

Report of a Survey and Plan

for an

INSTITUTE OF GROUP COOPERATION

to be affiliated with

The International University of Social Studies Pro Deo

of Rome

Prepared for the American Council on the

International Promotion of Democracy Under God

by Alfred de Grazia

September 21, 1960

A statement of agreement by CIP and the International University of July 1960 presents the aims of the Institute of Group Cooperation. It forms the basis of the present study.

"The general aim...is to further through teaching, research, and publication the unity under God of all peoples of the world by stressing those values which constitute the common denominator of civilization and civic life found in the traditions and beliefs of diverse races, nations, and classes who hold to the dignity of the person and the inalienable rights of man....The teaching, research, and publications of the Institute will thus serve to encourage friendly contacts and reduce conflicts among races, nations, cultures, and classes."

The General Setting

The first question that arises naturally concerns the general suitability of the environment for the accomplishment of this mission. Since the Institute must depend in many ways upon the University, an appraisal of the latter is necessary.

The original conception of Father Morlion of an international university in Rome dedicated to humane ideals, connected with the Catholic Church, and instrumented along the lines of American social science was typical of his genius and should be preserved and carried along its intended course.

The principal deviations from this model include

- (a) A tendency towards Italianization of interests.
- (b) Vocationalization (which, in America also, is confused with modern social science.)

(c) Diversions into modes of pedagogy, curricula, and control more traditional in Catholic education at Rome.

All three of these tendencies are beneficial in their own settings. Under the circumstances, however, they have to be warded off to ensure the more perfect achievement of the mission of the University, and of the Institute.

The doctrines of Pro Deo do not prevent the development of a university of the first order, and by the same token, a first class social science research center. It is necessary to emphasize this point, because it has become fashionable in many educational circles to shun any preoccupation with non-instrumental ends. In fact, the ultimate idealistic functionalism of the University, and Institute, should accelerate its development. Many educators and scientists, for example, are now observing that material inducements alone cannot cause mathematicians to flourish, if the drive towards such knowledge is lacking; the same may well be true of social science. If we agree on why we want to know about human relations, we shall learn about them faster.

The University's physical facilities are adequate as is and as planned, for a fine small college and small graduate group, if fully employed. It is not the purpose of this report to recommend reforms of the University; however, it is recommended that any Institute be a year-around operation. The November to June period is quite inadequate and unsuited to research and publishing operations. Also, the library of the University is weak and any Institute must build its own library and library system, or take over and manage under the most modern and logical concepts the University library. Finally the separate establishment of the Institute is suggested, in a location not more than five minutes walk from the Viale Pola site rather than in the business district where the Center for Social and Economic Research is located.

The international Pro Deo movement includes many distinguished figures of the Western world. It is presently without mass or middle-level support and is moving slowly. Again this study is not intended to reform the movement. In fact, as it stands, international Pro Deo is better suited to support the University and an Institute than to persuade large masses to a better way of life. A promising development is the systematic preparation of an international alumni organization to assist the University. When tied to the several national committees, the result may be a most effective supporting agency for the work of the University and Institute.

Scope of the Institute

It is recommended that the scope of intergroup relations, authorized for the Institute, consist of two general types:

Type I. Horizontal relations among groups. These include **ethnic relations**, race relations, cultural relations, and interdenominational relations insofar as they are socio-economic and cultural in character and do not involve theological controversies.

Type II. Vertical relations among groups. These include relations between employers and organized workers, between class-based parties, and between groups representing industrial, political, and social differences on a national and international plane. "Efficiency" studies in industry would be excluded.

Comment: Is the scope too broad? The scope is very broad but (1) any part of it would also be too broad for intensive tillage, (2) in any event the Institute would have to select particular, widely separated points for intensive cultivation, and (3) the sources of special group tensions and conflicts arise frequently from broad trends of events.

On page 4 insert the following paragraph immediately below the title:

Relations with Other Groups and Centers

"While the Institute would be independent of the Pro Deo University, it would have close working relationships with the Pro Deo movement and with the Church authorities. It is envisaged that a formal statement will be requested of the Vatican to enlarge further and more fully on the position stated by the late Pope Pius XII, in opposition to all racial and religious discrimination and in approval of actions looking to the reduction of existing barriers and misunderstandings which unhappily divide peoples. The Church would also be asked to give recognition and approval to the organization of the Institute of Group Co-operation as an important scholarly center for research into group difficulties and attitudes and in general for education and teaching of inter group understanding."

Title of the Institute

It is recommended that the Institute be designated The Institute of Group Cooperation for several reasons:

(a) Everyone seems now agreed that "Institute" is preferable to "Center" because of the integrated nature of the work to be performed.

(b) "Group" is preferred to "Intergroup" because it is less awkward in all languages, the word "relations" or "cooperation" makes the "inter" superfluous, and "intergroup" connotes in the academic world ethnic[↑] race and religious relations of a fairly special sort.

(c) "Cooperation" is preferred to "relations" because it is more specific and positive, particularly in lands without the extensive American experience with the concept.

(d) The word "of" is preferred to "for" because it is less agitational and more objective, even though the final aim is action.

Comment: Don Carlo Ferrero and Monsignor Cardinale prefer the present title. Father Morlion has technical questions of translation that can be resolved in due course.

Relations with Other Groups and Centers

The author of the present report tested the possibility of cooperative research relations between the proposed Institute and the Institute of Race Relations of London, the Institut für Sozialforschung of Frankfurt, the Institute of Social Research of Oslo, UNESCO at Paris and the UNESCO Youth Institute at Munich, the Center for Social and Economic Research of Rome, and the Israel Institute of Applied Social Research of Jerusalem. In each case, a cordial willingness to engage in cooperative research relations was manifested. It is believed that

with sufficient initiative and resources, the Rome Institute might become the center for research and publications in world intergroup relations.

Problem of Scientific Reputation

Scientists are often suspicious of Catholic universities and especially of Catholic efforts in the social sciences. Because of this fact and also in addition to it, social science as a body of techniques and knowledge is not a strong point of Catholic learning in this century thus far. This cleavage is regrettable from the standpoint both of the Church and the free world. The Institute may help to breach the gap, but can do so only by example, and this means independence of inquiry and superior output. Much should be sacrificed, it is recommended, to bring in and keep the best social scientists. It would be a mistake to bring in scientific dignitaries for conferences and lectures while the actual work and impact upon students are the product of a mediocre staff. A number of the arrangements foreseen in the plan to follow are intended to create an environment hospitable to the best scholars. Without them, the Institute might become isolated and localized in the scientific world and probably lose much of its impact on the larger world which, when all is said and done, bases its opinions upon the judgments of peers.

In the proposed budget that follows, the items most obviously in need of explanation may be the salaries of the professional personnel and the attached family allowances (under "Travel"). These levels are not high if we wish to enter a world competitive market for personnel. They are not above the levels for international organizations. They include full-time labors, not the part-time work ordinarily expected of European faculty members. They include 11-month contracts rather than nine-month ones. They do not include the fringe benefits or-

dinarily given American faculty members. They represent real burdens incidental to undertaking the work of the Institute, since members who do not receive promises of lifetime tenure as is usual in European and American universities at this level must continue their households in other countries in some instances and pay extra costs of family maintenance.

The question naturally arises whether the personnel of the Institute can be recruited from lower-paid members of the academic community. They may be lower-paid because of ability, because of national differences in scales, because they are young and unknown, or because they are settled locally and do not wish to move elsewhere. However, ability is rare, important, and desirable in the work of the Institute; it is not routine work, and each project will require imagination and technical skill of a high order. Furthermore, the exploitation of differences in national salary scales is unjust to both those favored and those disfavored; it causes unfair competition to the former and poverty to the latter; then again, the Institute is to be international, and use of a system that means local preferences would over-emphasize Italian appointments. Thirdly, the selection and use of young and unknown men of ability ought always to inspire personnel policy; however, the proving ground for such men is the Institute's own junior staff because of the special nature of its work, and even should several such men be available from the beginning, they would only affect slightly the overall totals. Indeed, the overall total is smaller than it might be precisely because a younger than average group is intended; and also, the Institute and University need the prestige and scientific assurance of good appointments from the beginning. The final point is that locally present personnel may be available at lower cost, but that, as with the national differential, this would introduce undesirable problems in the international posture of the Institute and

lend a local **flavor** to the Institute that would not be conducive to its larger goals. It is noteworthy that each of these problems has its counterpart in the administration of personnel at American universities and that the reasons advanced here on behalf of substantial salaries are those of the best institutions of America. One should also note that the payment of such salaries will tend to elevate the status of the University in the eyes of the European academic world, where a novel curriculum and a private university are looked at askance.

A problem arises in connection with the differential that would then exist between the salaries ordinarily paid faculty at the University and the pay given Institute members. But first, more is being asked of members; also, these matters are confidential even if bruted about. Further, the accounts and policies of the Institute would be separate and pressures on the University for discriminating would be avoided. Finally, the presence of a flourishing operation indirectly, and even directly, redounds to the benefit of those generally in contact with it.

The Budget of the Institute

In the early stages of discussion of the Institute, it was believed by those concerned that the sum of about \$150,000 per annum would be sufficient in the first several years. It is now believed, however, that \$375,000 per year for each of the first six years of the Institute would be required to carry out the initial aims. Since the present plan calls for an initial period of six years before reappraisal and reorganization of the Institute, a total of \$2,250,000 is recommended as the goal. It would be well to proceed with the Institute only when half of this sum is in hand or pledged for the first three years, and when it is understood generally that the second half of the financing should be obtained by

General Budget, Annual, Fiscal Years 1961-1966

INSTITUTE OF GROUP COOPERATION

Rome

(The budget suggested here is adapted especially to the first year. It is likely to be about ten thousand dollars more in each of the succeeding years, owing largely to the increase in workload of the section sub-directors in research, teaching, and publications. The amount annually required over the six-year period would probably be close to \$375,000.)

1. Personnel: Wages and Salaries

1(a) Director	\$ 20,000
1(b) General-Manager	13,000
1(c) Section Directors (3 @ \$10,000)	30,000
1(d) Section sub-directors (12 part-time @ \$4,000)	48,000
1(e) Research assistants (18 @ \$2,000, average)	36,000
1(f) Clerks and typists (10 @ \$2,000, average in Rome)	20,000
1(g) Office Manager (U.S.A.)	5,500

2. Contracts

2(a) Four research projects	40,000
2(b) English language teaching	3,000
2(c) Translations fees	10,000
2(d) Spot research contracted	10,000
2(e) Publications	11,000

3. Overhead

3(a) Rent, 25 rooms at \$360	9,000
3(b) Utilities and maintenance	3,000
3(c) Car with driver	5,000
3(d) Telephone and communications, shipping, postage	3,000
3(e) New York office (rent, maintenance, expenses)	5,000

4. Travel and Subsistence Payments

4(a) Family allowances for less than 9 mths. in Rome	30,000
4(b) Travel, moving staff	10,000
4(c) Travel expenses in work	10,000

5. Supplies and Equipment

5(a) Office furnishings	5,000
5(b) Office machines	5,000
5(c) Machine rental (other)	1,000

(continued overleaf)

General Budget, continued

6. Library

6(a) Books and periodicals	\$ 10,000
6(b) Supplies	2,000
6(c) Training in Information Retrieval	3,000

7. Miscellaneous

7(a) Insurance, promotion, special conferences, fringe benefits, etc.	15,000
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Total \$ 362,500

Total on average (see note, above) \$ 375,000

Total expected for 6 years \$ 2,250,000

the end of the third year, and earlier if possible.

Several reasons prompt the recommendation for the new figure: overhead expenditures are reduced proportionately; better basic research projects, upon which the scientific reputation of the Institute rests, would be expensive; a strong interest in several critical areas of intergroup relations is present requiring several simultaneous projects from the start; auxiliary projects are necessary because of the worldwide need and because of the inadequacies of present facilities of the University in several respects. The final figure is consonant with the annual expenditures of a couple of dozen social science research institutes found in the United States.

The implication of the present recommendation is that the Institute *not* be undertaken at the level of \$150,000 per annum. If any sum less than that proposed be provided, it is suggested that it be placed at the disposal of the University officials for presenting courses in human relations that supplement the present curriculum, with perhaps a sum in reserve for assisting research inside the University as allocated by a faculty committee and approved by a representative of CIP.

Explanation of Selected Budget Items

The Director is responsible for the general planning and development of the program, for dealing with the outside world and the Institute authorities, and for holding together in harmony the diverse and scattered interests of the Institute and its many authorities and sponsors. He is responsible for the spending of funds within the limits of the budget and under the instructions of the Board of Directors through the Executive Committee.

The General Manager directs the everyday operations of the Institute in

Rome. He is primarily responsible for the flow of research, teaching, and publications. He must be a recognized research scholar conversant with a variety of study techniques, problems of publication, and management of groups of workers. Expertness in Italian and English is essential.

The General Section should be headed by an educational administrator. The second, Geographical Section should be headed by a scholar skilled in languages, cross-cultural studies, and comparative government. The third Section Director should be skilled in the newest research library techniques and in publishing of various kinds of materials. Each has to be a qualified administrator.

The Section Sub-Directors: Four persons will ultimately be involved in the General Section. Their responsibilities are apparent from their title. Since the accounting is separate from that of the University, a full-time officer is needed (he would be in any case, though not on this level). The public relations appointee must handle promotion of publications as well as the general needs of the Institute. The specialized qualifications of the geographical section sub-directors are apparent from their titles. The Auxiliary Section sub-directors include specialists on publications, language instruction and translations, library and information retrieval, and inventory.

The last two special tasks are important and unique. The science of IR is just beginning in America. It is especially useful to an Institute with the wide scope of the proposed one, and can be best employed if inaugurated with the Institute itself. IR consists of a set of mechanized techniques for extracting from materials the precise information required at a minimum expenditure of time and money. To go very far in this direction would require sums of money not asked for in this budget, but government and foundation interest in this problem is so great that help should be forthcoming after the early stages are passed.

The Inventory would be a system of world-wide observation and intelligence on problems of group relations. It would be filed on a semi-machine basis and at intervals. Comprehensive surveys would be published. Prompt indications of any particular problems could be provided. The language training is to ensure that everyone working for the Institute reads and speaks English. It provides for a specialist on social science English to give accelerated courses to forty persons a year. It is expected that no one will be appointed or retained by the Institute without competence in the English language. Without this policy and the means to implement it, the staff cannot keep pace with the volume of literature, conferences, and communications needed to maintain the Institute in the forefront of social science, and action research. The same sub-director will be responsible for the translation program, hiring and supervising translations. It will be noted that the budget does not provide for full-time sub-directors. Several must eventually be full-time, but certain tasks can be doubled up in the first years.

Research assistants are provided for in the budget. These eighteen men and women are to be assistant project directors, assistant instructors, students for higher degrees, and ultimately the successors to the senior staff members. They will come from far-flung parts of the world and may ultimately increase in numbers as fellowship funds are made available. They would constitute the connecting link between faculty and students at the University and develop the kinds of association during their work that would carry into their later lives. Training in study and research closely related to social action they would subsequently use, whether as laity or clergy, to exert leading influence upon their communities.

Research projects are provided for in the budget partly through the total structure of personnel and expenditures and through contract funds to be funneled into cooperating institutes elsewhere. Much of the work will have to be

done in the field, in South America, in Israel, Tunisia, and Lebanon, in France and in sub-Saharan Africa. Cooperative teams would be formed of local and Rome personnel for each project. Approximately \$10,000 would go to the basic research project of each geographical area.

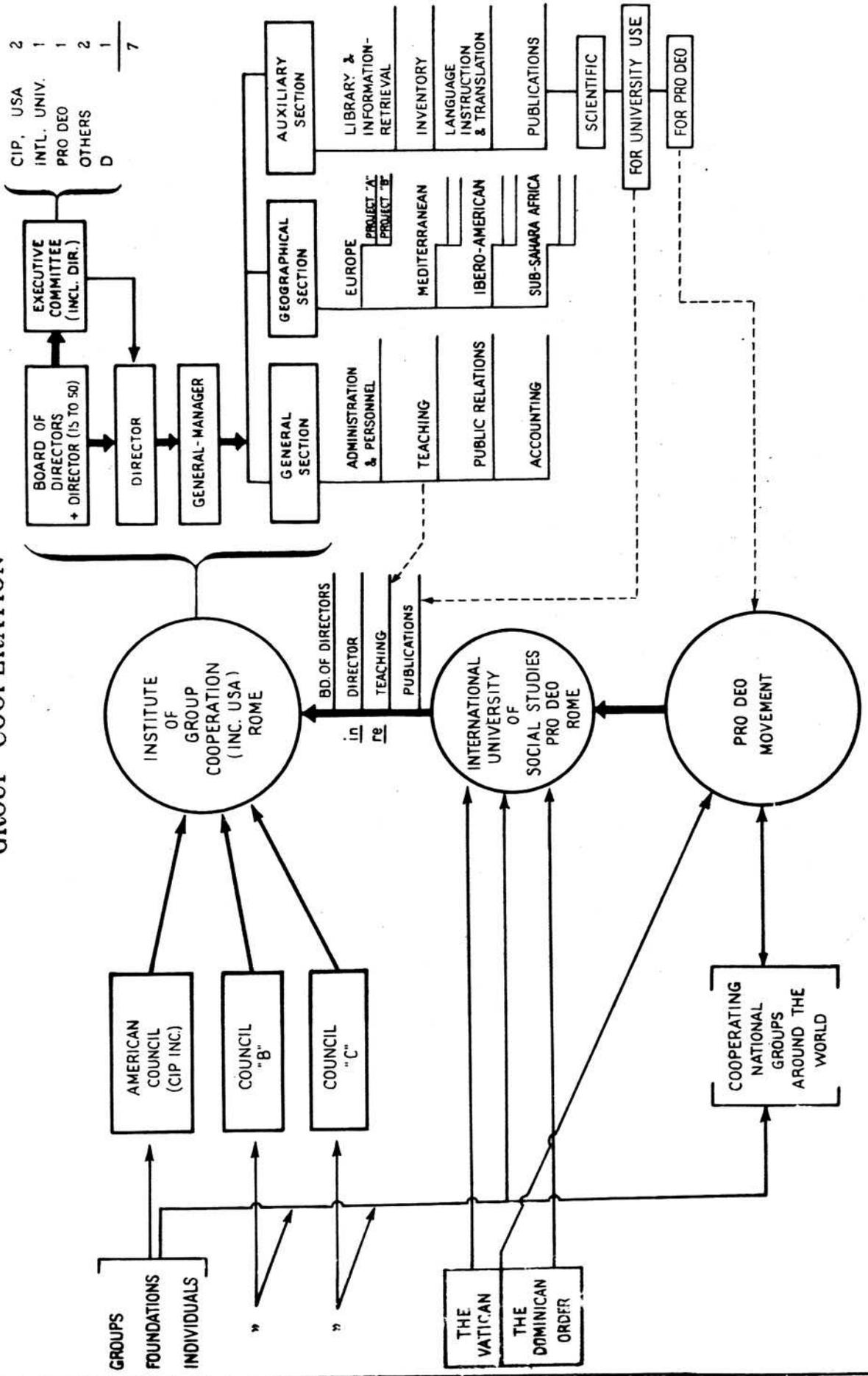
A translation program is contemplated in the budget. The sum provided for will be adequate annually for the translation of five books, 150 articles, and 100 speeches and informal presentations from one language to another. In some cases, important pieces will be translated into several languages.

The publications program involves a commitment to assist the publication of any worthwhile scientific materials produced by the Institute. It also permits of the publication in small numbers of books, articles, and pamphlets designed for broader audiences. However, it is believed that the major task of production and distribution of materials consonant with the aims of the Pro Deo movement or other groups desiring a wider audience for the materials of the Institute should be undertaken by the movement and such other groups themselves.

Organization of the Institute

The chart on the next page pictures the internal and external organization of the Institute. It has been the subject of discussion by various experts in the Conference at Rome of September 17th. It is believed that this form is acceptable to Monsignor Cardinale, Father Morlion, Father Tascon, and Don Carlo Ferrero. Its salient features are: Institute autonomy in budget, expenditures, hiring and firing, and accounting, subject to the indirect controls picture; and the internal division into three sections, one of which is administrative, a second operating in geographically specialized areas, and a third assigned to special continuous and auxiliary functions.

EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL ORGANIZATION OF THE INSTITUTE OF GROUP COOPERATION



The Six-Year Research Program of the Institute

It is recommended that certain projects be adopted as the agenda of the Institute for its first six years of operation. The suggested duration of each project is indicated. In every case, its financing has been foreseen in the budget to come. In addition, particularly for the second half of the period, it is indicated that new projects are foreseen, to be designed at a later time or as needed.

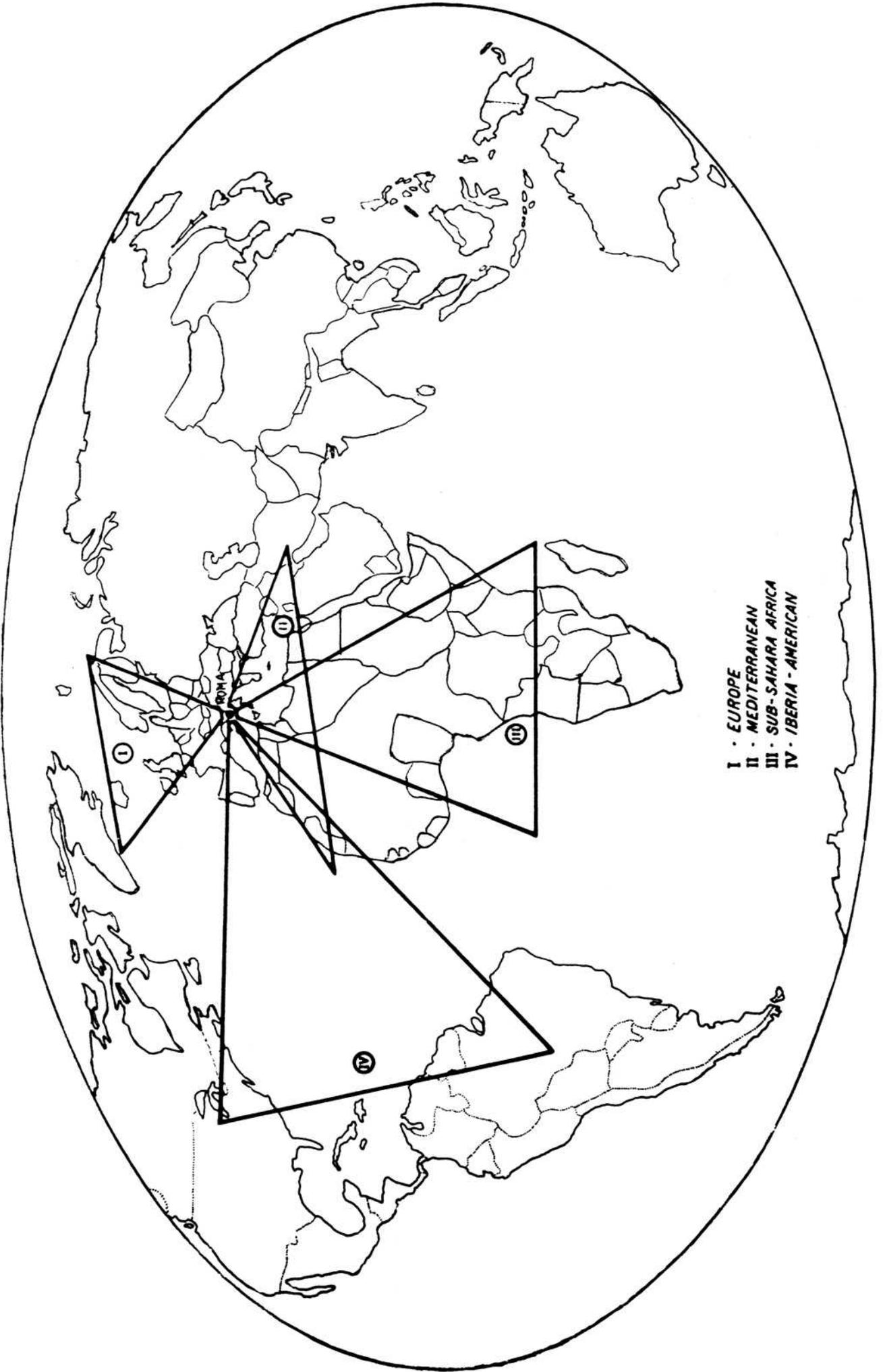
The following table represents roughly the proportions of the total budgeted resources of the Institute that the stated program calls for. Included as "open" are unallocated funds for spot research and trouble-shooting operations, plus all other funds resources assigned to research when the originally described projects are completed.

	<u>Per Cent Programmed</u>	<u>Per Cent Open</u>
1961	85	15
1962	70	30
1963	30	70
1964	20	80
1965	20	80
1966	20	80

Geographical Areas of Concern

In the course of conversations with persons of differing country and outlook, four geographical areas naturally emerged with particular emphasis: developed Europe; the Mediterranean; sub-Saharan Africa; and Iberia-America (as indicated on the map on the next page). In the first area, the critical problems of group relations today appear to center around conflicts of a social class nature. There are, to be sure, recurrent ethnic, cultural, and religious conflicts, but these also are dealt with in a manner peculiar to the highly developed free societies involved. In the second area, one encounters the difficult group relations problems of the more developed (e.g., France) and less developed countries (e.g., Tunisia) possessing striking geographical and historical affinity, and also the Israel-Arab problems that are these and more. In the third area, the inter-African tribal and national disputes are a constant source of disorder but the relations between African aspirations and institutions and those of the free and communist worlds constitute an even more pressing set of problems. The Iberia-America complex of problems centers particularly about the historical clash of North American and Iberian customs and outlook, and the danger of communist-inspired and totalitarian movements profiting from the discord between them, as is occurring in Cuba. To these four areas might be added others in time. It will be noted that the most substantial research projects, described briefly in the following section, are distributed among the four areas.

FIRST FOUR AREAS OF CONCERN
INSTITUTE OF GROUP COOPERATION



- I · EUROPE
- II · MEDITERRANEAN
- III · SUB-SAHARA AFRICA
- IV · IBERIA - AMERICAN

The Research Program

(1) Images of Free World Leadership Held by Workers

A refusal to cooperate with employers and government has been said to characterize the populations of modern industrial democracies and to cause the deterioration of morale and inability to resist communism. The leading groups of the nation are of course several, including employers, civil servants, political party leaders, educators, churchmen, and union leadership. In addition leadership operates on the community level, the national level, and in several ways on the international level through private groups, the United Nations, the Common Market, and NATO. The aim of the proposed study would be to discover the images of the leading groups held by the populations, especially the industrially significant parts of the populations, of several important Western European nations, with the ultimate effect of discovering areas of ignorance, prejudice, and hostility that might be eliminated by explanation, education, and especially corrective action by the leadership involved. The results of the study, which would be conducted simultaneously in the countries involved in association with local scholars and institutes, would be converted into literature suitable for distribution by the Pro Deo movement.

(2) Areas of Agreement and Disagreement in Israeli-Arab Attitudes on Local and World Problems

It is planned to organize at Rome an international comparative research project involving possibly the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, the University of Tunis, the University of Istanbul, and the American University or St. Joseph's University of Beirut. The individual projects would seek to ascertain the degree to which a common denominator of attitudes on life-aspirations, beliefs about

charity, and expectations about the future was present in the several countries concerned. Insofar as possible the project would be used to discover sets of attitudes in Israel and the other countries that might be used for rapprochement.

(3) Cleavages between North American and Iberian-American Visions of Each Other and the Future.

The traditional Iberian culture of Latin America has not developed the social inventions needed to carry it intact into the twentieth century. The transplantation of United States culture has not been effective. Much conflict has been generated between the two cultures and much of Central and South America today is characterized by conflicting groups representing the older church-landed interests and the management-secular oriented interests. In between the two has stepped the communist-inspired movement, which, taking advantage of the conflict and impasse, has had certain successes in Cuba, Guatemala, and elsewhere. Here again, a search for Father Morlion's common denominator is in order, conducted through interviews of samples of the leadership of middle and lower levels.

(4) The Position of the Catholic Church in Sub-Saharan Africa in the Minds of the New African Leadership

The struggle of the Catholic Church to be a truly universal church has always had to contend with groups wishing to identify their own interests as the Church's interest. The problem is especially acute in areas where racial conflict is serious and the Church becomes the target for hatreds directed originally at imperialism, oppression, and white racism. How the Church can arbitrate these conflicts and survive them becomes an urgent problem in countries such as the Congo. What picture of the Church does the new African leadership possess? What do the new leaders consider is the place of organized religion in the new social

order? What part can the Church expect to play in the present and future? These questions would be the subject of inquiry in several new African nations.

(5) The World Group Tensions Observatory

It is suggested that, in conjunction with the library and system of information retrieval, a world-wide monitoring system be set up to keep tabs on potential and actual sources of group conflict in the world. If such a system is properly designed and maintained, it should be possible, following directly upon any need or request, to produce a diagnosis and prescription for a given problem of group tension, or at least to describe its present status. This observatory would also permit of comparative surveys at intervals that would have considerable scientific value.

(6) International Inventory of Scholars, Publications, Research, and Institutions Concerned with Group Relations.

Practically everyone consulted in connection with the survey has suggested that this inventory be the first order of business. It is understandable that a complete knowledge of who knows what and is doing what in connection with group relations should be continuously useful to the Institute. This inventory should be maintained in coded and carded form, providing prompt and up-to-date information.

(7) Spot-Research

This is research, done in the shop or contracted out, that may be of a trouble-shooting type or of general use, which would not presume the elaborate arrangements of the first four projects listed above. For instance, it may suddenly appear useful to the Board of the Institute to undertake a brief analysis of the situation in the Tyrol between Italian and Austrian interests. It might

Estimated Output of the

INSTITUTE OF GROUP COOPERATION

Per Year and for a Six-Year Period

Note: The estimation of intellectual output according to a mechanical schedule is obviously fraught with dangers. On the other hand, such a "schedule of production" at least gives an idea of the knowledge and influence that may radiate from a large-scale effort and expenditure of the type planned. Furthermore, some impression of the proportions of different kinds of work can thus be afforded. Despite the large quantity of materials foreseen, adequate time estimates were made for each type of work, and overoptimism was avoided. Contributions that cannot be assigned a number are denoted with asterisks.

	<u>Yearly Average</u>	<u>Total for Six Years</u>
<u>Publications</u>		
Research monographs	4	24
Research articles	15	90
Articles for general audiences	20	120
Rewritten popular articles and programs	40	240
Textbooks (dispensi)	4	24
Books, general, scientific	1	6
Books, general, public	4	24
<u>Oral Presentations</u>		
At conferences	40	240
Public addresses	150	900
Consultation (without extra compensation)		
(a) Number of private groups	50	300
(b) Number of government agencies	50	300
(c) Pro Deo	*	*
<u>Teaching and Fellowships</u>		
Courses offered at IUSS	15	90
Students receiving fellowships as Assistants	18	108
Students and others learning English for social research	40	240
<u>Other Contributions</u>		
Reorganized and newly equipped library facilities	*	*
Heightened general academic morale and standing of IUSS	*	*
Extending Pro Deo and IUSS work throughout the world	*	*

appear that an inquiry into the relations between Italian workers and employers in Germany and Switzerland might be useful, or that the textbooks of a nation or school system convey materials derogatory and harmful to various groups. Or it may be worthwhile to know the different ways in which races or religions are referred to in reports of individual activities in the newspapers of Latin America, Western Europe, and North American countries. These tasks would take up relatively small resources and would broaden and make more useful the Institute's work.

(8) Library Research

A good library, properly organized, can provide material as useful as field surveys in many cases, and can also furnish the sources needed to prepare popular books and pamphlets for the Pro Deo movement and other friendly groups.

Resumé and Conclusion

Potential conditions adverse to the successful establishment and operation of the Institute, based on observations of the author and comments of informants:

- (1) Lack of autonomy in the first period.
- (2) Insufficient funds.
- (3) Inadequate directing personnel.
- (4) Parochialism, that is, falling back into a purely local Italian environment.
- (5) Insufficient scientific prestige.
- (6) Excessive stresses among the numerous ideological, economic, and ethnic interests supporting and controlling the Institute.

Potential positive conditions promoting the successful establishment and operation of the Institute.

- (1) The need for and favorable interest in such an Institute of the Roman Catholic Church.

- (2) A general acknowledgement that intergroup relations is the paramount problem of the age.
- (3) A plurality of program-supporting possibilities, among many foundations, individuals, corporations, Pro Deo organizations, and religious groups.
- (4) The excellent location in Rome, with its international standpoint, its proximity to some critical trouble spots, its somewhat inexpensive overhead and personnel costs, and its greater neutrality in the eyes of the less developed areas of the world.
- (5) A pre-existing, organized support based on international Pro Deo groups and on the International University with its emphasis upon American social science.

Conclusion

An organization and plan of operations that would minimize the unfavorable and maximize the favorable conditions of the Institute has been presented. If, as believed, it will work well, the output of scientific knowledge and the stimulus to beneficial human activity would be well worth the admittedly great exertions and resources demanded of the CIP.

It is recommended that the Council for the International Promotion of Democracy Under God proceed without delay to organize and support on a permanent basis the Institute of Group Cooperation as a means of bettering human relations and as a prime instrument in the constructive competition of free men with communism.

Persons Contacted Abroad

(Alphabetical listing. The list does not include incidental meetings or discussions, as, for instance, a brief introduction to Pope John XXIII, talks with a half-dozen workers on an Israeli Kibbutz and with students at the University of Oslo, or persons consulted in America, such as Professor Charles Dechent.)

Alario, Mario	Linz, Juan
Avner, Gershow	Lucarelli, Vittorio
Barnett, Vincent	Majello, Carlo
Berté, Enrico B.	Mara, Gilda
Bondy, Curt	Meir, Dr.
Bruckner, Hermann	Mitscherlich, Alexander
Cardinale, Iginò	Morawsky, Stanislaw
Cati, Benedetto	Morlion, Felix
Cavazza, Fabio	Neuman, Stephanie
Cohen, Oscar	Pellegrini, Adolfo
Corsini, Vincenzo	Picconi, Vittoria
Costanzo, Alessandro	Pieraccioni, Luigi
De Grazia, Sebastian	Pollock, Frederick
Delas, Jean	Preda, G. B.
Doglio, Federico	Prodan, Professor
Di Nardi, Giuseppe	Quintas, Avelino
Douglas, James	Raoul, Fr.
Ferrero, Carlo	Ricaldrone, Paolo
Flexner, Dorothy	Robertson, Fred
Frankel, William	Robertson, Walter
Friedeburg, Ludwig von	Schönbach, Peter
Galtung, Johan	Seybold, John
Greenlees, Ian	Shimshoni, Daniel
Gunnella, Aristide	Shuster, Zachariah
Hahn, Heinz	Shuval, Judith
Hakim, Georg	Sodhi, K. S.
Horkheimer, Max	Sterling, Eleonore
Imbrighi, Gastone	Tagliacarni, Oreste
Jabur, Elias	Tascon, Father
Jabur, Jabur	Tumin, Melvin M.
Jacob, Philip	Valen, Henry
Jacobsen, Eugene	Vardi, Haim
Klineberg, Otto	Vogt, Edvard
Lambert, W. E.	Wolff, Max
Lanfeld, Eileen	Wood, Donald
Leites, Nathan	Zanchi, Paolo