tion at any time. Nevertheless, the recent trend - particularly in the so-called totalitarian countries - seems to lend strength to the argument that, in the long run, a growing portion of the population will no longer be willing to simply absorb official doctrine and to carry it out obediently. It is, so it seems, in the nature of modern science and technology - provided it can be successfully merged with the cultural heritage of mankind - that genuine independent and critical thought will prevail over and against all party stereotypes. The views of Orwell and even those of A. Huxley about the pliability of modern man and his willingness to be manipulated sound somewhat too pessimistic today.

No political regime aspiring to hold its own in the international competitive struggle can afford to simply eradicate the spirit of free inquiry. It has not done so till now nor will it be able to do in the future. This means however, that, unless we are overcome by global catastrophe, we have to expect the acceleration of progress in all the sciences (i.e. the natural, cultural and social sciences), and acceleration that will promote the collaboration between politicans and political scientists. Both in the West and in the East we witness the beginnings of this process. To this end the sciences - the social and political sciences in particular - must be encouraged and more thoroughly coordinated. In West Germany and elsewhere, the number of chairs, institutes, libraries, archives, and documents' centers is no doubt growing steadily. Similarly peace research will eventually take root in the Federal Republic as has been the case in other countries. Of crucial importance is the development of research facilities in depth psychology and social psychology. West Germany is not the only country in which those two disciplines are still in their infancy. In all these and other endeavors, the "futurological" dimension must be the crucial one so that science can keep pace with our modern dynamic society. Such a goal can only be achieved if we reject the idea of total defense and dispense with the centralistic, military state. Even today tension and armament interfere with and threaten real discussion of public issues (witness the Spiegel affair in West Germany!). To the extent, however, that in the East planning becomes more rational and in the West it is employed in ever broader spheres of life, a concern with the future will gain in importance on a national and a supra-national level.

Even today we are already in a position to render the parliamentary process more rational. There are techniques by which debates, voting, etc. could be accelerated. Most important, counselling services for parliaments could be expanded. In the United States, as we know, the Library of Congress, the largest library in the country, was founded to provide information to Representatives and Senators. There, every Congressman employs a number of research assistants. Besides each state legislature as well as Congress maintains a Legislative Reference Ser-