	8,331	7,637	48,000
Supplies, Services Etc.	4,256	9,163	17,844	15,274	14,002	60,539
TOTAL	\$55,388	\$126,802	\$120,352	\$103,021	\$94,437	\$500,000

ANNEX I
8/19/72

List of Working Papers and of Papers Accepted
for Publication from the Comparative Legisla-
tive Studies Program, Duke University.

Allan Kornberg, Samuel M. Hines, and Joel Smith, "Legislatures and
the Modernization of Society," (accepted for publication in
Comparative Political Studies).

Allan Kornberg, David Falcone and William Mishler, "Societal
Change, Legislative Composition and Political System Outputs."

James Lee and Allan Kornberg, "A Computer Simulation of a Model
of Multi-Party Parliamentary Recruitment."

Allan Kornberg, William Mishler, Joel Smith, Thomas Naylor, and
Harold Clarke, "Socializing Political Party Officials: A
Simulation Experiment," (accepted for publication in Simulation
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