

NEWS AND NOTES

PROFESSIONAL CONFERENCES

The Southern Political Science Association held its twenty-first annual meeting at the Hermitage Hotel in Nashville, Tennessee, November 6-8, 1952. Approximately 150 political scientists from southern colleges and universities attended the sessions.

Topics of the two opening panels were "Responsible Parties Abroad" and "Problems in State Government." Papers on Latin America, Asia, Germany, and Great Britain were read at the first panel. Federalism, interstate relations, the item veto, and state grants to local government were discussed at the second session. Activities of the first day were capped by the presidential address on "The Supreme Court, States' Rights, and Political Freedom in the South," delivered by Professor George Spicer of the University of Virginia.

Subjects considered during the second day included: "Recent Problems of International Law and Relations," "The Case Approach to Public Administration," "The Conflict of Liberty and Authority," and "Party Organization in the South: The Effects of the Campaigns of 1952." Under the latter topic, papers were presented on Louisiana, South Carolina, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, and North Carolina. At the luncheon on the second day, Senator Estes Kefauver spoke on the subject, "An Analysis of the Election Result." Other topics discussed during the meeting were "Cooperative Research and Education in the South" and "States' Rights."

Newly elected officers of the Association are: Charles B. Robson, University of North Carolina, president; Donald R. Larson, University of Miami, vice-president; Mavis A. Mann, West Virginia University, recording secretary; and Manning J. Dauer, University of Florida, secretary-treasurer and managing editor of the *Journal of Politics*. René de Visme Williamson, of the University of Tennessee, will continue as editor of the *Journal of Politics*.

A Regional Conference on Universities and World Affairs, sponsored by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and the Council of World Affairs, was held at Cleveland, Ohio, November 20-21, 1952. Topics on the program included: "The Carnegie Endowment Program in Higher Education," "Interchange of Students and Specialists," "The

Impact of World Affairs on Instruction in the Social Sciences," "Undergraduate Courses in International Relations," "The Training of Specialists in International Relations," "Training of Personnel for Technical and Social Assistance," "Extra-Curricular Programs as a Part of Education in International Relations," and "Off-Campus Services in Adult Education."

The University of Southern California, in cooperation with the colleges and universities of the Pacific Area, sponsored the twenty-ninth Institute of World Affairs, held December 14-17, 1952, at the Mission Inn, Riverside, California. Charles E. Martin, professor of international law and political science, University of Washington, served as director of the Institute. The general theme of the meeting was "New Weapons for a New Diplomacy, United States Foreign Policy and Its Implementation." University of Southern California professors who participated included: Tracy E. Strevey, Ross N. Berkes, Carl Q. Christol, J. Eugene Harley, Donald W. Rowland, Richard W. Van Alstyne, Clifford A. L. Rich, Robert W. Oliver, David T. Cattell, John W. Reith, Wilbert L. Hindman, Arthur Carstens, Lawrence G. Guild, Theodore H. E. Chen, Bruce Adkinson, Totton J. Anderson, Russell L. Caldwell, Paul E. Hadley, and Norman R. Fertig. R. B. von Kleinsmid served as chancellor for the Institute.

An Institute on Military Factors in Foreign Policy was held at the Center for Continuation Study at the University of Minnesota, September 29-October 1, 1952. Major discussion topics included "Influence of Science and Technology on Military Factors," "Government Machinery for the Formulation and Administration of Foreign Policy," "Military Factors in Foreign Policy—The Elements of Power," and "Military Factors in Foreign Policy—Regional Considerations." Political scientists participating on the five panels were Lloyd M. Short, Charles H. McLaughlin, Benjamin Lippincott, Werner Levi, Dorothy Dodge and William C. Rogers—all of the University of Minnesota. Professors Royden Dangerfield of the University of Illinois,

Dorothy Jacobson of Macalester College, and Heinrich Rommen of St. Thomas College served as visiting participants. Professor William C. Rogers, Director of the Minnesota World Affairs Center, was in charge of the Institute. Copies of the proceedings may be secured from Professor Rogers.

The Third Annual Conference on the Caribbean was held at the University of Florida, December 18-20, 1952, under the sponsorship of the School of Inter-American Studies, University of Florida, in cooperation with the Alcoa Steamship Company. During the three-day conference, five round tables were presented covering economic, social, literary and artistic, political and diplomatic, and peace and security trends in the Caribbean area. The panel of speakers included representatives from various American universities, U. S. government agencies, inter-American organizations, and professors and government officials from Mexico, Panama, Honduras, Colombia, and the British West Indies.

The American University, in cooperation with the American Political Science Association, will hold the Annual Institute for Teachers of Government and Administration at The American University, Washington, D. C., June 8-19, 1953. The Institute is designed to give college and university teaching faculty an opportunity to meet with leaders of official Washington and to participate in discussion of current political processes and developments with operating officials. The process of policy formation and decision making is emphasized. The teachers will be introduced to source materials for instruction and research which may not be available or cited in standard reference sources. The program is developed by a planning committee of political scientists with an understanding both of the needs of university teaching and of the facilities of the Nation's Capital. Inquiries concerning the Institute should be addressed to Lowell H. Hattery, The American University, 1901 F Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

"Responsibility and Action in Housing Development" was the subject of the Fifth Annual Institute on Problems of Government held at the University of Rhode Island on November 20, 1952. Following the keynote address, delivered by Coleman Woodbury, Norton Professor of Regional Planning at Harvard University, questions of housing, zoning and taxation, and assessment of

property were covered in a full day of panel discussions led by specialists in these fields. Although the Institute was open to the public, it was organized particularly for state and town officials, architects, constructors and real estate people. Extensive, new home-building developments and consideration of new zoning ordinances in many Rhode Island towns have made the subject of the Institute one of outstanding current interest in the State.

The Ninth International Congress of Administrative Sciences, convened by the International Institute of Administrative Sciences, will be held in Istanbul, Turkey, September 2-10, 1953. The Institute's Scientific Committee and Committee on Administrative Practices will sponsor round-table discussions on topics such as international administrative jurisdiction, international administrative tribunals, grants-in-aid as techniques of administrative direction, the administration of economic development programs, standards of personal performance in government, organization and management problems, and case studies in the conduct of technical assistance programs. Detailed information may be obtained from Edwin Haeefe, secretary of the U. S. Section of the Institute, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37.

The International Union of Local Authorities will hold its Eleventh Congress in Vienna, Austria, June 15-20, 1953. The main themes of the Congress will be: "The Large City and the Small Town: Their Strength and Their Weakness" and "Municipal Finance." Persons interested in attending may obtain details from Herbert Emmerich, chairman, U. S. Committee for International Municipal Cooperation, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37.

A meeting on the teaching of the social sciences was held at Unesco House, Paris, September 16-19, 1952. The meeting grew out of an inquiry conducted by the International Social Science Associations for the main disciplines of the social sciences. A report on the round-table conference held in April, 1952, in Cambridge, England, was published in the June, 1952 issue of this REVIEW. The Unesco House meeting was attended by twenty experts of the different disciplines from eleven countries. Representing political science were the president of IPSA, Professor W. A. Robson; one of its three vice-presidents, Professor Maurice Duverger (University of Bordeaux,

France); Professor Taylor Cole (Duke University); Professor T. Cavalcanti, president of the Brazilian Institute of Public Law and Political Science; and M. Jean Meynaud, secretary-general of IPSA. Professor M. Ginsberg (The London School of Economics and Political Science) was elected chairman, and M. Meynaud rapporteur.

For part of the sessions, discussion was carried on in three sub-committees: one on the status of the social sciences in universities (Professor Duverger, chairman); one on the role of the social sciences in general education and as a preparation for particular professions (Professor Robson, chairman); and one on the training and recruitment of professors and methods of teaching (Professor J. N. Hazard, Columbia University, chairman). Plenary

sessions discussed the reports submitted by each of the sub-committees and reached a certain number of conclusions aiming at the development and improvement of social science teaching.

UNESCO is to publish in 1953 a volume containing the overall reports set up under the responsibility of the International Associations (especially Professor Robson's report). Pamphlets on the teaching of social sciences within three of the surveyed countries (United States, France, and Great Britain) will also be published. The material gathered during this inquiry and the conclusions reached will be valuable, particularly for countries in which social science teaching has not yet been developed extensively.—J. MEYNAUD.

ANNUAL MEETING OF AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES

The thirty-sixth annual meeting of the American Council of Learned Societies met at Rye, New York, on January 20-23, 1953. All of the twenty-four constituent societies were represented by delegates, one from each society. Prior to this meeting, the annual conference of secretaries of the constituent societies was held; the secretaries also attended the sessions of the Council. Edward H. Litchfield represented the American Political Science Association as executive director and Kenneth Colegrove as delegate. Unlike usual annual meetings of the ACLS, no representatives of the foundations were present.

Cornelius Krusé, professor of philosophy of Wesleyan University, retired as chairman of the ACLS after service of five years in this post. President C. W. de Kiewiet, of the University of Rochester, was elected as his successor. On September 1, 1952, Dr. Charles E. Odegaard, the executive-director, resigned. A veteran staff member, Mortimer Graves, has served as acting executive-director. The Board of Directors is now engaged in selecting a permanent executive-director.

During 1952, the Council received from various sources a total of \$981,421.26. Of this amount, it disbursed \$644,581.87. The treasurer's report will be published in the *Bulletin: American Council of Learned Societies* for March, 1953. A summary of the wide activities of the ACLS for the year 1952 follows in somewhat abbreviated form.

Standing Enterprises and Operations. Of

the standing enterprises of the ACLS, no progress can be reported on the *Linguistic Atlas of the United States and Canada*, although the search for funds for its continuation has been maintained. As to the *Dictionary of American Biography*, there is hope that publication of the supplementary volumes may be resumed. The first supplementary volume, published in 1944, brought the *Dictionary* down to December 31, 1935.

The Council's long continued interest in the study of Asia resulted in the production in the middle of 1951 of *A Program for the Improvement of American Understanding of Asian Civilizations*, comprising eight memoranda covering eight points in such a program. This was presented to the Ford Foundation, which organized its own program of fellowships in the amount of \$500,000 in 1952; it has just announced a similar program for the current year. For basic implementation of the study of Asian languages, including elementary texts, graded readings, and students' dictionaries, the Ford Foundation has made available to the ACLS the sum of \$250,000 over a three-year period beginning in 1952. The operation is now under way. Discussion with the Ford Foundation respecting the later elements of the eight-point program is proceeding, and there is every expectation that some of these will be actualized in the future.

The ACLS Committee on the Language Program continues the work begun under the various ACLS-U. S. Army language programs

during World War II. Its most significant operations are: (1) a program producing for the U. S. Department of State elementary textbooks for teaching English to speakers of eleven Asian and East European languages; (2) the new program in Asian language materials for Americans mentioned above; and (3) summer-study aids in linguistics.

The Committee on American Civilization was responsible for the organization of a series of Conferences on "Changes in Systems of Belief in the United States since World War I." The Committee on the History of Religions sponsored Professor Louis Massignon, of the Collège de France, in a series of lectures on Islamic Mysticism. It continued its editing of readers in the world's religious literatures. The first of these, *Buddhism: A Religion of Infinite Compassion*, was published early in 1952. The Committee on the Humanistic Aspects of Science carried on its work of preparing an annotated bibliography. The Committee on Musicology evaluated its Conference on Music in American Life.

The ACLS, in cooperation with the American Council on Education, the National Research Council, and the Social Science Research Council, continued to be represented on the Committee on International Exchange of Persons, the principal function of which is to advise concerning the selection of professors, lecturers, and research scholars for appointments under the Fulbright program. The Joint Committee on the Recovery of Archaeological Remains extended its activities beyond the borders of the United States by advising the Technical Co-operation Administration on establishing archaeological salvage programs in foreign countries under the Point Four Program. The two regional interests of the ACLS, the Southern Humanities Conference and the Pacific Coast Committee for the Humanities, continue to be restricted by lack of funds.

Fellowships. During 1952, the following awards were administered by the ACLS: 15 first-year graduate fellowships, 25 advanced graduate fellowships, 18 faculty study fellowships, 19 ACLS scholars' grants, and 45 summer study aids in linguistics. Lists of these awards have appeared in the *ACLS Newsletter*. The need to assist graduate students and faculty members in the fields of the humanities is much greater than the programs of aid available. Indeed, the ACLS, through lack of funds, will apparently not be able to operate any fellowship programs for 1953-1954, except the summer study aids in linguistics.

Personnel Studies Program. The ACLS Personnel Studies program has been largely occupied during the past year in completing the collection phase of the National Registration in the Humanities and the Social Sciences. Altogether, some 27,000 schedules were received from 55,800 individuals queried. Altogether, twenty-three different societies, sixteen of them constituents of the ACLS, cooperated in the program. Fifteen separate classification checklists were devised. There were some complaints about the program, the more general ones concerning themselves with the use of humanistic scholars in connection with militaristic programs. The staff adviser attempted a formalized answer to objections of this kind which was embodied in an article entitled "Cast Out the Beam Out of Thine Own Eye," published in the May issue of the *ACLS Newsletter*.

Plans for the analysis of registration materials are going forward. The U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics expects to produce a general statement with as much detail on separate fields as their numbers and importance in the view of government agencies seem to warrant. Additional analyses will be arranged if necessary by the ACLS, and in some cases cooperating societies are actively concerned. In addition to the basic analytical program, registration materials are being used experimentally for purposes of locating scholars with specific combinations of skills and experience. It is hoped that such use can be regularized and made more widely available.

Beyond these activities, a staff adviser has worked with the National Scientific Register, the National Science Foundation, the National Research Council, the Defense Manpower Administration, the Committee on Relationships with the Federal Government of the American Council on Education, and the United States Employment Service of the U. S. Department of Labor.

Publications. The ACLS has continued to explore the means for cheaper methods of manufacture of books in the interest of scholarly publication. The publications of the ACLS during the last two years have been reflections of these experiments in manufacture, and nearly all of the volumes on the list of publications during 1952 have been prepared on an IBM typewriter in the rooms over the garage at the rear of the ACLS offices, and have been brought up to the lithoprinter's camera with a minimum of expense. While the principal purpose of the operation has been to secure de-

pendable figures on costs, the enterprise has carried itself, including amortization of the initial capital outlay for equipment on an actuarial basis, besides providing composition at a low cost. A total of 7,247 pages has been prepared for the camera, of which 3,251 pages were produced in 1952. This service is available at a trifle over cost to the constituent societies.

It is becoming increasingly evident that the problem of scholarly publication is not limited solely to production. The question of distribution also looms large. During the coming months, emphasis will be placed on ways of reaching the potential market for scholarly books. Here, as with production, the ACLS is in a position to experiment with its own publications. As a first step, a list of all ACLS publications was included in the summer issue of the *Newsletter*, and subsequent issues have included mention of new books as they have appeared. The formulation of specialized mailing lists and direct approaches to college and university libraries are but two of the ways being considered to bring these publications to the attention of a wider public.

Area Studies. ACLS activities in the field which has come to be known, though unsatisfactorily, as "area studies" have been continuous over the past couple of decades and occupied a considerable part in the operations of 1952.

The Committee on Far Eastern Studies met once in Boston, on the occasion of the annual meetings of the American Oriental Society and the Far Eastern Association. Publication of *A List of Published Translations from Chinese into English, French, and German* (Part I, Literature exclusive of Poetry) was finally consummated. The Committee on Near Eastern Studies met twice, both times in New York. Progress was reported on enterprises already under way, such as the Near Eastern Translation Program and *Books and Periodicals in Western Languages Dealing with the Near and Middle East*. *Elwell-Sutton's Guide to Iranian Area Study* came from the press.

The Committee on Slavic Studies met once in New York. The Russian Translation Program and the *Current Digest of the Soviet Press* proceeded throughout the year. The former, with twenty-one volumes published or in press, comes to an end with the year as a result of the termination of the subvention. The *Current Digest*, now in its fourth year, seems assured, through action of the Rockefeller Foundation and the East European

Fund, until 1958. The Committee sponsored a Conference on Soviet Economic Growth in New York on May 23-25, and is planning a similar Conference on Russian Intellectual History.

The Committee on South Asian Studies met once in New York. Under joint sponsorship with the Library of Congress, a quarterly accessions list, *Southern Asia: Publications in Western Languages*, appeared.

In the field of Canadian studies, members of the executive staff joined with representatives of the University of Rochester and invited specialists to discuss the question of intellectual relations between the United States and Canada.

For the decade prior to 1948, the ACLS maintained, either by itself or jointly with other Councils, a Committee on Latin American Studies. Recently, the question has been raised as to the advisability of reconstituting an ACLS committee in this field. On May 12, advantage was taken of another meeting of Latin American specialists in New Orleans to hold a conference of specialists from southern institutions. The conference produced an interesting discussion but no very significant proposals as to future operations.

Mortimer Graves suggests that current experience with committees on areas raises a question as to whether we are not beginning to reach a point of diminishing returns from this form of organizational procedure. It is true that for twenty years some of the Council's most spectacular and effective work has been that connected with the committees on underworked area fields. It is equally true that we must question whether continued emphasis on the need for more fellowships, publication opportunities, funds for individual and collective enterprises of research, tools of study, and the acquisition and rendering available of research materials serves a very useful purpose. It is not that these needs are nonexistent; it is that they are not peculiar to the underworked fields of scholarship, but are common to all fields of the humanities.

Other attacks on the same problem should be explored. The most active committee of the ACLS, the Committee on the Language Program, concerns itself with all language and linguistic problems, no matter what the area of their reference. A proposal has recently been made that the ACLS assume an operation of some sort in the field of Oriental philosophy, designed to insinuate concern with Oriental philosophies into philosophy departments.

This is not to argue that we should forsake the areal for the disciplinary or departmental basis in the creation of ACLS committees, but only to point out that there is here an organizational problem which should engage our attention.

Miscellaneous. This year, the executive staff made progress in improving communication between the Council and its widening clientele. The *Newsletter*, started some three and a half years ago in an attempt to bring ACLS activities to the attention of a scholarly public beyond those individuals who were intimately associated with the Council or with its committees, is now being published on a quarterly basis. Individuals on fifty campuses have agreed to act as unofficial representatives of the Council and have accepted responsibility for publicizing ACLS activities among their colleagues.

Three members of the staff represent the ACLS on the twelve-member Committee of the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils. Its primary function—the selection of lecturers and advanced research workers for assistance under the Fulbright operation—has been expanded not only by the increasing number of countries being brought into the Fulbright program but also by the introduction into the operation of a much higher degree of planning, especially in the nature of special recruitment, and by the addition of responsibilities in the administration of dollar funds from the Whitney and Ford Foundations for foreign scholars eligible to Fulbright travel grants. The current work load on members is consequently very great and only to be justified if the program is of commensurate value to American scholarship.

The Humanities in the Next Decade. The greater part of the time of the Council at the 1953 annual meeting was devoted to the discussion of the humanities in the next decade. Discussion proceeded on the basis of a carefully drafted paper by Mortimer Graves and other members of the staff. In 1951, the Carnegie Corporation made the ACLS a terminal grant for general support, while the Rockefeller Foundation sharply reduced its support for administration, planning and fellowships. The Rockefeller Foundation explained its action as stemming not from any dissatisfaction with the achievements of the Council but rather from a belief that “as the representative of humanistic scholarship in the United States, the Council should not be dependent on any single agency for so large a proportion of its

support.” In 1952, the Ford Foundation made a grant of \$250,000 to the ACLS over a three-year period for the study of Asian languages. This is a promising start with the new and mammoth educational foundation, but it does not fully answer the problem of future support of the Council.

Delegates from the constituent societies agreed that there is an unfortunate tendency to take the humanities for granted. At the same time, even among the constituent societies, there is wide ignorance regarding the activities of the ACLS. As a holding company for the humanities, there is need for better public relations. In the words of Frank Knight, scholarship is a hard product to sell in a democratic society for the reason that the truth seldom sells itself. In spite of the lip service paid to the humanities, there is incessant need for defending the very existence of the study of mankind.

In the field of personnel, the humanities have consistently lost ground to the physical sciences, and even to the social sciences within their own circle. By 1965, the college population will probably be 85 per cent greater than today, unless some other educational process besides the college be devised. There are now approximately 50,000 permanently employed teachers of the humanities and social sciences in American colleges and universities. On the assumption that an increase of students calls for a commensurate increase of teachers, we shall need as many as 40,000 new teachers in 1965, to say nothing of replacements, half of whom should be in the humanities. But at the slow rate that scholars are being drawn into the professional humanities we will not be able to meet the increased demand for teachers without a destructive lowering of standards. Obviously, this problem requires a study of the life-cycle of the humanistic scholar as well as the development of fellowships and other means of promoting research.

Some delegates detected a breach between the humanists and the social scientists; others thought that there was no more than an unhappy lack of cooperation. Even if the latter is true, such lack of cooperation indicates an absence of realism on both sides. If the humanities be the study of man and of man's belief in mankind, then it is difficult to see how either discipline can forego the closest contact with the other. Some humanists claimed that the tax-exempt foundations had lost confidence in the social scientists and that humanists would do well to cash in on this opportunity

by giving more attention to current problems. The accuracy of the allegation was disputed, and again cooperation was advised. It was generally agreed that there is no harmful competition between the ACLS and the Social Science Research Council. As planning and promoting agencies for scholarship, both organizations possess the highest utilitarian value.

Most delegates were of the opinion that scholars should bring the humanities to the general public by more effective writing for public consumption. Even among the humanities, which includes literature, the ability to combine scholarship with popular writing is all too rare. There should be no aspersions cast upon scholars who write popular books without

loss of their intellectual honesty. If the scholarship is sound, the fact that such publication is financially profitable does not impair its intrinsic value nor its usefulness to the human race.

There was general agreement that the ACLS requires an endowment for administration and planning. To find more than the two or three million dollars necessary for an administrative endowment would be an impossible task. But even in attempting to raise this endowment, the ACLS should not proceed in any way to lessen the responsibility of the foundations for support of the planning and operation of scholarly activities by the Council.—KENNETH COLEGROVE.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Formation of a study group to reappraise the foreign economic policy of the United States was jointly announced in November by the Woodrow Wilson Foundation and the National Planning Association. The eight members of the group are: William Y. Elliott, Assistant to the Director for Foreign Activities, Office of Defense Mobilization, and Williams Professor of Government at Harvard University, chairman; Richard M. Bissell, Jr., consultant, Ford Foundation, and formerly Deputy Administrator of ECA; Courtney C. Brown, Assistant to the Chairman of the Board, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey; H. van B. Cleveland, Committee for Economic Development; Theodore Geiger, Chief of Research, National Planning Association; Harry D. Gideonse, President, Brooklyn College; Edward S. Mason, Dean, Littauer School of Public Administration, Harvard University; and Don K. Price, Deputy Chairman, Research and Development Board, Office of the Secretary of Defense.

The study group will examine the basic assumptions about the nature of the world economy on which the United States policy has been based and the specific methods by which we have been attempting to make our policy effective during the postwar period. In their final report, the members will assess the degree of success which our foreign economic policy has had to date, will analyze the main reasons why our policy has not been more successful, and will suggest the modifications, both in concept and in methods, which their findings show to be desirable. The group has agreed on an outline of its work and will ultimately prepare a book-length report of its

findings and conclusions.

The National Planning Association has set up a Special Policy Committee on the Organization of the Executive Office of the President to recommend means of improving the President's staff. The Committee includes nineteen members who have long and varied experience with top-management problems gained in business, government, and the study of public administration. Sumner T. Pike, for six years a member of the Atomic Energy Commission and a former member of the Securities and Exchange Commission, has been designated chairman. Political scientist members of the NPA Committee include Louis Brownlow, Luther H. Gulick, and John D. Millett.

A constitutional convention of 99 members will meet at Nashville, Tennessee, in April, 1953, to undertake a limited revision of the state constitution. The convention is authorized to consider the amending clause, the compensation and expenses of legislators, the veto power, the right of suffrage, home rule, and local governmental consolidation. Professor Frank Prescott, of the University of Chattanooga, and Dr. C. C. Sims, of Middle Tennessee State College, are among the delegates. A voluntary group of political scientists and law teachers has been organized to provide studies for the delegates.

Boston University has announced the establishment of an African Research and Studies Program to be inaugurated formally on July 1, 1953. Dr. William O. Brown, now Chief of the African Research Branch in the U. S. Depart-

ment of State, has been appointed director. This Program, to be established in the Boston University Graduate School, will be closely linked with the social sciences and related fields. Close liaison will be established with individual scholars and research organizations in the United States, Europe and Africa.

The Program will be designed to make a contribution to basic research and studies in the field of African affairs. Emphasis will be placed upon the objectives and fundamental analysis of economic, social, political and technical factors as they relate to social change in contemporary Africa. Consideration will be given to the historical background and the cultural or institutional context of these developments and problems. It is anticipated that such a program will not only serve the interest of scholars, but also will be of use to United States government agencies, and to private individuals and organizations concerned with African questions in the United States, Europe and Africa.

The primary focus of the Program will be on research, with an increasing stress on training in subsequent years. Courses and seminars will be offered in 1953-54 on geographic, cultural, social and political aspects of contemporary Africa. Plans have been made for the development of library resources, and fellowship support and publication requirements for the Program are under consideration.

The Maurice and Laura Falk Foundation has made a grant to Boston University of twelve thousand dollars for the academic year for citizenship education. Professor Edward R. Collier is chairman of the committee in charge of administration of the grant. Extensive plans have been made to afford students an opportunity to gain practical experience with political parties and pressure groups. Observations in the field are followed by conferences at which there is an evaluation of group tactics and programs and their relation to the democratic process.

The Institute of Public Service at Boston University, in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture Graduate School, is offering three courses this year for public employees in the New England region: "Position Classification," "Techniques for Effective Personnel Supervision," and "Federal Accounting Procedures." Although these courses are designed primarily for federal personnel in the New England area, state and

local employees are invited to enroll. An advisory committee, consisting of federal regional directors and representatives, state department heads, mayors, city managers and students of public administration, has been established to provide general guidance. Each course will be under the supervision of a person concerned with training in one of the federal regional offices and will attempt to elicit maximum exchange of ideas on both theory and practice. Certificates will be given upon completion of courses.

The first steps toward establishment of a program to train students for public service and government research careers have been taken by Western Reserve University. Eighteen civic leaders, including men prominent in federal, state, county and municipal government, are on the advisory committee which is working out details of the program. Ralph J. Besse, vice-president of the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company, is chairman of the committee. Proposals for the new program include: establishment of the degree of Master of Arts in Public Administration; non-credit studies for executives, creating an executive pool within industry for emergency drafting by the government; and research dealing with all government services, maintained and channeled through a permanent research clearing house.

The Department of Government of Washington Square College, New York University, has received a grant from the Maurice and Laura Falk Foundation of \$36,000 for a three-year study of the political content of the newly established integrated course in social science and to evaluate the impact of such a course on student participation in active politics. A comparative study will be made between students enrolled in the social science course and a like number enrolled in the regular departmental introductory course, government in American society.

New York University's Department of Government has established a local Citizenship Clearing House for the Southern District of New York under the Citizenship Clearing House affiliated with New York University's Law Center. The purpose of the local Citizenship Clearing House is to work with the co-operating institutions in the District to the end that students in the several political science departments may be brought into contact with political leaders and encouraged

to participate actively in the politics of their respective communities.

For the sixth consecutive year, the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan will hold its Annual Summer Institute in Survey Research Techniques. This special program is designed to illustrate the theory and application of survey research to such fields as business and human relations, education, psychology and sociology, public affairs, public health, economics, statistics, etc. Again this year a special workshop will be offered in the practical application of survey research methods to these individual fields. The dates for this session are June 22 to July 17 and July 20 to August 14. Further information may be secured from the Survey Research Center, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

The Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues, a division of the American Psychological Association, has announced the Industrial Relations Research Award (a \$500 U. S. Government bond) to be presented to the individual whose research is judged most meritorious as a scientific contribution to the understanding of labor-management relations. This award has been made possible by a gift to the Society by the Harwood Manufacturing Corporation. Presentation of this year's award will be made at the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association in September, 1953.

Closing date for entries is May 1, 1953. Any research study completed during 1952 or 1953 will be eligible for consideration. Inquiries concerning the award should be addressed to Dr. S. Stansfield Sargent, Secretary, SPSSI, Department of Psychology, Barnard College, Columbia University, New York 27.

At Indiana University, Professors Joseph B. Kingsbury, John E. Stoner, Louis Lambert, and Edwin B. McPherson have been assisting the "Little Hoover Commission" of Indiana in its investigation of state administrative organization during the past year.

Paul H. Appleby, Dean of the Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University, spent the first half of the year in India on an assignment for the Ford Foundation. He resumed his duties at Syracuse with the beginning of the second semester.

Samuel J. Eldersveld, associate professor of political science at the University of Michigan, has been awarded a grant of \$5,500 by the Ford Foundation for research in the field of behavioral science.

George C. Guins, lecturer in political science and Slavic languages at the University of California (Berkeley), delivered a paper on "Soviet Law in its Development since 1917 up to 1952" at the International Congress of Jurists in Berlin, July-August, 1952.

Leslie Lipson, University of California (Berkeley), delivered two lectures at the National War College, Washington, D. C., in November, on "The British Commonwealth and Colonies," and "The United Kingdom."

Karl Loewenstein, of Amherst College, participated last August in the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Academy of Comparative Law to prepare the program for the next Congress of Comparative Law (1954). In September, he delivered addresses at the meeting of the International Law Association at Luzern on the subject "Sovereignty and International Cooperation" and at the meeting of the International Political Science Association at The Hague on the subject "The Role of the Political Ideologies."

Roscoe C. Martin, professor of political science at Syracuse University, delivered a series of lectures at the University of Puerto Rico during the latter half of January on the general theme of emergent trends in public administration.

Dayton D. McKean, of the University of Colorado, delivered the Pi Sigma Alpha Lecture at the University of Utah on February 12, 1953. His subject was "Group Dynamics in American Politics." This event is presented annually by the Institute of Government at the University of Utah.

Emery E. Olson, Dean of the School of Public Administration, University of Southern California, returned to Turkey during the summer of 1952 to act as chairman of a United Nations staff of experts participating with a Turkish academic and governmental group in the planning of an Institute of Public Administration at the University of Ankara. Dean Olson was a member of the Barker Economic Mission to Turkey for the International Bank in 1950. Five professors from the University

of Ankara are now being trained in public administration over an eighteen-months period as a technical assistance project under the Mutual Security Administration.

Herbert A. Simon, professor of administration in the Graduate School of Industrial Administration, Carnegie Institute of Technology, is directing a project investigating human behavior in business and other organizations. The study is being financed by a grant of \$30,000 from the Ford Foundation. Professor Simon is also one of 45 scholars who received individual grants of \$5,500 from the Ford Foundation for research in fields related to human behavior.

NOTES ON MILITARY VOTING IN 1952

On March 28, 1952, President Harry S. Truman transmitted to the Congress the report made to him by the Special Committee on Service Voting of the American Political Science Association.¹ A presidential message accompanied the report, endorsing the work of the Committee and requesting the passage of legislation recommended in the document.

Finding that twenty-four of the states make it unduly difficult, and in some instances impossible, for absent members of the armed forces to vote, the Special Committee urged the enactment of a temporary national law, applicable to the 1952 election only, which would provide a federal ballot for servicemen whose states did not afford them an opportunity to vote on reasonable terms. The defects found in state voting laws were the following: failure to make provision for absent voting, denial of the suffrage to members of the regular military establishment, requirement of personal registration, refusal to accept the standard post-card form furnished by the Department of Defense as an application for an absentee ballot, and tardy dispatch of absentee ballots, making it difficult for military personnel to receive and return their ballots in time to have them counted. The expectation of the Special Committee that the states themselves would not remedy these defects before the 1952 election was borne out by events.

Senators Green (R. I.), Humphrey (Minn.), and Lehman (N. Y.) sponsored a bill which followed closely the federal law proposed by the Special Committee on Service Voting. This

¹ This report, entitled *Voting in the Armed Forces*, was published in full as House Document No. 407, 82nd Cong., 2nd sess., and in summary in this REVIEW, Vol. 46, pp. 512-23 (June, 1952).

measure (S. 3061) passed the Senate without a record vote and without serious manifestation of opposition to its basic features on June 20. A companion measure (H.R. 7571), sponsored by Representative McCormack (Mass.), however, died in committee, caught in the legislative log jam at the end of the session.

No more fortunate was the recommendation of the Special Committee that existing federal law affirming the right of absent servicemen to vote without registering and without payment of poll tax, applicable "in time of war," be amended so that its guarantees would apply in time of peace as well. Doubt as to the constitutionality of such guarantees was offered as the reason for rejecting this recommendation by a House committee, which noted the "tendency to be impatient with constitutional restrictions whenever they stand in the way of legislation that is desirable."²

The net result of the report made by the Special Committee on Service Voting in terms of legislation to date has not been encouraging. It is likely, however, that many states will amend faulty voting laws in 1953. The Drafting Committee of the Council of State Governments has included in its program of "Suggested State Legislation for 1953" measures to eliminate the barriers to service voting. If such measures are enacted, the work of the Association's Special Committee will not have been fruitless.

Reports on the military vote in 1952 will be fragmentary. In no more than a dozen states will there be any computation of the size of the service vote. Information furnished to the Department of Defense by the secretaries of state of six states indicates that the percentage of servicemen of voting age who voted in 1952 falls considerably short of the comparable percentage in 1944.

These figures are somewhat surprising in view of the large turnout at the polls in the recent presidential election. Approximately 62 per cent of the total population of voting age voted in 1952, whereas the 1944 vote represented 56 per cent of the population of voting age. The decline in the service vote, given an opposite trend in the civilian vote, poses an interesting problem for specialists in voting behavior.

A poll of the student body at the United States Naval Academy disclosed that 67 per

² House Report No. 2041 on H.J. Res. 477, Emergency Powers Continuation Act (June 6, 1952).

State	Percentage of Potential Military Voters Who Actually Voted	
	1944	1952
Maryland	24.8	21.1
New Jersey	51.3	28.6
New York	42.2	30.2
Rhode Island	44.8	20.0
Tennessee	15.1	10.4
Virginia	21.5	12.1

cent of the midshipmen of voting age cast ballots in 1952. When allowance is made for those from states which absolutely barred them from voting (New Mexico, South Carolina, and Texas), the figure becomes 73 per cent of the men of voting age resident in the forty-five states which granted suffrage to absent military personnel. In great part, presumably, educational differences would explain the differential between the high turnout on the part of midshipmen and the low turnout among service personnel generally.

Meeting residence requirements for voting is a major problem for members of the armed services. During 1952, California contributed something toward the solution of this problem when the Attorney-General of the State held that residence on a federal military reservation within California for the period prescribed by statute satisfies the State's residence requirement for voting. This ruling, subsequently upheld by an inferior court,³ has yet to be passed on by the State's highest tribunal. California appears to be the only state which interprets the residence requirement for voting so leniently, but its ruling is worthy of imitation elsewhere.—WILLIAM B. PRENDERGAST.

RESEARCH ON THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATING PROCESS IN 1952

The Association's Cooperative Research Project on Convention Delegations is preparing a report on state and local aspects of the presidential nominating process in 1952. The report is being organized on a state-by-state basis, with sections for as many states as possible.

In November, 1952, the Association received a second grant of \$24,830 for the project from the donors of the original grant of \$30,000.

³ *Arapajolu v. McMenamin*, District Court of Appeal, 1st App. Dist., Division Two (unreported).

Renewed arrangements were then agreed upon with the Brookings Institution under which Paul T. David is continuing as project director. The officers of the Association also concluded that a special advisory committee should be appointed, which will have two functions: (1) to advise the project director and the Executive Director of the Association on the continuation and the completion of the work; and (2) to advise the officers of the Association, when the time comes, as to the merits of the final report of the project and its readiness for publication under the sponsorship of the Association.

The membership of the Advisory Committee is as follows: Arthur N. Holcombe (chairman), Louis Brownlow, Richard S. Childs, Alexander Heard, Peter H. Odegard, Louise Overacker, and James K. Pollock.

The Committee held its first meeting on December 2, 1952, and will probably meet again early in April, 1953, at which time it will consider a preliminary draft of portions of the report. The report is planned for completion in manuscript by June, 1953.

The staff at work in the Washington office of the project, in addition to Dr. David, has included Esther Cole Franklin, Ralph M. Goldman, and Robert V. L. Wright, Jr. Professor Malcolm Moos of Johns Hopkins University has also joined the staff on a part-time basis to assist in editing the draft report.

The existing work is based on field materials secured as indicated by the notes concerning the project that appeared in the June and September, 1952, issues of this REVIEW. When further project financing became assured, a special effort was made to secure additional field work in the states where only one delegation had been studied. These efforts appear to have been successful in at least 11 states: Maine, New Hampshire, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Louisiana, South Dakota, Nebraska, Montana, Colorado, and Arizona. In addition, in two of the states for which no field reports had been received, new arrangements have been made for consolidated state studies, as follows: New Jersey (Harry R. Davis, on leave from Beloit College); Oklahoma (Cortez A. M. Ewing, University of Oklahoma).

In the earlier stages of the project, complete coverage through field work was not considered a feasible objective, and it remains unlikely that it will be attained. The final project report will include a consolidated roster of the more than 300 persons who have been active as project participants.—PAUL T. DAVID.

APPOINTMENTS AND STAFF CHANGES

Charles Aikin, University of California (Berkeley), spent the summer of 1952 in Germany, where he undertook a study of the German-American Exchange of Persons Program under a grant from the Institute of Social Sciences.

Benjamin Baker, formerly of Hofstra College, has been appointed lecturer at Rutgers University. He will specialize in municipal and public administration.

John W. Baker, formerly at the University of California (Berkeley), has been appointed assistant professor of political science at the University of Florida for 1952-53.

Stephen K. Bailey, associate professor of political science at Wesleyan University, was elected Mayor of Middletown, Connecticut, on October 6, 1952.

Russell Barrett, who recently received his degree from the University of Melbourne, has been appointed acting instructor in political science for 1952-53 at the University of California (Berkeley).

Bohus Benes, former Consul General of Czechoslovakia at San Francisco, was a visiting lecturer at the Ohio State University during the autumn quarter, giving courses in Soviet affairs and international organization.

George J. Bereday, recently a graduate student at Harvard University, is teaching comparative modern government at Boston College. He also serves as a consultant to the Harvard Russian Center.

Thomas C. Blaisdell, Jr., director of the Bureau of International Relations, University of California (Berkeley), was on leave during November to serve with the United Nations Technical Assistance Board in reviewing technical assistance programs of specialized agencies.

Joan Bondurant, who was awarded the Ph.D. degree in September, 1952, at the University of California (Berkeley), is undertaking study and research in India under a Social Science Research Council fellowship.

Daniel M. Braum has been appointed visiting professor of political science at the University of Michigan for a two-year period, beginning December 15, 1952. He has been assigned to the Institute of Public Admin-

istration, University of the Philippines, where he will serve as an in-service training consultant and teach courses in office management and related subjects. Professor Braum was formerly Chief, Training Branch, General Services Administration, Washington, D. C.

Burton R. Brazil is serving as instructor in political science at Stanford University during the academic year 1952-53.

Arthur W. Bromage, of the University of Michigan, is on sabbatical leave during the spring semester and is making a comparative field study of Irish and English municipal government. He has received a grant from the Faculty Research Fund at the University of Michigan in support of this project.

Edward H. Buehrig, associate professor in the department of government at Indiana University, has returned from his leave of absence to work on a research project with the Brookings Institution in Washington, D. C. Professor Buehrig's leave extended through the academic year 1951-52 and the first semester of 1952-53.

Eugene Burdick has recently been appointed assistant to the new chancellor at the University of California (Berkeley). He will continue to offer course work in political theory.

James L. Burke, S.J., chairman of the department of government at Boston College since 1938, has been appointed Dean of the Boston College Graduate School. He is also serving as a member of the national executive committee of the Jesuit Educational Association.

Ardath W. Burks, assistant professor at Rutgers University, is doing research in Japan under a Social Science Research Council award.

Eleanor Bushnell has accepted a teaching appointment at San Francisco State College.

Leo Cagan began a year's leave of absence from San Francisco State College on February 1, 1953. During his leave he will serve as a public administration specialist with the United Nations Secretariat in New York City.

George Catlin, who taught in the 1952 summer session at the University of California (Berkeley), also spent the fall term as visiting

professor of political science at that institution.

Hugh Clokie has been reappointed lecturer in political science, University of California (Berkeley), to offer work in the dependent areas and comparative government fields.

Francis W. Coker, professor emeritus at Yale University, taught at the University of North Carolina during the winter quarter. This is the fourth successive year that Professor Coker has taught for one quarter at North Carolina.

Morris W. H. Collins, Jr., assistant professor of political science at the University of Georgia, was appointed director of the Bureau of Public Administration at that institution on October 1, 1952. Mr. Collins has been acting director since the reactivation of the Bureau on July 1, 1951.

Thomas Albert Corbett, O.P., has been appointed assistant professor of politics at the Catholic University of America.

Robert F. Cushman has been advanced to an assistant professorship at the Ohio State University.

Robert T. Daland has been promoted to the rank of assistant professor of political science at the University of Alabama.

James Davies, who received his degree from the University of California (Berkeley) in January, 1952, has been reappointed to a post-doctoral fellowship at the Survey Research Center, University of Michigan.

Guenter Decker, who holds a research assistantship in international studies at the Goethe University in Frankfurt and is in this country under State Department auspices during the current academic year, was a visiting lecturer at the Ohio State University for the autumn quarter, giving a course in international law.

David R. Deener, formerly of Duke University and the University of Pittsburgh, has been appointed to an associate professorship of political science at Tulane University.

Conley H. Dillon has received an extension of his leave from Marshall College to continue in his position in the Office of Price Stabilization, Washington, D. C., during 1952-53.

Christopher Dyer-Bennet has been appointed associate in political science at the

University of California (Berkeley) for the 1952-53 academic year.

Russell H. Fifield will be on sabbatical leave from the University of Michigan during the academic year 1953-54. He will spend the year studying the foreign policy of the Philippines and other nations in Southeast Asia. The project will be financed by a Fulbright grant and assistance from the University of Michigan Faculty Research Fund.

Ossip K. Flechtheim, who was on leave from Colby College during 1951-52, has resigned his position at Colby to accept the offer of a chair in comparative government and politics at the Deutsche Hochschule für Politik in Berlin-Schoeneberg. Dr. Flechtheim has been acting as a consultant to the German Federal Minister of the Interior and has also been appointed contributing editor of the new monthly publication *Politische Literatur*.

Julian Friedman has been reappointed lecturer in political science at the University of California (Berkeley) for the 1952-53 year. Mr. Friedman is offering a course on political institutions in Africa.

Emanuel R. Fuchs has been appointed staff economist to the United States Department of Interior's Missouri Basin Field Committee, which coordinates the programs and activities of Interior agencies engaged in the Missouri Basin development program.

Hubert S. Gibbs was promoted to an assistant professorship in political science at Boston University in July, 1952.

Gilbert S. Gilchrist has been awarded a General Education Board fellowship and is on leave of absence from the University of the South for a year's study at the Johns Hopkins University.

Heinz Guradze's appointment as guest professor in international organization and political theory at the University of Cologne has been extended through the winter of 1952-53.

David Vance Guthrie, Jr., formerly an instructor at the University of North Carolina, has joined the department of political science at the University of the South.

Andrew Gyorgy, formerly of Louisiana State University, is a visiting lecturer in international relations at Boston University.

Luther G. Hagard, Jr., recently a graduate

student at the University of Minnesota, has been appointed assistant professor of political science at The Citadel.

Lashley G. Harvey has resumed his duties as chairman of the department of government at Boston University after a year's leave of absence as a Fulbright scholar at the London School of Economics and Political Science. While in London, he gave a series of ten lectures on American government and ten lectures on the administrative process. Professor Robert P. Benedict was the acting chairman of the department during the absence of Professor Harvey.

William C. Havard, of Northwestern State College, Natchitoches, Louisiana, is teaching at Louisiana State University during the absence of Professor Kimbrough Owen, on leave.

Robert S. Hayton, candidate for the Ph.D. degree at the University of California (Berkeley), is spending a year of study in South America on a Doherty fellowship. He is also the recipient of a Pan American World Airways Travel fellowship, through the Institute of International Education, for study in Chile.

Francis Heller, who has been on leave with the U. S. Army, has resumed his teaching duties as associate professor of political science at the University of Kansas.

Paul Heppe has returned to his position as assistant professor in the department of history and government at Kansas State College. Mr. Heppe spent the first semester in Canada, where he was engaged in research on Canadian political parties.

Karel Hulicka, who received the Ph.D. degree from the University of California (Berkeley) in January, 1952, has been appointed acting instructor in political science for 1952-53.

Dunning Idle, formerly a Foreign Service reserve officer, has joined the staff at the University of Miami as visiting professor of political science.

Harry V. Jaffa, assistant professor of political science at the Ohio State University, is on leave during the current academic year. He holds a Ford Foundation grant.

Henry L. Janssen has been appointed lecturer in political science at the University of California, Santa Barbara Campus, for 1952-53.

Claudius O. Johnson, professor and former chairman of the department of history and political science at Washington State College, has been appointed a Fulbright lecturer at the University of Sydney and Melbourne for the coming academic year. He has been granted leave of absence from February 1, 1953 to February 1, 1954.

Joseph Kaiser, of the University of Tübingen, Germany, will be a visiting lecturer at the Ohio State University during the spring and summer quarters, giving courses in Western European political institutions and in international law.

Hugh E. Kelso has returned to the staff of the political science department at the State University of Iowa after being on leave of absence for 17 months while serving with the Armed Forces.

Lane W. Lancaster is on leave of absence from the University of Nebraska during the second semester of the present academic year.

Robert S. Lancaster resumed his duties at the University of the South last September after a year's leave of absence, which he spent at the University of Michigan.

Carl Leiden, of Marshall College, is on leave to teach at the University of Peshawar, Pakistan, on a Fulbright appointment.

George Lenczowski, visiting associate professor at the University of California (Berkeley) in the spring semester, 1952, is spending the 1952-53 academic year in the Middle East on a Ford Foundation grant.

Edward G. Lewis, of the University of Illinois, is spending the year in France on a Fulbright fellowship. He is dividing his time between research and lecturing in French universities.

Benjamin E. Lippincott, of the University of Minnesota, has accepted an appointment as visiting professor of political science at Stanford University for the winter and spring quarters of 1953. He is offering courses in political theory while Professor Arnaud B. Leavelle is in England on a Fulbright fellowship.

Al Loeb, recently junior research political scientist at the University of California (Berkeley), has accepted appointment as staff technician with the State Personnel Board of California, Sacramento.

Harvey C. Mansfield, of the Ohio State University, served as a consultant to the U. S. Bureau of the Budget during the fall, in connection with the preparation of the final report of the President's Advisory Committee on Management Improvement.

Yale C. Maxon has been appointed to the faculty of the San Francisco State College for the current academic year.

Lee C. McDonald, who received his doctorate from Harvard University last June, is serving as a visiting assistant professor in the department of government at Pomona College during the sabbatical leave of Professor John A. Vieg.

Theodore McNelly, who recently received his doctorate in public law and government at Columbia University, has been appointed to an instructorship at Washington University, St. Louis, to teach courses in Far Eastern politics and history.

Marvin Meade returned to his position of research analyst in the Governmental Research Center, University of Kansas, on January 1. He has been on leave to serve as staff analyst on the President's Missouri River Basin Survey Commission in Lincoln, Nebraska.

Ernest E. Means, who recently completed his residence for the doctorate at the University of Wisconsin, has been appointed assistant professor of political science at The Citadel.

James H. Meisel, of the University of Michigan, will be on sabbatical leave during the academic year 1953-54. He plans to be in Europe collecting data for a study of the political philosophy of Pareto.

William D. Metz, assistant professor of history and political science at the University of Rhode Island, has been named editor of the *New England Social Studies Bulletin*, a quarterly publication of the New England Association of Social Studies Teachers.

Edward W. Mill resigned his position as lecturer in political science at the University of California (Berkeley) to complete work for the Ph.D. degree at Princeton University.

Boris Mirkine-Guetzévitch has resumed his duties as Dean of the Faculty of Law and Political Science of the French University of

New York after a six months' stay in Paris, where he offered his annual course at the Institute of Advanced International Studies, University of Paris, and served as a director in the Institute of Comparative Law.

Emmet V. Mittlebeeler has accepted a part-time lectureship on the faculty of the University of Louisville. He will continue to maintain an office for the practice of law in Louisville.

Jack H. Mower has been awarded a President's fellowship from Brown University to continue research on modern British colonial policy in tropical Africa. He is spending the year 1952-53 in Nairobi, Kenya.

E. E. Naylor, Special Assistant to the Director of Finance, Department of the Air Force, has been appointed lecturer in the department of political science and public administration at the American University and will offer courses in public budgeting.

Louis Nemzer, associate professor of political science at the Ohio State University, is on leave for 1952-53, on a research grant at the Russian Research Center, Harvard University.

William Newman is on leave from Boston University during the present year as a Fulbright lecturer at the University of Rennes.

Edmundo O'Gorman, member of the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters of the National University of Mexico, is a visiting professor in the Woodrow Wilson School of Foreign Affairs, University of Virginia.

F. Warren O'Reilly, a recent Ph.D. in international relations from the London School of Economics and Political Science, has been appointed assistant professor at Marshall College during the absence of Professor Leiden, on leave.

George Outland, professor of government at San Francisco College, has resumed his regular duties after a year's leave of absence as a Ford Foundation fellow, studying the social sciences in general education at various institutions throughout the country.

Kimbrough Owen, of Louisiana State University, has been granted an extension of his leave of absence in order to continue as director of research for the Public Affairs Research Council of Louisiana, a privately financed organization for research in state and local government.

Wilfrid Parsons, S.J., has been designated professor emeritus of politics at the Catholic University of America.

Merritt B. Pound, head of the political science department at the University of Georgia, was on active duty with the U. S. Air Force during August and September, 1952, as director of the inventory of reserve personnel for 53 Northeastern Georgia counties centering in Atlanta. Professor Pound is a lieutenant colonel in the Air Force Reserve.

Francis J. Powers, C. S.U., has been named acting head of the department of politics at the Catholic University of America.

Mohammad Tawfik Ramzi, of Fouad University, Cairo, Egypt, has been appointed lecturer in political science at the University of Michigan for the academic year 1952-53. Professor Ramzi holds a Fulbright fellowship and has been awarded a grant by the Ford Foundation.

Ellsworth L. Raymond has been promoted to assistant professor of government at New York University.

Clifford A. L. Rich is serving as visiting instructor of political science at the University of Southern California for the academic year 1952-53.

Arnold A. Rogow, formerly of Princeton University, has been appointed an instructor at the State University of Iowa.

Heinrich Rommen, professor of political science at St. Thomas College, has been appointed visiting professor of political science at the University of Minnesota for the winter and spring quarters of 1953. He will give Professor Lippincott's graduate seminar in readings in the classics of politics, while the latter is serving as a visiting professor at Stanford University.

Russell M. Ross, University of Iowa, was promoted to associate professor of political science July 1, 1952. During the summer quarter, Dr. Ross served as a visiting professor of political science at San Jose State College.

Raymond K. Rossiter has been granted a seven months' leave by the Far East Section, Division of Program Evaluation, International Broadcasting Service of the U. S. Department of State, to engage in study and research at Columbia University.

Joseph S. Roucek, of the University of Bridgeport, served as visiting professor at the University of Puerto Rico last summer.

Robert Scalapino is on leave from the University of California (Berkeley) for 1952-53, under grants from the Social Science Research Council and the Carnegie Endowment, to complete a study on the Japanese Labor Movement and to undertake research on Sun Yat-Senism and its impact on China.

Richard F. Scott has been appointed lecturer in political science, University of California (Berkeley), for 1952-53 to offer work in the international law field.

John P. Senning became professor emeritus of political science in June, 1952, after thirty-six years of service on the faculty of the University of Nebraska.

Olive Hall Shadgett has been appointed temporary instructor in political science and research assistant in the Bureau of Public Administration at the University of Georgia.

Robert W. Siebenschuh, associate professor of political science at Roosevelt College, has been engaged by the Committee on City Expenditures of Chicago to assist in the current management survey.

Lewis B. Sims has returned to his position as staff adviser, Division of Engineering Resources, U. S. Public Health Service, after spending the first semester of 1952-53 as visiting professor of political science at the University of California, Los Angeles.

J. Malcolm Smith has resigned his instructorship at Columbia University to accept a position with the Foreign Policy Association in Los Angeles.

Henry R. Spencer, professor emeritus at the Ohio State University, is serving his second year as visiting professor of political science at Tulane University.

David Spitz has been advanced to an assistant professorship at the Ohio State University.

Harold Sprout, of the department of politics, Princeton University, has been appointed to the newly established Henry Grier Bryant Professorship of Geography and International Relations at Princeton.

T. Noel Stern resumed his duties at Boston

University in January after a year as a Fulbright lecturer at the Universities of Rennes and Strasbourg.

Donald S. Strong has been promoted to a full professorship in political science at the University of Alabama.

Richard N. Swift, on leave from New York University as visiting lecturer on international affairs at Harvard University in 1951-52, has resumed his regular duties as assistant professor of government.

Carl F. Tausch, professor of public administration, St. Louis University, is on leave of absence during the current year to lecture under a Fulbright fellowship at the University of Ankara, Turkey.

Chun-lin Tan, recent doctoral recipient at Columbia, has been appointed lecturer in international relations at Rutgers University in the absence of Ardath W. Burks, on leave.

William Lonsdale Tayler, chairman of the department of political science at Dickinson College, has returned to his post after two years' leave of absence during which he served as Dean of the Overseas Branches of American International College (U. S. Air Force colleges in Saudi Arabia, the Azores and Bermuda).

Clarence E. Thurber, formerly with the International Studies Group of the Brookings Institution, has joined the staff of the Division of Overseas Activities of the Ford Foundation in Pasadena, California.

Glenn Tinder, who received his degree in January, 1952, from the University of California (Berkeley), has been appointed an instructor at Amherst College.

Richard B. Trimble, Colonel, U. S. Army Retired, has rejoined the staff of the political science department at the University of Georgia as instructor.

Robert Tucker, assistant professor of government at San Francisco State College, has been called to active duty as a lieutenant in the U. S. Navy, and is assigned to the Naval War College as a specialist in international law.

Frank Untermeyer was on leave of absence from Roosevelt College during the fall semester, 1952, to engage in research on British colonialism and African federation. Professor

Untermeyer traveled through much of Kenya, Nyasaland, Tanganyika, and the Rhodesias.

John A. Vieg, chairman of the department of government at Pomona College, is on leave of absence during 1952-53. He has a Fulbright fellowship for teaching and research at the University of Oslo, and is lecturing on American institutions and conducting research on the government of Norway and other Scandinavian countries. Professor Vieg has also accepted an invitation to deliver a series of lectures and serve as a consultant in public administration at the College of Europe, Bruges, Belgium, during the spring.

Dwight Waldo, University of California (Berkeley), is on sabbatical leave for the year, which he is spending in Washington, D. C., on a Ford Foundation grant.

Harvey Walker returned to his post at the Ohio State University, in January, 1953, after a 15 months' leave to participate in the work of the Institute of Public Administration at Rio de Janeiro.

Jacob Walkin, recently research assistant, Institute of Slavic Studies, University of California (Berkeley), has been appointed to the research staff of the Division of Research for the USSR, State Department.

Richard C. Welty, recently a graduate student at the University of Colorado, has been appointed assistant professor of political science at Hamline University.

Holt Bradford Westerfield has been appointed instructor in the department of government at Harvard University.

John Albert White, a specialist in Far Eastern relations and Russian history, has joined the Claremont Graduate School faculty as visiting associate professor of history and international relations.

R. G. Whitesel, recalled to active military duty in 1951, has resumed his associate professorship of political science at the State University of Iowa. During his absence, Major Whitesel served in the Office of Chief of Staff, Fifth Army Headquarters, and overseas as Civil and Foreign Affairs Officer, United Nations Command Headquarters, Far East.

Charlotte Williams of Middle Tennessee State College, taught at Johns Hopkins University during the 1952 summer session.

John R. Williams resumed his duties in September as assistant professor of political science at West Virginia University after spending a year in England.

Francis G. Wilson, professor of political science at the University of Illinois, was a visiting lecturer at Emory University during the winter quarter, 1953.

Robert R. Wilson has returned to his position as professor of political science at Duke University after a year spent in Turkey as a

Fulbright professor at the University of Istanbul.

H. J. Wood, who was on leave of absence during the last academic year while he served as a Fulbright lecturer in the Philippines, has assumed the chairmanship of the department of history and political science at Washington State College.

Harold Zink is on leave from the Ohio State University to be visiting professor at Duke University during the second semester of the current academic year.

IN MEMORIAM

Charles E. Merriam was born in Hopkinton, Iowa, November 15, 1874, and died in Rockville, Maryland, January 8, 1953. He was a charter member of the American Political Science Association, served on many of its committees over a period of forty years, and was President of the Association in 1925. He was a member of the faculty of the University of Chicago from 1900 until his retirement in 1940, and was noted as a stimulating teacher and a helpful adviser both to his students and his younger colleagues.

His academic interests shifted from time to time in well-marked periods, in accordance with his off-campus activities. He devoted himself initially to municipal government and reform, the principal business on the agenda of the first decade of this century. He was elected to the City Council of Chicago in 1909, and was a candidate for Mayor in 1911, losing by a narrow margin to Carter Harrison. He was reelected to the Council in 1913, but was unsuccessful in resuming his political career after returning from military service in World War I.

His interest now turned to political parties, stimulated by his own experience, his association with Theodore Roosevelt in the Bull Moose campaign of 1912, and the inescapable fascination that he found in politics. This new center of attention resulted in his book, *The American Party System*, and in studies of elections, political leadership, and citizenship. Dissatisfied with the relatively narrow content of political science, he began a private reading course in economics, sociology, and anthropology, and then devoted his inventive mind to the ways and means of cross-fertilizing political science with these sister disciplines. He took an active part in the Conferences on the Science of Politics, and was the principal

founder and the first President of the Social Science Research Council. This was one of his major organizational achievements.

His underlying academic interest was in the history of political ideas and the development of political theory in the context of contemporary life. His first contribution was his doctoral dissertation at Columbia, *The History of Sovereignty Since Rousseau*; his last two, *The New Democracy and the New Despotism* and *Systematic Politics*. The final decade of his teaching was devoted to the defense of the democratic way of life, and to the criticism of authoritarian institutions.

Charles Merriam served on many public and quasi-public bodies, among others the Commission of Inquiry on Public Service Personnel, the Commission on Social Trends, the National Resources Planning Board, the President's Committee on Administrative Management, and the Loyalty Review Board.

He was influential in the formation of Public Administration Clearing House and in the establishment in Chicago of the national headquarters of about fifteen organizations of local and state public service officials, known nationally and internationally as "1313." Merriam served on many of their committees, and as a member of the Board of the Spelman Fund assisted in their early financing.

He was always interested in the improvement of governmental machinery. In succession he spoke for the short ballot and the safeguarding of election machinery, the initiative and referendum, the city manager plan, charter revision in Chicago and the rewriting of the Illinois State constitution, city planning and the conservation of national resources through state and federal planning, and the reorganization of the federal administrative system.

Charles Merriam had an uncanny perception of emerging trends and great skill in putting young men to work in promising fields. His eye was always on the horizon, and he was always busy searching for ways and means of ferrying mankind to a happier destination. His host of friends and students will remember him as a man who enlivened any gathering of which he was a member. He was friendly, genial, fond of company and conversation, and full of wisdom. He had an extraordinary capacity for commanding the respect, the loyalty, and the affection of those who knew him. Perhaps no political scientist of his generation exerted a greater influence, not only within his own field but upon the constructive development of the social sciences and their contribution to public affairs.—LEONARD D. WHITE.

Julius Turner, associate professor of political science at Allegheny College, died December 24, 1952, at the age of thirty. Already he had won recognition as one of the most promising young scholars in the field of American politics. His published work reflected skill and ingenuity in analysis and both imagination and respect for data in interpretation. At the time of his death he had under

way, with the aid of a Social Science Research Council fellowship, an analysis of congressional elections with a view toward a more complete understanding of the extent and limits of party competition. Fragments of this work, some of which were left in sufficiently finished form for publication, indicate that it would have compelled considerable modification of conventional theories of the party system.

Professor Turner had received his Ph.D. degree in 1950 from the Johns Hopkins University, where he also served as a junior instructor. His doctoral thesis, initiated under the direction of V. O. Key, Jr., was published under the title, *Party and Constituency: Pressures on Congress*. He taught at Boston University before moving to Allegheny. He had achieved already an unusual mastery of the art of teaching, and had gone far in establishing mutually valuable friendships in his profession. His untimely death is the occasion of loss and regret which extend far beyond relationships which are merely personal. In evidence of this fact, a number of his friends at different institutions throughout the country have instituted at the Johns Hopkins University a Julius Turner Award, to be given annually for the most outstanding essay submitted in the field of political science.—CARL B. SWISHER.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Next Annual Meeting of the Association

The 1953 meeting of the American Political Science Association will be held at the Statler and Mayflower Hotels in Washington, D. C., on September 10–12. Professor John Gange of the Woodrow Wilson School of Foreign Affairs, University of Virginia, has accepted the chairmanship of the program committee. Mrs. Kathryn Stone is to be chairman of the local arrangements committee.