Chadwick Alger’s scholarly achievements have helped to define the field of international organization over many decades, especially in the areas of United Nations studies, the role of publics, NGOs, and local authorities in the UN and global governance, and the role of cities in the international system. His 1957 Princeton dissertation, “The Use of Private Experts in the Conduct of U.S. Foreign Affairs,” foreshadowed his later work on the interaction between private nongovernmental entities and the public policy of both states and especially international organizations. Chad began as a Post-Doctoral fellow at Northwestern in 1957, moved on to become an assistant professor, and had already been promoted to full Professor by 1966. By 1971, when he moved to Ohio State University, he was an acknowledged leader in the field of international organization, and he continued his development in the pioneering of other academic fields throughout his career there, even after his official retirement in 1995.

His early work using participant observation in the study of decision-making in the UN was seminal in both methodology and the development of theory. His insights into the actual political process that happens at the United Nations have influenced research in the field over many years. His interdisciplinary and international knowledge is comprehensive. His commitment to improving the political process, to promoting individual participation in international affairs at all levels, and to making the world a better place, have influenced generations of students and scholars.

In his teaching, Alger continued to develop new courses and programs of study, linking the local and global, the micro and the macro, the international and the intranational, and the study of peace with the study of international organization. His “Comparison of Intranational and International Politics” appeared in APSR in 1963, presaging later work on transnationalism that was to come in the 1970s, as well as on borrowing theoretical concepts from domestic politics. Both at Northwestern (1958–1971) and at Ohio State (1971–1995 and continuing now as Emeritus), he taught and mentored and inspired generations of both students and other faculty. He mentored numerous graduate students in international organization, many of whom have gone on to be extremely active in the International Organization and other related sections of the International Studies Association.
(ISA), including the immediately previous (Roger Coate) and the most recent (myself) International Organization section chairs.

Chadwick Alger was recognized as the International Organization section’s Distinguished Scholar at the 2012 Annual ISA Meeting in San Diego. The award is given by the section every two years (another International Organization Section award, the Chadwick F. Alger Book Prize, had already been set up in Alger’s name). At the panel recognizing Chad’s distinguished work, former graduate students and Chad’s colleagues spoke of both his scholarly work and his impact as a mentor and scholar on their own work and careers. One of the panelists, Kent Kille, on whose dissertation committee Alger had served, had previously guest-edited a special issue of the *International Journal of Peace Studies*, “Putting the Peace Tools to Work: Essays in Honor of Chadwick F. Alger,” where, in the “Introduction: A Tool Chest for Peacebuilders,” (2004), he acknowledged how Chad’s concepts and approaches to the UN, civil society, and peace studies, influenced both what he teaches and how he teaches it. Another, Welling Hall, described Alger’s significance as a public intellectual, noting that Alger had been responsible for pulling her into the Ph.D. program at Ohio State at the time she was a peace activist, and had introduced her to organizations where she developed the important linkages between international law and organization that continue to inform her work today. She noted that he “has been a pioneer in developing an academic understanding of what it means to think globally and act locally.” Alex Thompson, a colleague at the Mershon Center for International Security Studies at Ohio State, summed up his presentation with his own diagnosis of why Chad has been such a remarkable scholar of global governance. “First, he was so far ahead of his time,” particularly as early as 1962 in *Administrative Studies Quarterly* and 1963 in the *American Political Science Review*, outlining ideas behind what later became theories of “two-level games” and “principal-agent” approaches. Second, “he never got caught up in the macro-theory debates of the 1980s and 1990s, including its state-centrism,” third, Chad’s work is “grounded in a realistic sense of how the world works.”

Alger served in leadership roles in many organizations, including serving as Program Chair (1968, 1972) and President (1978–1979) of ISA. His continuing relationship with the International Peace Research Association (IPRA) included serving as Secretary-General of IPRA from 1983 to 1987. He was also significant in the development of both the Consortium on Peace Research, Education, and Development, serving on its Executive Committee and as Chairperson 1974–1975, as well as in the Academic Council on the UN System, both of which crossed the lines between serious research and the development of better public policy and governance. He served on the editorial boards of significant journals in the fields of political science, international relations, and peace studies.

Chad’s research has been significant in three primary areas. First, he was a major innovator in the use of participant observation to gain new insights into decision-making in the UN General Assembly and other UN organs, bringing a new level of reality to what was actually happening. His insights into “Interaction and Negotiation in a Committee of the UN General Assembly” (1965) [republished below as Chap. 4] on the relationships between speech-making and non-seatmate interactions took us far beyond the sometimes superficial voting analyses then popular in UN studies. His article on the “Non-Resolution Consequences of the United Nations and Their Effect on International Conflict,” originally in the *Journal of Conflict Resolution* (1961) and widely reprinted and cited thereafter, examined the importance of how the UN changed national patterns of communication, and impacted national policy and career patterns of participants. In “Interaction in a Committee of the UN General Assembly” (1968) [republished below as Chap. 5], he made us aware of the importance of the social learning that takes place in committees and working groups at the UN. He wrote both on the methodological innovation itself as well as developing the theory of UN decision-making and helping us to understand the real production of policy in the UN. Chad’s work has focused not only on the well-studied primary organs of the UN, but also on the entire UN system, broadening our focus.

Chad then moved on to two interrelated areas of study related to increasing the role of public participation in the UN and in global governance. In the city-in-the-world project, he did a comprehensive study of the local/global linkages of Columbus, Ohio, a city not thought to have many global connections, using both in his research and teaching the discovery of these linkages to inspire both greater awareness of the impact of civil society on global governance and greater participation in it. Grants he received for the project while at the Mershon Center for International Security Studies funded many graduate students. In my case, it resulted in my 1980 dissertation, for which he served as chair, on a comparison of the international relations of Columbus, Ohio and San Diego, California.

In a related area, his focus on the UN expanded to include and emphasize the role of civil society, NGOs, transnational social movements, and local authorities in the development of policy in the UN and global governance. His emphasis on citizen participation in world affairs was the integrating factor in his research, teaching and service. Chad was one of the pioneers in developing an understanding of the importance of nongovernmental and local phenomena in international affairs, an area which has virtually become its own subfield in international organization and international relations today. Chad’s work on the UN led him not only to New York, but also to Geneva, where he was moved to see the world not only from a North American perspective, and not only as it is, but as it might be, moving him to become one of the parents of the related field of peace research. His work on peacebuilding as a significant component of UN work and global governance continues (see Volume 9 in this series).

Alger not only focused on his own research interests; he also examined and analyzed the field of international relations and especially international organizations as a whole. In addition to his 1963 *American Political Science Review*
publication of his “Comparison of Intranational and International Politics,” which was one of the first significant recognitions of both the distinctions and linkages between the two levels of analysis, an area later recognized by other significant scholars as “two level games,” he also wrote an overview of “International Relations: the Field” in the 1970 Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences, and continued over the years to write important critical and analytical articles on the development of the field as a whole. His article “Research on Research: A Decade of Quantitative and Field Research on International Organization,” which appeared in the journal International Organization in 1970, was a cogent examination of all of that variety of research during that period, and helped students and other researchers look at the emerging trends in the field. Alger’s methodologies were various; in addition to his significant contribution to participant observation at the UN, he was also part of the early movement toward scientific and quantitative research that characterized the beginnings of peace research. His 1967 World Politics article with Steve Brams looked at correlations between states’ trade and diplomatic exchange patterns with their Intergovernmental Organization memberships. But his conclusions were both scientific and normative. The authors said (p. 662), “The most important conclusion that emerges from our analysis is that organizational ties provide most nations with far greater access to the outside world than do diplomatic ties.” Chad’s research has always drawn clear policy implications from his analysis, especially in the area of democratizing access and increasing citizen empowerment at the international level.

Alger was also able to talk about the impact of his work on himself personally, something most political scientists have been reluctant to do. In “United Nations Participation as a Learning Experience,” published in Public Opinion Quarterly and in sociologist Louis Kriesberg’s edited volume Social Processes in International Relations, and in other later talks and writings, he spoke of the importance of his first exposure to the United Nations, which broadened his vision both geographically and psychologically. It is interesting to note that Alger has never been limited to the discipline of political science; he has worked with and been cited by many other varieties of social scientists.

Not only has Chad researched citizen participation in international affairs and international organization, but he has also practiced this in his teaching and his service. Elise Boulding, in her book Building a Global Civic Culture (1988), points out how she was influenced by Chad’s project on your community in the world/the world in your community and used his method of making students aware of the international dimensions of their local organizations, churches, girl/boy scouts, businesses, local government, to empower students for participation in international structures. Chad became my mentor through his writing on his innovative work at the UN long before he became my dissertation chair at OSU. His example, doing the work he was doing at the UN, served as both inspiring and empowering to me in my own work, making the UN accessible rather than distant and overpowering, and led directly to my own work on the role of NGOs and social movements in the UN global conferences on women. He also was one of those who introduced me to the field of peace studies, and to the interdisciplinary
research approaches of that field. Chad brought academics from other countries into his classroom, introducing us to important figures from Norway, Japan, and various parts of Latin America and Africa, and allowing us the time to dialogue with them, forging important relationships that were then continued through ISA, IPRA, and other professional organizations.

Although now Professor Emeritus, Chad Alger is still teaching and writing and mentoring and attending ISA, especially the International Organization section, and IPRA. His most recent book is *The United Nations System: A Reference Manual* (ABC-CLIO, 2006). Most recently, he has also continued to write and edit books and articles on the peacebuilding potential of global governance, on peace studies and peace research, on widening participation in the UN, and on expanding the role of NGOs and increasing the democratic potential in global governance.

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