

NEWS AND NOTES

PROFESSIONAL CONFERENCES

*Forty-seventh Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association:
Transactions of the Executive Council and General Business Meeting**

The Executive Council of the American Political Science Association convened in International House, Berkeley, California, on Monday, August 27, at 10:00 A.M. President Peter Odegard called the meeting to order. The following officers and members of the Council answered the roll call: M. Margaret Ball, J. Alton Burdine, Taylor Cole, Royden J. Dangerfield, J. A. C. Grant, Luther Gulick, Pendleton Herring, Albert Lepawsky, Edward H. Litchfield, James L. McCamy, John D. Millett, Peter H. Odegard, Carl Swisher, and Edward Weidner. Past Presidents John Gaus and James K. Pollock, Committee Chairmen Bertram M. Gross, Charles M. Kneier, Walter H. C. Laves, George A. Lipsky, Roscoe C. Martin and William S. Stokes, and Acting Chairmen Harold M. Dorr and Lloyd M. Short were also present.

President Odegard briefly reviewed the meetings held by the Executive Committee during the year, noted the completion of the Association's effort to incorporate, and recorded the president's participation in a number of the meetings of regional political science associations. He then called attention to the long and difficult process faced by each president in the appointment of the new Association committees. He suggested that this process raised fundamental questions of the future of committees in the structure of the Association and recommended that the Council consider the issue more fully at some later session. President Odegard also recounted the efforts made during the year to secure foundation support for research committees, for a new Committee on Policy and Planning and for several specialized activities of the Association.

The report of the secretary-treasurer and executive director was presented by Edward H. Litchfield. He noted that the Association's overall financial position might be described as follows:

1. The Association's total assets amount to \$32,717.32. This includes \$24,154.55 in endowment funds, \$866.45 which are earmarked for the Committee on the Advancement of Political Science Teaching, and \$7,696.32 in an operating account made up of cash in bank, petty cash, and several small sums on commercial deposit.

2. Last year's operation was calculated to cost \$61,152 on a 12-month basis, or \$50,-662.80 on an abbreviated fiscal-year basis. Actual expenditures amounted to \$50,957.89, or an over-expenditure of \$295.09. Actual revenues for this abbreviated fiscal year, plus the appropriation from the Carnegie grant for this period, amounted to \$52,878.45, or an excess of revenues and appropriation over expenditures of \$1,920.56.

3. Note must be made of the disposition of the grant which the Carnegie Corporation made to the Association for organization purposes on April 11, 1950. The Executive Committee determined that this amount should be spread over a two-year operating period

* Copies of the *final* program of the 1951 meeting of the Association, held in San Francisco, California, August 27-30, are available on request from the executive director, American Political Science Association, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

during which the initial organization of the Executive Offices might be undertaken. \$1,400 was spent during the fiscal year 1949-50 for the purchase of office equipment, and the remainder of \$8,600 was distributed between fiscal year 1950-51 and fiscal year 1951-52. As of July 31, a total of \$5,700 has therefore been spent and \$4,300 remains in the operating account for appropriation for the fiscal year 1951-52. The latter amount has been included in the budget proposed for next year.

In his capacity as executive director, Mr. Litchfield also presented a budget for the fiscal year 1951-52, covering both editorial and executive functions of the Association. The budget contemplated an income of \$64,716.00 with an expenditure of \$63,392.00 and an estimated surplus of \$1,324.00. The secretary-treasurer noted that present revenues are increasing at a rate which will enable the Association to continue its current activities after the expiration of the Carnegie grant in 1952. Finally, Mr. Litchfield recommended the appointment by the president of a Committee on Financial Development, which would attempt to plan the Association's financial program for the next several years. President Odegard indicated that, unless there were objections from the floor, the appointment of a Committee on Financial Development would be recommended to the president-elect. There were no objections. It was moved by Mr. Millett, seconded by Mr. Grant, that the report of the secretary-treasurer be accepted and the budget proposed by the executive director be adopted, with the proviso that only totals and not the individual items be considered as binding.

Reporting as executive director, Mr. Litchfield called attention to the organization of the Executive Offices of the Association in Washington and to the number of new activities performed by those offices. Included were a new Personnel Service, now extensively used by departmental chairmen, by both senior and junior members of the Association seeking new employment, and by a wide variety of federal and international agencies seeking temporary and permanent staff members. Mr. Litchfield also mentioned the *Newsletter* to departmental chairmen, which seeks to bring to the attention of political science departments material of concern to them. In this connection he asked that chairmen advise him of the type of material they would like included in the *Newsletter*, to the end that it might be of maximum usefulness. The executive director also stated that a new questionnaire for political scientists would be distributed within the next several weeks. He asked the patience of the members, explaining that the questionnaire was necessary for the preparation of a new *Directory*, for an adequate personnel service and for other purposes. Similarly, attention was called to the various ways in which the Association had been able to assist federal agencies, including the White House, a number of congressional committees, the Bureau of the Census and the Department of State, as well as others, in the performance of their functions during the past year.

The role of the Governmental Affairs Institute, which is affiliated with the Association, was set forth. The Institute's efforts to plan professional programs for over three hundred political leaders coming to this country from many parts of the world were mentioned. In this connection, attention was directed to the fact that a large number of political scientists had been active in this program in

the past year and that a similar program might be anticipated during 1951-52. Miscellaneous other activities performed by the Executive Offices in Washington include types of assistance to chairmen of departments, joint sponsorship with The American University of the Joint Institute for Teachers of Government, and a variety of related undertakings.

The managing editor, Mr. Taylor Cole, gave both an oral and a written report. He stated that special attention had been given to stimulating the examination and analysis of recently published reports of committees of the Association by the preparation of a number of articles dealing with the problems raised in those reports. Mr. Cole announced that, since taking office in 1949, the managing editor had received 368 articles for review or possible inclusion in the REVIEW. Mr. Cole also noted the increase over the previous year in the number of pages published, which he estimated as totaling approximately 1,280 in 1951. He explained that this increase had been possible without exceeding the budget appropriation which had been adopted at the previous Executive Council meeting.

After expressing deep appreciation for the invaluable services of James W. Fesler and Harold Zink as associate editors during the preceding year, the managing editor proposed names for membership on the Editorial Board. On motion of Miss Ball, seconded by Mr. Millett, the following panel of names was approved by the Executive Council: Merle Fainsod, Harvard University, associate editor; Robert J. Harris, Louisiana State University, associate editor; Frederic A. Ogg, University of Wisconsin; Franz L. Neumann, Columbia University; Charles S. Hyneman, Northwestern University; Philip W. Buck, Stanford University; Charles M. Kneier, University of Illinois.

Mr. George A. Lipsky, chairman of the Local Arrangements Committee, reported on the Committee's activities during the course of the year. He called attention to the special circumstances under which the meeting was held in San Francisco, the extra costs incurred by hotels in that area, and the splendid contributions of the University of California in both personnel and financial support. He paid a special tribute to his administrative assistant, Al M. Loeb, for his excellent assistance during the course of the year.

Mr. Bertram M. Gross, chairman of the Committee on Political Parties, reported both orally and in writing on the work of the Political Parties Committee. He noted its reorganization, the fact that it had had several full committee meetings and several subcommittee meetings, and that its members had been engaged in extensive work in pursuance of committee assignments. He delineated the research program which the Committee had projected, visualizing the ultimate preparation of four reports dealing with these subjects: "Money in Elections," "National Conventions and Party Responsibility," "Primaries and Party Responsibility," and "An Analysis of Reactions to the Committee's Earlier Report, 'Toward a More Responsible Two-Party System.'" He indicated that the Committee intended to prepare the reports in a semi-popular vein in order that they might have a wide public usefulness, and that each would contain from fifty to one hundred printed pages.

Mr. J. A. C. Grant reported both orally and in writing on the activities of the

Program Committee. Mr. Grant explained the problems of committee chairmen, who are obliged to prepare round tables for annual conventions in an Association which has developed such diversified interests as to make it impossible to cover all significant subjects in these discussions. He indicated that the problem in San Francisco was complicated further by the fact that, unlike the practice on the East Coast, the San Francisco hotels charge for all of the meeting rooms, with the consequence that very real and practical limitations are imposed upon the number of sessions which the Association can afford to support. He noted also the general desire of the membership to have at least a few round tables which will cut across the subject-matter lines that are developing in our expanding discipline. Finally, he said that his extensive correspondence with the membership on these subjects had led him to believe that there is a general desire that the organization of round tables give greater recognition to significant research activities of the members. Mr. Grant pointed out that it has become a policy of the Association to organize round table discussions to consider published reports of standing committees of the Association. The San Francisco meeting had therefore been planned to cover "Goals for Political Science" and "Toward a More Responsible Two-Party System."

The report of the Committee on Nominations was presented by Mr. Charles M. Kneier, the Committee's chairman. Mr. Kneier explained the procedure employed by the Committee to secure suggestions from the membership. The steps included a note in the *Review*, requesting names for consideration, and also a letter from the chairmen of the Committee to the chairmen of 115 political science departments offering graduate work in political science. In response to these efforts, suggestions were received from 72 persons, and the total of suggested names varied from 45 for president-elect to 132 for membership on the Council. Mr. Kneier reported that, as a result of the Committee's deliberations, it would present the following nominations to the Annual Business Meeting of the Association to be held on August 29: president-elect—Pendleton Herring, Social Science Research Council; vice-presidents—Lane W. Lancaster, University of Nebraska; Harold D. Lasswell, Yale University; Lloyd M. Short, University of Minnesota; new members of the Executive Council for a two-year term—John H. Ferguson, Pennsylvania State College; Oliver Garceau, Bennington College; Lee S. Greene, University of Tennessee; Boyd A. Martin, University of Idaho; Dean E. McHenry, University of California at Los Angeles; Robert S. Rankin, Duke University; Ivan M. Stone, Beloit College; David B. Truman, Columbia University.

In the absence of Mr. William Anderson, Mr. Litchfield briefly summarized the content of the written report of the Committee on Awards. The report listed the Committee's recommendations that the Woodrow Wilson Foundation award be granted to John H. Herz for his book, *Political Realism and Political Idealism*, published by the University of Chicago Press; that the Freedom House-Willkie Memorial Award be given to James L. McCamy

for his volume, *The Administration of American Foreign Affairs*, published by Alfred A. Knopf; that the Franklin D. Roosevelt Award not be made, since none of the books submitted to the Committee seemed to be sufficiently outstanding. Mr. Pollock suggested, and the Council agreed, that an effort should be made to encourage the Theodore Roosevelt Foundation to establish a similar award in future years. Upon motion of Mr. Pollock, seconded by Mr. Lepawsky, the question of future awards policy and practices was referred to the Executive Committee with power to act.

The Membership Committee report was submitted both in writing and orally by the chairman, Mr. Roscoe Martin. In the period from October 1, 1950, to August 15, 1951, the membership had increased from 5,126 to 5,667, or a net increase during ten and one-half months of 541 members. Mr. Martin pointed out that this increase was particularly significant in view of the fact that it came during the same period as the recent increase in membership dues.

In the absence of Chairman Claude Hawley, Mr. Harold M. Dorr reported for the Committee on Advancement of Political Science Teaching. The highlight of this year's committee activity was the publication of *Goals for Political Science*, copies of which were distributed to all individual members of the Association. Mr. Dorr pointed out that both publication and distribution had been made possible in large part by the grant from the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. Mr. Dorr noted that the Committee's future plans center upon three major areas: first, matters relating directly to the teaching of political science; second, work involving cooperation with other committees of the Association whose substantive work has bearing upon the teaching of political science; and third, work involving the cooperation of organizations outside the Association, such as the National Council for Social Studies, the Citizenship Education Project at Columbia University, and others. In the subsequent discussion there was considerable emphasis upon the desirability of bringing about a closer cooperation with those who teach social studies in the high schools and preparatory schools, in order to secure greater understanding on the part of students when they reach the university level and to provide for a wider use of our own materials.

In the absence of the chairman of the Committee on American Legislatures, Mr. Litchfield summarized the Committee's activities by noting that its manuscript was still in progress, that substantial efforts had been made by the Committee in the past year, but that additional funds were needed for the continued compilation of data, for meetings of the Committee, for the preparation of the data for publication, and for assisting the Committee in the important task of encouraging and aiding responsible public officials to take the leadership in their respective states to carry out the recommendations of the Committee.

In the absence of the chairman of the Committee on Citizen Participation in Politics, the Committee's written report was filed and the executive director noted that the report contained a summary of a substantial number of individual activities undertaken by the chairman and members of the Com-

mittee in the furtherance of the general purposes for which the Committee had been organized. It was also pointed out that, in the absence of funds, the Committee was handicapped in the planning of its future program.

The report of the Committee on the Far East was noted. Chairman Quigley's written report indicated that no meetings had been held during the year, though several of the individual members had been able to have brief discussions with one another. Several suggestions for committee consideration were briefly noted in the chairman's report. They included the desirability of surveying the existing teaching and research situation in American colleges and universities, intensive study of procedures and curricula desirable for the preparation of political scientists in the field of Far Eastern teaching and research, the development of a publication program with reference to monographs seeking publication, annual surveys of Far Eastern political developments with relevant documents and excerpts, encouragement of the publication of additional collections of basic documents, and a variety of similar proposals. Mr. Quigley expressed the opinion that with additional funds the program could be more precisely agreed upon and work undertaken to implement it.

Mr. Walter H. C. Laves reported both orally and in writing for the Committee on International Relations. The Committee feels strongly that it is important to avoid giving to an informal group of this type responsibilities without resources to carry them out. The Committee expressed the belief that, were such funds available, the Association might assume positive and major responsibility for programs involving teaching of international relations, research in international relations, activities related to the International Political Science Association, advice to governmental and private organizations on exchange of persons programs, and the promotion of publications exchanges. The Executive Council noted the recommendations and referred them to the Executive Committee for implementation.

The report of the Committee on Labor-Management Relations was submitted in writing by Mr. Edward W. Carter and was commented upon briefly by the executive director, who noted that the report addressed itself to such questions as "What skills are requisite for competence in the field of labor-management relations?" "Are there opportunities for research and writing in the field?" "How may the political scientist conduct courses in labor-management education?" and "What topics in the labor-management field are suitable for courses in political science?" The report contains suggestive comments on these and related questions, though, necessarily, no problems are treated at length. The report was referred to the Executive Committee for action.

Mr. William Stokes reported both orally and in writing for the Committee on Latin-American Affairs. He noted that the major objectives of the Committee included (1) the improvement of teaching and research in the Latin American area in accordance with a recommendation of President Odegard in his letter of January 15, 1951; (2) the completion of projects and commitments outstanding; (3) the development of the Committee as a liaison agent for

Latin Americanists in their relationships to government, the learned foundations, and professional organizations. In pursuance of these objectives, final arrangements were made for publication of Professor George I. Blanksten's bibliography of the major works on the Latin American governments, to be published in the successive issues of the *Review of Inter-American Bibliography*; for the preparation by Professor Macdonald of a list of the most significant works on the Argentine Republic; and for a variety of other projects under way. The Committee explored with the State Department the possibility of formalizing the technical contacts between academicians and practitioners in the field of Latin American affairs, and the chairman expressed the hope that a relatively definite arrangement might soon be concluded in this respect. The chairman also reported that word had been received in February from the Ford Foundation indicating its inability to support a monograph series of studies of political institutions of several Latin American countries.

Mr. Gaus reported both orally and in writing as chairman of the Committee on Public Administration. He noted that the Committee had held no meetings during the year, and clearly raised the issue as to what the Executive Council expected the subject-matter committees to do. He asked whether committees were expected to seek staffs and whether such staffs should be exclusively assigned to the committees, or to be part of the central staff of the Association.

Mr. Franz L. Neumann, chairman of the Committee on Research Methods, submitted a written report noting that his Committee had been constituted very late in the year, that no meeting had been held and that, in the absence of funds with which to support the Committee's activities, there were no immediate plans for the Committee's future activities.

The report of the Committee on Science and Technology was submitted in writing by Mr. Arthur N. Holcombe and was orally summarized by Mr. Albert Lepawsky, a member of the Committee and member of the Executive Council. Mr. Lepawsky noted that the Committee had recommended application to the Ford Foundation for funds with which to undertake a careful investigation of the question "How may the American people maintain a proper control of governmental activities involving the formation of public policy by officers exercising a wide discretion in the interpretation and dissemination of secret information?" The project raises for consideration this further question: "How shall the essentials of democracy be preserved when men in power are making decisions of the highest importance on the basis of facts which are not available to the public or even to the Congress?" For the proposed undertaking, the Committee suggests the employment of three research techniques. The first is the technique of staff research, the second that of small policy-discussion conferences among experts in the field of inquiry, and the third the use of a special commission of inquiry composed of persons of knowledge, objectivity, judgment, and prestige. It is estimated that it would cost approximately \$200,000 to undertake effectively research by the three techniques proposed. The Executive Council considered the general proposal and urged the Executive Committee to take appropriate action at the earliest possible time.

The president noted that there were a number of Association organization problems still outstanding. These include the functions of the secretary-treasurer, the relationship between the Executive and Editorial Offices, the duties of the executive director, the functions of the Executive Committee, the composition and function of the Executive Council, and the place of the committees in the total Association structure. On motion of Mr. Millett, seconded by Mr. Litchfield, the president was authorized to appoint a Committee on Organization to consider these and related matters and to forward its recommendations to the Executive Committee as soon as possible, in any event in advance of the next Executive Council meeting. The motion was carried unanimously.

The subject of the International Political Science Association was discussed in some detail. Professor Barents of the University of Amsterdam was present to represent the International Association. He briefly described the publication of *International Political Science Abstracts* and outlined the plans for the Second World Congress, which will probably be held in The Hague in September, 1952. As a consequence of the general discussion of the relationships between the American and International Associations, the need for adequate American representation in the activities of the International Association was emphasized, and it was specifically mentioned that an American should be designated to sit on the Steering Committee. It was moved by Mr. McCamy and seconded by Mr. Lepawsky that the executive director prepare a proposal for executive committee consideration, defining the relationships to be maintained between the Office of the Secretary General in Paris and the Association's Executive Offices in Washington.

The Council adjourned for the day at 5 o'clock. It reconvened in the Hotel Mark Hopkins on August 28 at 9:00 A.M. The president pointed out that, pending final decision of the Association as to the functions of the office of secretary-treasurer, an interim decision had been made in December of 1950 to combine the duties of the secretary-treasurer and executive director by the election of the incumbent executive director to the office of secretary-treasurer. It was noted that the Organization Committee, authorized by the Executive Council, would deal with this question during the coming year. In order to continue the present arrangement, it was therefore moved by President-Elect Gulick, and seconded by Mr. Taylor Cole, that the executive director be instructed to cast a unanimous vote for Mr. Edward H. Litchfield as secretary-treasurer for the year ending at the time of the annual meeting in August, 1952. The motion was carried by unanimous vote.

A resolution thanking and commending the University of California for its assistance during the year was presented by the executive director and adopted by the Council for submission to the business meeting. The executive director presented similar commendatory resolutions concerning State Department documentation and the work of the Program and Local Arrangements Committees. These resolutions were also adopted by the Council for submission to the business meeting.

President Odegard reviewed in detail the Association's efforts to obtain financial support from the Ford Foundation, the Carnegie Corporation, and the Rockefeller Foundation. He indicated that officers of the Association had encountered considerable uncertainty in the minds of some of these Foundations' executives as to the appropriate functions to be carried on by a professional membership society. Specifically, some had raised the question as to whether the Association should undertake research activities by means of its existing research committees. He said further that the question had been raised by one of the senior members of the Association as to whether or not the committees should be entirely disbanded.

There was considerable discussion as to whether or not the research committees should be retained. There seemed to be little sentiment in favor of abandoning the committees, though some reservations were expressed as to the value of publishing reports which were nothing but a collection of opinions, with no supporting material resulting from scientific observation. Some members of the Council expressed concern that every effort be made not to water down the value of individual work by forcing it into a mould acceptable to the opinions of a large number of other Association members. On motion of Miss Ball, seconded by Mr. McCamy, the Council unanimously decided that, subject to the president's power to change the composition of committees and to abolish them where necessary, the present committee structure should be continued for two years; that in the interim the Organization Committee, previously referred to, should be given jurisdiction to study this question when it considered the other organization questions referred to it.

After considering the recommendations of the chairmen of the research committees concerning financial support, it was moved by Mr. Dangerfield and seconded by Miss Ball that the Executive Committee be used as the agency to determine the priority of the several committee proposals and the bases upon which financial support should be sought. The motion was adopted unanimously with the further understanding that the Executive Committee was instructed: (a) to restrict the projects to fields best designed for group rather than individual research efforts; (b) to authorize committee activities only in fields in which factual and scholarly efforts might be profitably undertaken; (c) to continue to publish committee reports on behalf of the committees, even though the officers of the Association be in disagreement with the contents thereof; and (d) to obtain the advice of the Committee on Policy and Planning, when and if established, before any final decision is taken with respect to the functions of the research committees.

The Council was adjourned at 12:15 P.M.

The Annual Business Meeting of the American Political Science Association was held in the Golden Empire Room of the Mark Hopkins Hotel, San Francisco, California, on Wednesday, August 29. The meeting was called to order at 5 o'clock by President Peter Odegard, who announced that a quorum was

present. The president briefly reported upon meetings of the Executive Committee, the incorporation of the Association, the general operations of the Executive Offices in Washington, the broad aspects of the Association's financial position, the ten per cent increase in membership during the past year, and the decision of the Executive Council to extend the life of present research committees for two additional years.

The secretary-treasurer and executive director, Edward H. Litchfield, reported upon the financial position of the Association and on the activities of the Washington Office during the preceding year. The content of his comments duplicated the material presented to the Executive Council as set forth in the minutes of that body. He concluded by informing the business meeting that the Executive Council had adopted a budget contemplating an expenditure of \$63,392.00 and a revenue of \$64,716.00, with an estimated surplus of \$1,324.00.

The managing editor of the REVIEW, Mr. Taylor Cole, reported orally upon the Association's publication activities and problems of the preceding year. He expressed his hope that it would be possible to continue to maintain the REVIEW at 320 pages per issue, and commented upon the completion and publication of *Goals for Political Science* by the Committee on the Advancement of Teaching. He concluded by noting that the Executive Council had approved appointments to the Board of Editors of the REVIEW as set out in the minutes of that meeting.

Mr. Charles Kneier, chairman of the Nominating Committee, explained the nominating procedure followed by the Committee. On his motion, seconded by Mr. Pollock, the following names were placed in nomination: president-elect—Pendleton Herring, Social Science Research Council; vice-presidents—Lane W. Lancaster, University of Nebraska; Harold D. Lasswell, Yale University; Lloyd M. Short, University of Minnesota; new members to the Executive Council for a two-year term: John H. Ferguson, Pennsylvania State College; Oliver Garceau, Bennington College; Lee S. Greene, University of Tennessee; Boyd A. Martin, University of Idaho; Dean E. McHenry, University of California, Los Angeles; Robert S. Rankin, Duke University; Ivan M. Stone, Beloit College; David B. Truman, Columbia University.

The president asked the executive director if further nominations had been filed in accordance with the constitutional provisions. The executive director stated that none had been filed. The president asked for further nominations from the floor; and since there were none, it was moved by Mr. Pollock, seconded by Mr. Martin, that the nominations be closed. The secretary-treasurer was instructed to cast the vote for the slate of officers as presented by the Nominating Committee. President Odegard turned the chair over to President-Elect Gulick, who expressed the Association's deep gratitude to the retiring president and wished him every success during his forthcoming year at Oxford University.

Professor Barents of the University of Amsterdam was present as an official representative of the International Political Science Association. He extended

a cordial invitation to all members of the American Political Science Association both to membership in the International society and to attend the Second World Congress, which will in all probability be held at The Hague in September of 1952.

On behalf of the Executive Council, the executive director presented for consideration by the members the resolutions approved by the Council, commending and thanking the University of California and other California institutions for their splendid assistance during the preceding year. The resolution of thanks, approved by a unanimous vote, was as follows:

RESOLVED: That the Association record its sincere appreciation to the University of California at Berkeley, Stanford University, the University of California at Los Angeles, San Francisco State College, to their officers, faculty and students, and to the Coro Foundation for their indispensable assistance in planning and carrying forward the 47th Annual Meeting.

That the Association particularly express to the President and Officers of the University of California its deepest appreciation for the professional, financial, and material assistance the University has provided the Association during the past year as well as during the period of this meeting.

The following resolutions of thanks and of recommendation were also presented for consideration by the membership and were approved by unanimous vote:

RESOLVED: That the American Political Science Association, assembled in San Francisco for its 47th Annual Meeting, express its deep appreciation to the Committee on Local Arrangements, under the chairmanship of Professor George A. Lipsky, and to his Administrative Assistant, Al M. Loeb, for the able organization and arrangement of staff, and the very efficient manner in which the meeting has proceeded.

RESOLVED: That the American Political Science Association, assembled in San Francisco for its 47th Annual Meeting, express its sincere appreciation to the Committee on Program under the chairmanship of Professor J. A. C. Grant for the excellent meeting which it has developed.

BE IT RESOLVED by the American Political Science Association in annual meeting assembled:

1. That the Association express to the President of the United States and to other appropriate authorities of the Federal Government its conviction that the full and expeditious publication of the record of our foreign relations has become of increasing importance in these times of international tension.
2. That the Association note with approval the increase in the volume of pamphlet materials explaining to the American public the facts of our foreign policy.
3. The Association notes with great regret and special concern a tendency to slacken the pace of publication of the basic documentary materials which are essential to teachers and writers, whose task it is to interpret our foreign policy to students and to the general public. This responsibility cannot be fulfilled unless the basic record is available as soon after the events as possible.

The Association notes with deep concern the developing lag in the publication of *Foreign Relations of the United States*, a series which has been issued annually since 1861, and which provides the raw material for an intelligent understanding and interpretation of our foreign policy. The lag in publication has now reached the alarming total of 17

years, and we note that the House Appropriation Committee states its opinion that in fiscal 1952 (House Report #685, 82nd Congress, 1st Session) "for the preparation and printing of foreign relations volumes . . . no more than the amount of funds provided in the 1951 appropriation Act for these purposes should be expended at this time."

On investigation we find that this limitation will mean that the gap, instead of being narrowed, will actually be lengthened. The Association regards this as a dangerous tendency and hopes it will be reversed in the interest of an alert and informed public opinion.

4. That the Association, while applauding the Department of State's program of publishing *Documents on German Foreign Policy*, stress the importance of accelerating the rate at which the volumes in this series appear.

5. That the Association reiterate its previous requests that early consideration be given to publishing the diplomatic documentation of this country for the period 1829-1860, thereby closing the principal gap in the existing record.

6. That the Association urge the Department of State to expedite its publication entitled *United States Treaty Developments*, consider resumption of its definitive publication entitled *Treaties and Other International Acts of the United States of America*, and devote increasing emphasis in the *Department of State Bulletin* to the completeness of the current documentation of our diplomacy.

7. That the Secretary of the Association be directed to bring these resolutions to the attention of the President, the appropriate Committees of the Congress, and the Department of State.

President Gulick recognized Mr. Martin, who called the membership's attention to the fact that the U. S. National Commission for UNESCO had invited the Association to designate one of its members to serve as a member of the National Commission, and that Past President Peter Odegard had been appointed by President Gulick to serve in this capacity.

The 1951 Business Meeting was adjourned at 6:05 P.M.—EDWARD H. LITCHFIELD, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

The Tenth International Congress of Local Authorities, meeting in Brighton, England, June 25-30, 1951, was attended by more than 335 municipal officials from twenty-two countries. The countries represented included Australia, Israel, the Sudan, Thailand, Turkey and Yugoslavia, as well as countries of western Europe. In addition, five international organizations were represented. The American delegation included six representatives from the United States Conference of Mayors, in addition to persons representing several other private and governmental organizations. The two main topics of discussion were "Local Authorities and Education," and "Water Supply and Sewage." The next International Congress of Local Authorities is to be held in Vienna in 1953.

The Ninth International Management Congress, meeting in Brussels, Belgium, July 5-12, 1951, included a panel discussion on management advances in public administration, although the Congress was devoted primarily to the subject of industrial management. Working papers for the panel discussion were prepared by George H. Deming of the University of New Hampshire, under the sponsorship of John Langmuir, and by John A. Willard, under the auspices of the National Management Council of the United States. The discussion was led by Herbert Emmerich, director of the Public Administration

Clearing House, in cooperation with Charles S. Ascher of Brooklyn College. The Tenth International Management Congress will be held in Sao Paulo, Brazil, in 1954.

The fifth annual meeting of the Western Political Science Association was held at the University of California (Berkeley) on August 27, 1951. The program of the meeting included round tables on the following topics: "Party Behavior in the Western States," "Direct Legislation," "Western Resources and the National Defense Effort," and "Great Britain's Social Experiment." In addition, the program included a session which was sponsored jointly by the Western Political Science Association and the western chapters of the American Society for Public Administration. Featured at this session were the presidential address for the Association, by Samuel C. May of the University of California (Berkeley), and an address by John M. Gaus of Harvard University, president of the American Society for Public Administration. The latter spoke on "The Mingling of Study and Practice in Public Administration."

The New York State Political Science Association held its fifth annual conference in New York City, October 19-20, 1951. The program of the meeting included two panel discussions, one on the topic "The United Nations and the Far East," and the other on the topic "The Political Scientist and the Problems of Loyalty." The principal paper for the first of the two panels was read by Alfred G. Katzin, special representative of the secretary general of the United Nations, while the principal paper for the other panel was read by Robert E. Cushman, professor of government at Cornell University. Luther Gulick, president of the American Political Science Association and of the Institute of Public Administration, addressed the conference on the subject "Political Science: Some Observations on the State of the Profession." In addition, the conference was addressed by Spruille Braden, chairman of the New York City Anti-Crime Committee, on "Ethics and the Public Service." The following were among the resolutions adopted by the Association at its annual business session.

Resolved: That the New York State Political Science Association welcomes the American Political Science Association on the occasion of the annual convention of the American Political Science Association in Buffalo, New York, and wishes to extend such facilities for local arrangements as the New York State Political Science Association can provide.

Resolved: That the New York State Political Science Association extend to the American Political Science Association a cordial invitation to hold its 1954 conference in New York City.

Officers elected by the Association for 1951-52 are: Clinton L. Rossiter of Cornell University, president; John Murdoch Dawley of Fredonia State Teachers College, vice-president; and George A. Bell of Champlain College, Wallace S. Sayre of the City College of New York, and Ronald MacGregor Stout of Colgate University, members of the Executive Council. The Executive Council has named Archie T. Dotson of Cornell University as secretary-treasurer of the Association.

The Southern California Political Science Association is continuing with its series of quarterly meetings begun in 1948. Meetings of the Association have recently been held at Pomona College (April 13, 1951), the University of Southern California (July 20, 1951), and Los Angeles State College (November 2, 1951). The program of the meeting last mentioned centered upon a paper, presented by Robert G. Neumann of the University of California at Los Angeles, entitled "Are France's Moderate Parties Doomed?" Officers of the Association for the academic year 1951-52 include: Carlton C. Rodee of the University of Southern California, president; and Ivan Hinderaker of the University of California (Los Angeles), Luther J. Lee, Jr., of Pomona College and Lester H. Phillips of the University of Redlands, members of the Executive Committee.

The twentieth annual meeting of the Southern Political Science Association was held at Chattanooga, Tennessee, November 8-10, 1951. The program was approximately equally divided between southern government and politics and international relations and comparative government. "The Democratization of the German Civil Service" was the subject of the presidential address by Taylor Cole of Duke University. Edward H. Litchfield, executive director, American Political Science Association, represented that Association at the meeting and discussed the activities of its Washington office. Others to address the meeting were Paul T. David, Public Administration Service, and Albert Gore, member of Congress. The Southern Political Science Association will hold its next annual meeting at Nashville, Tennessee. Its newly elected officers include: George W. Spicer of the University of Virginia, president; Joseph M. Ray of the University of Maryland, vice-president; and Mavis Mann of the University of West Virginia, recording secretary.

The annual meeting of the Midwest Conference of Political Scientists for 1952 will be held on the campus of the University of Notre Dame on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, April 24-26. Suggestions concerning the program for this meeting should be sent to Harold M. Vinacke of the University of Cincinnati, president of the Conference, or to Royden Dangerfield of the University of Illinois, chairman of the Program Committee.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

The Historical Division, Office of the United States High Commissioner for Germany, is preparing some forty monographs involving aspects of HICOG operations in Germany. While some of the studies are classified, others are available in printed form without restriction. Studies in the latter category which have been published or are in press are: *The Allied High Commission for Germany: Its Establishment, Structure and Procedures*, by Elmer Plischke; *United States Policy and Program in the Field of Religious Affairs*, by Beryl R. McClaskey; *The Exchange of Persons Program in Western Germany*, by Henry P. Pilgert; and *The Development of Information Services in Western Germany*, by Henry P. Pilgert.

Established in May, 1950, the Historical Division, has a staff of American social scientists, most of whom are on leave from American universities. Harold Zink recently returned to his position at Ohio State University after serving for fifteen months as chief historian of the Division. He has been succeeded by Roger H. Wells of Bryn Mawr College. The professional staff includes, in addition to persons already mentioned, Hubert G. Schmidt, Guy A. Lee, Rodney Loehr, and J. F. J. Gillen. Communications regarding the Division or its publications should be addressed to the chief historian, Historical Division, Office of the Executive Secretary, HICOG, APO 80, c/o Postmaster, New York, N. Y.

The United States Department of State has deposited in the National Archives in Washington, D. C., approximately 100,000 frames of microfilms of documents of the old German Foreign Office. These microfilms cover the period from August, 1914, to November, 1918. While not presenting a complete documentation of German foreign policy during the first World War, they contain some of the principal political files and therefore offer large opportunities for research. These files are open to qualified scholars, and photostats of documents can be purchased. The Department expects that additional microfilms for the years 1914-1918 will later be released. The British Foreign Office has made a similar release of these German documents to the Public Record Office in London.

A leaflet listing *Census Bureau Publications on Governments* has been issued by the Bureau of the Census and is available from that agency upon request. This bulletin describes briefly each of the fourteen reports on governmental finances and employment which the Census Bureau expects to issue in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1951, and lists other recent publications of the Bureau regarding state and local governments.

International Political Science Abstracts, a new quarterly sponsored by the International Political Science Association and the International Studies Conference, with the support of UNESCO, made its appearance in May, 1951, with a double number consisting of abstracts of some 700 articles published in 1950. It is expected that the abstracts, 100 to 200 words in length, and taken from about 60 periodicals published in all parts of the world, will in the future appear not later than three to six months after the originals. To maximize their utility to users in many countries, articles published in English will in general be abstracted in French, and articles in other languages will be abstracted in English. The journal is under the editorship of Professors Jean Meynaud, University of Paris, Saul Rose, University of Aberdeen, and Bruce Lannes Smith, Foreign Service Institute, Washington 25, D. C. Distribution will be through *Presses universitaires de France* and Blackwell's, Ltd., Broad Street, Oxford, England. For American subscribers, the price is \$3.00.

With the aid of a recent foundation grant, the Center for Research on World Political Institutions in the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and Inter-

national Affairs of Princeton University has undertaken a three-year interdisciplinary study of the history of political integration. Dana G. Munro, director of the School, and Richard W. Van Wagenen, director of the Center, have announced the appointment of two historians who will be members of the group that is to be engaged in the study. The historians are Maurice DuP. Lee, formerly instructor in the department of history at Princeton, and Francis Loewenheim, who recently finished his studies for the doctorate at Columbia University.

The Institute for Social Research in Oslo, Norway, has offered a prize of 10,000 Norwegian crowns for the best paper on the relevance of research to the problems of peace. The papers to be submitted in the contest are to deal with this question: "To what extent is it possible to establish criteria for the delimitation of research of direct relevance to the problems of peaceful adjustment in international relations?" It will be expected that papers include attempts at theoretical as well as functional clarification of such problems as are suggested by the following questions: In what sense and under what conditions would it be possible to speak of a science of peaceful adjustment? How could such a science be integrated? To what extent would existing science fit into a similar integration? How could a science of peaceful adjustment influence actions and contribute towards changing international relations over a period of time? If several areas of research were found to be generally recognized as highly relevant to the problems of peace, would there still be any possibility of establishing criteria for the construction of priority lists for the guidance of institutions and foundations dedicated to the promotion of peace? The papers to be submitted not only will be expected to present theoretical and functional discussions of relevant criteria of this kind, but also will be expected to give concrete examples of the possible application of such criteria to problems and theories in various fields of the sciences.

Papers are to be submitted in English or French to the Institute for Social Research, Kronprinsengst. 5, Oslo, Norway, before April 1, 1952. They may be prepared by individuals, or by groups of individuals. The length of the papers is optional, but 70 to 150 double-spaced pages have been tentatively indicated as the most suitable length. To ensure anonymity of authors during the evaluation of the papers, a manuscript and a statement of authorship must be enclosed in separate envelopes, both marked with a motto chosen for the paper.

The jury which has been appointed by the Institute to judge the papers consists of Mrs. Alva Myrdal, director of the Social Science Department of UNESCO, Professor Daniel Katz of the University of Michigan, and Professor Arne Noess of the University of Oslo. The jury will be free to withhold the prize if none of the papers are found to qualify. The Institute reserves copyright, and will arrange for the publication of all of the papers which the jury considers to be of sufficient merit to be published.

The Committee on Statistics of the University of Chicago has established, under a five-year grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, a program of post-

doctoral awards to provide training and experience in statistics for scholars whose main interests lie outside that field. Recipients of the awards must have received the doctor's degree prior to commencing the program, except in the case of recognized research workers whose experience and accomplishments are adjudged to be clearly the equivalent of the training required for the doctorate. Candidates whose mathematical preparation includes less than the usual sophomore year of calculus, or its equivalent, will not ordinarily be considered, but previous training in statistics is neither required nor expected. Candidates having under way research programs in their own fields will be preferred. Recipients of the awards must spend eleven months studying statistics at the University of Chicago, and they will be expected to enroll in a number of regular courses. There will be three awards per year, to holders of the doctorate or to persons with equivalent training and experience in the biological, the physical, and the social sciences. Each award will be \$4,000 or slightly more, and office space will be provided. In addition, \$600 to \$1,000 will be available for clerical, computational, and research assistance. There will be no tuition charges.

Applications, or requests for further information, should be addressed to the Committee on Statistics, University of Chicago, Chicago 37, Illinois. Applications for the academic year 1952-53 should be received by February 1, 1952.

The United States Office of Education, in cooperation with the Department of State, has announced the availability of fellowships to United States graduate students as provided under the Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations. Two graduate students are exchanged each year between the United States and each of the other American republics signatory to the Convention. In addition to the United States, the participating countries include: Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Venezuela. Charges for transportation to and from the receiving country, for United States students, are paid by the United States government. The receiving government pays tuition and provides a monthly maintenance allowance. In some cases a small sum is allotted for books and incidental expenses.

The following qualifications are specified for graduate students in the United States who apply for the fellowships: United States citizenship, the bachelor's degree or its equivalent, the initiation or completion of some graduate study, a satisfactory knowledge of the language of the country in which the student wishes to study, good health, moral character, intellectual ability, and a suitable plan of study or a research topic which has been approved by the student's adviser or supervising professor. Students who desire to submit applications should write to the International Programs Branch, American Republics Section, United States Office of Education, Washington 25, D. C. Applications for fellowships for the academic year 1952-53 must be received by the Office of Education not later than January 15, 1952.

The United Nations Technical Assistance Administration has granted a request of the Brazilian government for aid in establishing an International Center for Research and Training in Public Administration in Rio de Janeiro. A staff of five persons is being supplied by the United Nations for this project. The program includes a three-month series of seminars on the staff aspects of public administration. This series of seminars, which began November 2, will be followed in February by a one-month international seminar to which representatives of all of the other Latin-American nations will be invited. On March 1, the new training course of the Getulio Vargas Institute will begin. This course will continue through the academic year, closing at the end of November, 1952. Harvey Walker, of Ohio State University, will be a lecturer in budget formulation and execution at the Getulio Vargas Institute for the full program beginning in November, 1951, and closing in December, 1952.

The Naval War College at Newport, Rhode Island, has recently established a Chair of Military History. It is anticipated that this Chair will be filled by civilian scholars, including historians, political scientists and sociologists, as well as specialists in related disciplines. The incumbent for the first few months is Thomas Mendenhall, a historian of Yale University. An *ad hoc* committee, consisting of Harold Sprout of Princeton University, President James P. Baxter, III, of Williams College, and Rear Admiral Charles J. Moore, USN (Ret.), of the Brookings Institution, has been set up to review the qualifications of prospective appointees to the Chair.

W. Leon Godshall, professor of international relations at Lehigh University, was elected national president of *Pi Gamma Mu* at the eleventh annual convention of this Society, held in Washington, D. C., on June 16, 1951. He has named Eugene H. Miller, professor of political science at Ursinus College, as chancellor of the Eastern Region, and has named Benjamin H. Williams, of the Industrial College of the Armed Forces, as vice-chancellor of the Atlantic Region.

*Further Data for Studying the Supply of Political Scientists.*¹ The United States Office of Education, in its analysis of earned degrees awarded in 1949-50,² shows a considerable increase in the total number of earned degrees awarded in all subjects as compared with the preceding year—18 per cent in bachelor's, 14 per cent in master's, and 25 per cent in doctor's degrees.

There was probably an equivalent increase in degrees awarded in political science, but the figures are not strictly comparable inasmuch as special categories were made this year of degrees awarded in public administration and international relations, which have been traditionally treated as subareas of

¹ For an earlier note presenting data on the supply of political scientists, see this REVIEW, Vol. 44, pp. 724-725 (Sept., 1950).

² Robert C. Story, *Earned Degrees Conferred by Higher Educational Institutions, 1949-50* (Federal Security Agency, Office of Education, Circular No. 282).

political science. The following table shows degrees awarded in the three fields in 1949-50:

	Total Bachelor's Degrees	Percentage of Total Bachelor's Degrees	Total Master's Degrees	Percentage of Total Master's Degrees	Total Doctor's Degrees	Percentage of Total Doctor's Degrees
Political Science	6,346	1.46	710	1.22	127	1.91
Public Administration	273	.06	190	.33	14	.21
International Relations	981	.23	279	.48	25	.38
Total	7,600	1.75	1,179	2.03	166	2.50

Whether, from the viewpoint of advocates of general education, it be regarded as "good" or "bad,"³ it is at least worth noting that, whereas public administration and international relations have customarily been regarded as fields of concentration for graduate work only, more institutions awarded bachelor's diplomas in these fields than awarded graduate degrees. In the instance of public administration, 25 institutions reported that they awarded 273 bachelor's degrees, whereas only 3 institutions gave the 14 doctorates awarded.

With the above totals as the basis for computation, political science retained in 1949-50, among the traditional seven social sciences (anthropology, economics, geography, history, political science, psychology and sociology), the same relative ranking in bachelor's degrees (fifth, again not quite as many awarded as in sociology) and in doctor's degrees (fourth, again about 30 doctorates fewer than in economics) that it had in 1947-48. In master's degrees, with the revision of categories, political science becomes third, behind history and psychology. This situation is probably explained by the fact that a master's degree in international relations or public administration is often regarded as a desirable or essential prerequisite to government service, whereas a doctor's degree in these fields is less frequently emphasized.

Forty-one institutions granted doctor's degrees in political science; about ten times as many men as women received the degree. Harvard awarded 56 of the doctorates granted during the three-year period; Chicago was second with 31; Georgetown and California, each with 25, Columbia with 23, and Fordham with 16, rank high. But political science seems to have less oligopoly, in so far as the awarding of doctorates is concerned, than many disciplines.

About six times as many men as women received master's degrees in political science during the three-year period.

³ See the discussion of the unity of political science in *Goals for Political Science* (New York, 1951), pp. 52 ff. and pp. 74 ff.

Master's and doctor's curricula in law, where the degrees awarded represent postgraduate work in jurisprudence, also contribute to the supply of political scientists. Five hundred and thirteen master's degrees (slightly less than 1 per cent of all master's degrees) and 27 doctorates (slightly more than 0.4 per cent of all doctorates) were awarded in this area. It is also clear that some economists, sociologists and historians receive what is in effect training in political science skills.

It is apparent that this type of analysis is only partially valid because of the limitations of the data. There are obvious differences in nomenclature; e.g., what is history, sociology, economics, or social science in one institution may be political science in another. A not untypical college, for instance, has recently abolished the political science concentration in favor of a general social science major with emphasis on political science. Its registrar will henceforth report more "other social science" majors and fewer majors in political science. Does this step alter in fact the supply of political scientists?

Another source of error is in inaccurate or inadequate reporting. Several slips in recording may occur between the individual student, who thinks he knows "in" what field he "majored," and the United States Office of Education. These are more likely to be errors of omission than of commission; thus our report probably underestimates the number of degrees granted in political science. One obvious area for "error," or, at any rate, for uncertainty of calculation, arises in the interpretation which registrars put upon the reports that they receive from students or departmental chairmen, or upon the failures of students and departmental chairmen to make reports.

In an effort to determine how many errors there were, the Social Science Section of the Division of Higher Education, United States Office of Education, queried 112 chairmen of departments which were not listed as giving degrees in political science. The following additions were received: A.B.'s, 138; A.M.'s, 14; and Ph.D.'s, 5. Eighty-one of the 112 institutions did not reply to this inquiry; probably some of them also awarded degrees in political science.—
CLAUDE E. HAWLEY AND LEWIS A. DEXTER, *United States Office of Education*.

Selective Service Advisory Committees. Perhaps no problem has caused more difficulty and consumed more of the time of administrators of activities in war time which require specialized personnel, than has that of the specialist under the draft. During World War II this problem became so acute that a number of extraordinary mechanisms were created to assist the Selective Service System in dealing with the problem. These included such devices as advisory committees in a number of fields, voluntary groups assisting state appeal boards, and certifying procedures instituted in federal agencies having special responsibilities for certain types of procurement of material.

In 1948 this problem arose again with the drafting of personnel for the services. It was determined jointly by the Selective Service System and the National Security Resources Board at that time that a system of advisory committees should be set up within the Selective Service System, and that these

committees should report directly to the director of Selective Service and be advisory to him. These committees were to be charged with the responsibility of advising the director on such policy matters as lie within the purview of the Selective Service System, and were also to advise him with regard to the disposition of cases of individuals presenting particular problems or involving difficult policy questions. Consequently, six committees were established in the engineering sciences, biological sciences, humanities (including linguistics), healing arts, physical sciences, and social sciences. When advising on general policy matters, these committees have functioned most frequently as a committee of the whole, although they do meet from time to time as individual committees when dealing with problems pertinent to their own fields of interest.

The committees have been influential in the development of national policy to a degree not anticipated when they were first established. For example the problem of student deferment now in force was developed by the committees and adopted by the Administration. They have also made numerous recommendations dealing with employment of personnel in industry and special problems of graduate education. It is probable that in the coming months, when the problems of Selective Service will become immeasurably greater because of the expected severe personnel demands of the armed services, the committees will be called upon even more than in the past.

Roscoe C. Martin, chairman of the department of political science of Syracuse University and former vice-president of the American Political Science Association, is a member of the Committee on Social Science Personnel.—M. H. TRYTTEN, *Office of Scientific Personnel, National Research Council.*

AN OPEN LETTER PROPOSING A SCHOOL OF CULTURAL LEGAL STUDIES

Dear Colleague:

This letter is addressed to scholars seriously interested in the wider aspects of legal studies, and especially to those scholars in law, the humanities, and the social sciences who are sufficiently interested in the cultural study of law to be willing to spend a good deal of time and effort to promote that objective.

The plan to be described shortly was suggested by the recent transfer of The School of Letters from Kenyon College to Indiana University. The School of Letters, founded four years ago on receipt of a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, is composed of three senior fellows, a director, and twenty-two fellows, representing different universities and colleges. Among them are many of the most distinguished literary critics in the country. They were brought together partly by a common dissatisfaction with the prevalent state of literary studies in the colleges and universities; and their cooperation was probably facilitated, despite sharp differences among them, by their sharing the view that literary criticism should be rescued from formalism and enlivened through the vivid recreation of the artists' thought. The School functioned during past summers in six-week sessions, at each of which about one-third of

the fellows taught. Students are graduates who obtain advanced credit, auditors, and various others.

The proposal is to organize along somewhat similar lines a *School of Cultural Legal Studies*. Among those of you who have devoted years to the cultural study of law, whether you are "primarily" historian, political scientist, philosopher, law teacher, anthropologist, or fall in some other convenient classification, there will be many views regarding such a School. The following remarks represent my own present thoughts on the subject. They are stated somewhat categorically in order to save space—the important thing now is to get relevant ideas discussed. Obviously, the major premise of this letter is that the proposed project would require much consultation and wide cooperation of every sort.

Accordingly, without the benefit of the many suggestions which I hope will be forthcoming, I present the following tentative proposals:

1. *The School of Cultural Legal Studies* (or whatever it should finally be named) would have as its objective the humanistic, social-scientific study of law. It would have no vocational objectives other than the incidental training of younger or future teachers of law, social science, or the humanities (and of any new disciplines that may emerge).

2. The faculty (fellows and executive committee) of the School would consist of scholars from *all* the disciplines who have contributed significantly to cultural legal studies. They would represent all important viewpoints, being united in the common objective and in a willingness to collaborate, by teaching and conferences, with other scholars who have different perspectives or philosophies.

3. In addition to the regular faculty, various other scholars, some of them foreign, would be invited to teach or lecture in the sessions of the School.

4. The School would conduct summer sessions of six to nine weeks, initially, at least, at a different university each summer. The host university would provide a physical plant and library, and it might receive a portion of the fees derived from tuition.

5. It would be necessary to explore: (a) a subsidy by one of the foundations; (b) admission of students, auditors, and foreign students; (c) tuition fees; (d) fellowships; (e) faculty questions, including salaries; (f) university credit for work done and courses passed.

6. Students would be recruited from all the social sciences and humanities and from the law schools. This provision, I think, is essential because no one group could supply a sufficient number of students to make the effort worthwhile. Moreover, there are many advantages, which need not be emphasized here, in having serious students from the various disciplines work together.

7. Many possible curricula, stimulating and delightful, have stirred my imagination. With some intentional arbitrariness, I submit the following as a possible curriculum for each summer session:

- (a) Three general courses
- (b) Three courses on a specific subject matter

(c) A seminar of and by the faculty, each of whom would hold forth for one week. Selected students would be invited to participate in this seminar and others permitted to attend it.

I refrain from describing the contents of the above courses and seminars so that you may feel entirely free in your thinking on this subject.

8. The executive committee, in charge of the School, should represent various viewpoints, universities, and disciplines, and its membership should be rotated. An essential need is to assure by its constituency that every qualified scholar and every scholarly viewpoint will receive fair and equal treatment. This is not easy; but it can be done!

9. A test period of at least three years would be required. If, at the end of that experimental period, the School should be continued on a secure basis, certain other matters should be explored, especially concerning (a) publication, e.g., of faculty seminar reports and teaching materials, (b) the organization of cooperative research units, (c) the carry-over of projects beyond the summer session, and (d) perhaps eventually the organization of a national research institute.

10. What is the next step to be taken at this time? This is the question regarding which I am particularly in need of help. I am willing, without any additional commitment, to serve as a temporary post office and conduit for transmitting suggestions to interested persons.

Accordingly, *I invite you to write me regarding the above proposals*, setting forth your views and especially your suggestions regarding organization. Do you think that the proposal is feasible? What changes and additions to the above proposals do you suggest? Are you willing to participate in the project? Have you any suggestions regarding the financing of the School? Do you think that I should ask a few persons, representing different universities and disciplines, to meet as a temporary organizing committee? Whom do you suggest should be invited to serve in that capacity? What other suggestions do you have to offer?

I have tried in this letter to avoid even the suggestion of exhortation or salesmanship. Interested scholars will, I am confident, understand the needs and opportunities adverted to, without embellishment of any kind. I should have preferred to write a personal letter to you regarding the above matters, but there are obvious advantages in the method used, not least of which is that no one who is not greatly interested in the cultural study of law will feel under any obligation to reply. I hope I have made the proposal sufficiently clear to those who are seriously interested in the indicated objectives.

Sincerely,

Indiana University.

JEROME HALL.

APPOINTMENTS AND STAFF CHANGES

Byron R. Abernethy has taken a year's leave from his position as professor of government at Texas Technological College to serve as regional director of the Wage Stabilization Board, Region 10, Dallas, Texas.

Charles S. Ascher of Brooklyn College served during the past summer as consultant to the World Health Organization in Geneva, Switzerland, on problems of program development. He also attended the sessions of ECOSOC as representative of the International Institute of Administrative Sciences and the International Union of Local Authorities.

Francis R. Aumann is on leave from his position at Ohio State University and is serving as a visiting professor at the State University of Iowa.

Thomas S. Barclay is on leave from his position at Stanford University for the academic year 1951-52.

Frederick C. Barghoorn has been advanced to an associate professorship in political science at Yale University.

Jorge Basadre, Peruvian historian and one-time director of the Department of Cultural Affairs of the Pan American Union, is to be visiting professor of Latin American affairs in the Woodrow Wilson School of Foreign Affairs of the University of Virginia during the second semester of the academic year 1951-52 and during the summer session of 1952. His appointment at the University of Virginia has been made possible by a grant from the Henry L. and Grace Doherty Charitable Foundation.

William M. Beany, Jr., instructor in politics at Princeton University, spent the past summer in field research under a grant from the Princeton University Research Committee for a study of certain selected judicial practices.

Robert P. Benedict is serving as acting head of the department of government at Boston University during the absence of Professor Lashley G. Harvey.

LeRoy Bennett, assistant professor of political science and public administration at Michigan State College, has received a Ford Foundation grant for a study of the United Nations which he is currently conducting.

Frank Blackford, formerly a teaching fellow in political science at Michigan State College, has been appointed administrative assistant to the governor of Michigan.

William J. Block, recently a graduate student at the University of Illinois, has accepted an appointment at The Citadel.

George F. Brasington, recently a graduate student at the University of Illinois, has been appointed to an instructorship in the department of political science of Emory University.

Gary Brazier has been appointed to an instructorship at Ohio State University.

Henry L. Bretton, formerly a predoctoral instructor at the University of Michigan, has been appointed to a regular instructorship at that University.

John E. Brigante has resigned from his position at Boston University to become director of the Boston Office of Price Stabilization.

Philip W. Buck will be on leave from Stanford University from January to October, 1952, for research in Great Britain on methods of economic planning there.

Eugene Burdick (Lieut. Comdr., USNR), who in civilian life is assistant professor of political science at the University of California (Berkeley), is serving as academic consultant for an advanced course in strategy and sea power which has recently been organized at the Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island.

James M. Burns has been named chairman of the department of political science at Williams College.

James L. Busey, assistant professor of political science at the University of Wyoming, taught during the first term of the summer quarter of 1951 at New Mexico Highlands University.

I. L. Claude has been granted a year's leave of absence from his position as assistant professor at Harvard University in order that he might accept a Ford Foundation fellowship.

Gordon B. Cleveland, instructor in political science at the University of North Carolina, has received a grant from the Ford Foundation to explore the experiments under way to improve the teaching of the basic course in American government. He will make his headquarters at Syracuse University, but will visit several eastern universities to examine their methods of teaching the course.

Morris H. Cohen, assistant professor of government at Clark University, received a faculty fellowship from the Ford Foundation for the academic year 1951-52. His plans for the year include service as intern in several government offices in Washington, D. C.

Francis W. Coker, professor emeritus of Yale University, is serving as lecturer at that institution for the academic year 1951-52.

O. B. Conaway has been named assistant director of the Bureau of Public Administration at Boston University. He will have charge of this Bureau and of the Institute of Public Service at Boston University during the absence of Professor Lashley G. Harvey.

Harry Rex Davis has been advanced to the rank of assistant professor at Beloit College.

Robert G. Dixon, Jr., has taken a year's leave from his position as assistant professor of government and politics at the University of Maryland to study law at Stanford University under a Ford Foundation grant.

William F. Dowling, Jr., is serving as an instructor in government at Clark University for the academic year 1951-52, in the absence of Assistant Professor Morris H. Cohen.

Alex N. Dragnich is serving as acting head of the department of political science at Vanderbilt University.

William Ebenstein of Princeton University was a visiting professor at the University of Pennsylvania during the summer of 1951.

N. Marbury Efimenco has been advanced to an assistant professorship at the University of Michigan.

John Ericksen, recently of the University of Minnesota, has been appointed to an instructorship at the University of Oklahoma.

Alfred P. Fernbach has returned to his position as associate professor in the Woodrow Wilson School of Foreign Affairs of the University of Virginia after a year's leave spent in Europe and England on a Fulbright research grant.

Wesley Fishel, formerly of the University of California (Los Angeles), has been appointed as an assistant professor of political science and public administration at Michigan State College.

Michael Flach is serving as a visiting lecturer in political science at the University of Oregon.

Ossip K. Flechtheim, associate professor of government and history at Colby College, is serving as visiting professor in the law faculty of the Free University at Berlin. He is also lecturing at the *Hochschule fuer Politik* in Berlin during the winter term of 1951-52.

D. F. Fleming has resigned from the chairmanship of the department of political science of Vanderbilt University and has been appointed to a research professorship.

John L. Fletcher, Jr., has been appointed to an instructorship in government at Boston University for the academic year 1951-52.

Peter J. Fliess, assistant professor at Louisiana State University, has been granted a leave of absence to enable him to accept a Ford Foundation fellowship for the improvement of teaching. He will visit a number of eastern universities with a view to studying the improvement of the content of courses in international law and relations.

Guy Fox has been granted a year's leave of absence from his position as associate professor of political science and public administration at Michigan State College to enable him to teach at the University of Ryukyus in Okinawa and to advise the civil administration of the islands in matters of taxation and fiscal administration.

J. Leiper Freeman, Jr., has been appointed research assistant with the rank of instructor at Princeton University. He will devote part of his time to teaching political science and part of his time to research on the Ford Foundation project on organizational behavior.

Louis L. Friedland has been promoted to an associate professorship in public administration at Wayne University.

Reed L. Frischknecht has been appointed to an instructorship in political science at the University of Utah.

Murray W. Fuller, a graduate of the City Manager Training Program of the University of Kansas, has been appointed city manager of Madison, South Dakota.

Oliver Garceau of Bennington College is serving as visiting professor at Williams College, and is also continuing his work at Bennington. At Williams College, he is teaching a course in political behavior jointly with Professor James M. Burns.

Herbert Garfinkel, formerly instructor at the Illinois Institute of Technology, has been appointed as instructor in the department of political science and public administration and as research associate in the Governmental Research Bureau of Michigan State College.

Frank Grace has been advanced to an assistant professorship at the University of Michigan.

George A. Graham of Princeton University acted as consultant to the Subcommittee on Ethics of the United States Senate Committee on Labor and Welfare during the summer of 1951.

Daniel R. Grant has been granted a partial leave of absence by Vanderbilt University to enable him to serve as assistant director of the Community Services Commission for Davidson County and the City of Nashville, Tennessee. The Community Services Commission is a temporary agency which is charged with the duty of making proposals for the readjustment of metropolitan intergovernmental relations and services in the Nashville area.

W. Brooke Graves will be a visiting professor of public administration at Florida State University during the second semester of the academic year 1951-52.

Fred Greene has been appointed to an assistant professorship in political science at Williams College.

Lee S. Greene has been granted a year's leave of absence from his position as professor and head of the department of political science of the University of Tennessee and has been appointed executive director of the Community Services Commission for Davidson County and the City of Nashville, Tennessee.

Alan P. Grimes has been advanced to an associate professorship in political science and public administration at Michigan State College.

Heinz Guradze is teaching comparative government and international organization in the winter semester at the University of Cologne, after having taught at the same University during the past summer.

Andrew Gyorgy of Louisiana State University has been granted a leave of absence from that institution to enable him to accept a research appointment at Yale University.

Thomas T. Hammond has been granted a year's leave from his position as assistant professor in the Woodrow Wilson School of Foreign Affairs of the University of Virginia.

Lashley G. Harvey has taken a year's leave from his position as chairman of the department of government at Boston University and is at the London School of Economics under a Fulbright grant.

Ferrel Heady has been advanced to an associate professorship at the University of Michigan.

Dell G. Hitchner has been advanced to an associate professorship at the University of Washington.

C. Leonard Hoag is on leave from his position as associate professor of political science at Middlebury College and is serving as foreign affairs specialist in the Division of Public Studies, Office of Public Affairs, United States Department of State.

John P. Horlacher is on leave from his position as associate professor of political science at the University of Pennsylvania to serve as head of the Philadelphia regional office of the Wage Stabilization Board.

Robert Horn of the University of Chicago has been recalled to active duty in the United States Army. He is serving with the First Radio Broadcasting and Leaflet Group.

Schuyler Dean Hoslett has been advanced to an associate professorship and named assistant dean of the School of Business and Public Administration at Cornell University.

H. B. Jacobini has been appointed to an assistant professorship at the Huntsville Center of the University of Alabama.

Harry V. Jaffa, recently of the University of Chicago, has been appointed to an assistant professorship at Ohio State University.

Donald B. Johnson, recently a graduate student at the University of Illinois, has accepted an appointment at Iowa State University.

Richard B. Johnson, assistant professor at Tufts College, is teaching at the

University of Maryland during the absence of Assistant Professor Robert G. Dixon, Jr.

Hattie M. Kawahara has been advanced to an assistant professorship at Wayne University.

Kazuo Kawai of the *Nippon Times*, Tokyo, Japan, has been appointed visiting lecturer at Ohio State University, after having served during the past summer as a visiting member of the political science staff of Stanford University.

Hans Kelsen of the University of California (Berkeley) was a visiting member of the faculty of the University of Washington during the summer of 1951.

David T. Kenney, recently a graduate student at the University of Illinois, has been appointed to an instructorship at Southern Illinois University.

Jarold A. Kieffer, formerly a member of the social science staff of the University of Minnesota, has joined the staff of the Office of Defense Mobilization in Washington, D. C.

Frank L. Klingberg has been advanced to a full professorship at Southern Illinois University.

Robert J. Koblitz, formerly an instructor at Harvard University, has been appointed to an assistant professorship at Bard College.

Morton J. Kroll has been appointed to an instructorship in political science at the University of Oregon.

Lynwood A. Lardner has resigned from his position as assistant professor of political science at Northwestern University to enter federal service.

Walter H. C. Laves, recently visiting professor at the University of Michigan, has been appointed consultant to the Economic Corporation Administration and is now giving full time to this agency.

K. C. Leebrick, who recently retired as professor of government, veterans' adviser and vice-president of the University of Hawaii, has been named assistant to the high commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific. He is to be in charge of historical records and reports and is to assist the high commissioner in matters concerning the United States Department of State and the United Nations.

Nathan Leites of the Rand Corporation is serving as lecturer at Yale University for the academic year 1951-52.

Roy C. Macridis is on leave from Northwestern University for the academic year 1951-52 for work under a grant from the Ford Foundation.

M. Nelson McGearry of Pennsylvania State College taught during the past summer at the University of California (Los Angeles).

William McIntosh, assistant professor of political science at Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State College, spent the past summer in study and research at the University of Puerto Rico at Rio Piedras.

Alvin J. McNeil, recently a graduate student at Boston University, was a visiting instructor in political science at Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College during the summer session of 1951.

Boyd A. Martin, chairman of the department of social sciences of the University of Idaho, will be a visiting professor at Stanford University for the winter and spring quarters of 1952 to offer courses usually offered by Professor Thomas S. Barclay.

Henry L. Mason, formerly a graduate student at Columbia University, has been appointed as an assistant professor of government at Louisiana State University, where he will offer courses in comparative government and international relations.

Eugene Mawhinney, recently a graduate student at the University of Illinois, has accepted an appointment at Northeast Missouri State Teachers College.

Marvin Meade, a graduate of Fort Hays Kansas State College and the University of Kansas, has been appointed as a research assistant in the Bureau of Government Research of the last named institution.

James H. Meisel has been advanced to an associate professorship at the University of Michigan.

Charles A. Micaud has returned to his position as associate professor in the Woodrow Wilson School of Foreign Affairs of the University of Virginia after spending the first semester of the academic year 1951-52 in France for the Yale Institute of International Studies.

B. Mirkine-Guetzévitch recently returned to New York City after spending nearly six months in Europe. While in Europe, he taught at the Institute of Advanced International Studies of the University of Paris and the *École Nationale d'Administration*, and delivered lectures at several other European universities.

Graeme C. Moodie, for the past two years a Commonwealth fellow at Princeton University, has returned to his post as lecturer at St. Andrews University, Scotland.

Robert J. Morgan, recently a graduate student at the University of Virginia, has been appointed to an assistant professorship at the University of Nebraska.

Ward M. Morton, associate professor at Southern Illinois University, has been recalled to active duty as a reserve air force officer.

Michel Mouskhely of the University of Strasbourg will be a visiting professor at Boston University during the second semester of 1951-52.

Milton E. Muelder, professor and head of the department of political science and public administration at Michigan State College, has been named director of the Office of Research Development at that institution.

Frank Munk of Reed College served during the past summer as professor in charge of special courses in world political geography organized by the commanding general of the Fourth Air Force at the University of Portland for officer-instructors from air force reserve officer training corp units in seven western states.

James N. Murray, recently a graduate student at the University of Illinois, has accepted an appointment at Northwestern University.

Ivan Nagy is on leave from his position as assistant professor of political science at the University of Oregon for work under a grant from the Fund for the Advancement of Education of the Ford Foundation.

Felix Oppenheim of the University of Delaware is a visiting associate professor in the department of philosophy at Yale University during the present academic year. He is teaching ethics and political theory in Yale's program of directed studies.

R. Vance Presthus, formerly associate professor at the University of Southern California, has been appointed associate professor of political science and public administration at Michigan State College.

Eugene C. Price, formerly a graduate student at the University of Wisconsin, has been appointed as an instructor in the School of Public Administration of Florida State University.

William R. Pullen, recently a graduate student at the University of North Carolina, has been appointed assistant professor of political science at that University. He will be attached to the university library to organize and service the public documents section. The organization of the materials in this section is being facilitated by a grant from the Ford Foundation.

Maurice M. Ramsey has been advanced to an associate professorship in public administration at Wayne University. He is also serving as assistant to the dean of the Graduate School at that institution.

Ellsworth Raymond has been appointed as a lecturer in the department of government at New York University for the academic year 1951-52, where he is offering courses in Russian affairs.

Harry W. Reynolds, formerly of the Philadelphia Housing Authority, has been appointed as an instructor in political science at the University of Pennsylvania.

S. Grover Rich, Jr., has taken a year's leave from his position as assistant professor of political science at the University of Utah to accept a Ford Founda-

tion fellowship. He is making Columbia University his headquarters, and is examining teaching methods and programs in the general field of international relations.

Fred W. Riggs, formerly research associate with the Foreign Policy Association, is serving in the New York office of the Public Administration Clearing House as assistant to Rowland A. Egger, associate director of the Clearing House.

Walter L. Riley has been named assistant dean of the College of Arts and Sciences of the University of Washington.

Benjamin Rivlin has returned to Brooklyn College after a semester's leave, during which he studied colonial problems in France and French North Africa under a travel grant from the Social Science Research Council.

Elston E. Roady has returned to Florida State University with the rank of assistant professor, following completion of his graduate studies at the University of Illinois.

Friedrich Roetter has been advanced to a full professorship in political science and economics at Upsala College.

Frank E. Rourke, a graduate student at the University of Minnesota, is serving as a part-time instructor at that institution for the academic year 1951-52.

Dankwart A. Rustow has taken a year's leave from his position as associate professor of political science at Oglethorpe University for work under a grant from the Fund for the Advancement of Education of the Ford Foundation. He is engaged in research on aims and methods of social science teaching.

Allan Saunders of the University of Hawaii is serving as visiting professor at Boston University for the academic year 1951-52.

James D. Schneider, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, was recently appointed personnel staff officer in the Division of Personnel, Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tennessee.

John R. Scott, recently a graduate student at the University of Illinois, has been appointed headmaster of Onarga Military Academy in Illinois.

Samuel L. Sharp, associate professor at American University, is serving as visiting lecturer in foreign affairs in the Woodrow Wilson School of Foreign Affairs of the University of Virginia.

Ralph Smuckler has been appointed to an instructorship in political science and public administration at Michigan State College.

Albert Somit of New York University has been called to active duty in the United States Army as a reserve officer.

Cummins E. Speakman, Jr., of the Woodrow Wilson School of Foreign Affairs of the University of Virginia has been appointed foreign student adviser at that University.

David Spitz is on leave from Ohio State University for work under a Ford Foundation grant.

T. Noel Stern of Boston University will be a visiting professor, under a Fubright grant, at the University of Strasbourg during the second semester of 1951-52.

John O. Stitely is on leave from his position as assistant professor of political science at the University of Rhode Island to serve as executive aide to the governor of Rhode Island.

Ivan M. Stone has returned to his position at Beloit College after serving as a visiting expert in the United States Information Centers Program in Germany. While in Germany, he made a tour of *Amerika Häuser*, discussing various aspects of United States foreign policy. Earlier in the summer he delivered a series of lectures in England for the British United Nations Association.

Graham H. Stuart has returned to Stanford University after a sabbatical year spent in Europe. During his absence from Stanford he lectured at the *Institut Universitaire de Hautes Etudes Internationales*, Geneva, Switzerland; at the Salzburg Seminar in American Studies; and at the National War College in Washington, D.C.

Richard N. Swift has taken leave from his position at New York University to serve for a year as visiting lecturer in government at Harvard University.

Philip B. Taylor, formerly of Northwestern University, has been appointed as an instructor in political science at the University of Michigan.

Kenneth W. Thompson, formerly of Northwestern University, has been appointed to an assistant professorship at the University of Chicago, and he will participate in the program of the Center for the Study of American Foreign Policy of that University.

Harold T. Towe, a member of the political science staff of the University of Toledo and a lieutenant-colonel in the United States Army Reserves, was called to active duty on July 15, 1951, as military government officer of the Second Army, Fort Meade, Maryland.

John E. Turner has been appointed to an instructorship at the University of Minnesota.

Paul P. Van Riper is on leave from Northwestern University for the academic year 1951-52 to engage in research in administrative methods and procedures for the comptroller general of the Department of the Army.

John. P. Vloyantes has been appointed to an instructorship in political

science at the University of Utah, following a year which he spent in Holland under a Fulbright grant.

Ralph M. Wade has been advanced to an associate professorship at the University of Wyoming.

Schuyler C. Wallace of Columbia University was a visiting member of the faculty of the University of Washington during the summer of 1951.

Robert E. Ward, assistant professor of political science at the University of Michigan, has been named assistant director of the Center for Japanese Studies at that University.

George A. Warp of the University of Minnesota is serving for a period of six months as consultant to the Public Administration Clearing House in Tokyo, Japan. He is advising the Clearing House on plans for a Public Administration Service, a project which is being financed by the Rockefeller Foundation.

Leo Weinstein has been appointed to an instructorship at the University of Chicago.

Norman Wengert has been granted a year's leave of absence from his position in the department of government of the City College of New York to enable him to undertake a special assignment in program management for the Program Staff, Office of the Secretary, United States Department of the Interior.

Allen S. Whiting, recently a graduate student at Columbia University, has been appointed to an instructorship at Northwestern University.

Kurt Wilk, associate professor of history and government at Wells College, taught at the University of Rochester during the summer of 1951.

Robert R. Wilson is on leave from Duke University to serve as a visiting professor at the University of Istanbul, Turkey, under a Fulbright grant.

Elaine Windrich has been appointed to an acting assistant professorship at Stanford University, where she will offer courses usually offered by Professor Philip W. Buck.

Raymond W. Young has been appointed as lecturer in the department of government of New York University for the academic year 1951-52.

Belle Zeller has been advanced to a full professorship at Brooklyn College.

IN MEMORIAM

While this issue was in press, news was received of the unexpected death of Frederic A. Ogg. His contributions to the AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE REVIEW have been summarized—to the extent that it is possible to summarize the devoted labor of twenty-four years—in Harold Zink's article on "The Growth of the AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE REVIEW, 1926-1949," which appeared in the June, 1950, issue of this REVIEW. The follow-

ing most appropriate comments were made on October 24 by Dr. E. B. Fred, the president of the University of Wisconsin (*Ed.*):

"The death of Frederic Austin Ogg, emeritus professor of political science, deprives us of one of our outstanding scholars. A man who grew up with the science of politics in the United States, he leaves behind a great body of work as a living memorial to his years at the University.

"Thousands who were privileged to sit in his classes in comparative European and American government remember his patience and his immense sense of justice, as well as his deep understanding of the science of politics and the art of government.

"It gives us pleasure to remember that he was a prophet with honor among us. On the occasion of his retirement three years ago, colleagues and friends from near and far met to honor him at a testimonial dinner on the campus. The nation's top political scientists turned out in New York City to do him honor when he retired in 1949 from twenty-four years of service as editor of the *AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE REVIEW*. Last year a group of his outstanding students wrote and dedicated to him a book, *The Study of Comparative Government*.

"The faculty of political science, as well as the faculties of all our departments, schools, and colleges, join me in farewell tribute to a splendid colleague, a great scholar, a true gentleman, and a loyal and time-tested friend."

Elias Huzar, associate professor of government at Cornell University, died unexpectedly in Washington, D. C., on December 28, 1950, at the age of thirty-five. A graduate of William Jewell College and of Princeton University, he had been a member of the faculty at Cornell since 1938. Denied the opportunity of serving in the armed forces, he embraced the chance to contribute his specialized skills to the furtherance of the war effort in the Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, from 1943 to 1945. It is indicative of the quality of his services that he was given temporary appointments with the Bureau of the Budget in 1946, 1948 and 1950. In 1948 he served as consultant to the Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, making an administrative survey in Alaska and in Washington of the Alaska Indian Service. Despite his teaching duties and his professional administrative activities, he found time to publish a dozen articles and an outstanding study entitled *The Purse and the Sword: Control of the Army by Congress through Military Appropriations, 1933-1950*. The "Elias Huzar Library Fund" is being collected at Cornell University as a living memorial to one whose loss to the profession has been deeply and widely felt.

William Marion Gibson died following a heart attack on July 6, 1951, at forty-seven years of age. His death brought to a close a career which included university teaching and service for the United States Government, in both civilian and military capacities. Educated at the University of Richmond and at Harvard and Duke Universities, he was for more than a decade a member of

the political science staff at Duke, where he was known to students for his instructional skill and for his insistence on a high standard of student performance. During this period he published the monograph entitled *Aliens and the Law* (1940), in addition to contributing to professional journals. His academic activities were interrupted by World War II, in which he served, first as lieutenant, and later as lieutenant commander, in the United States Naval Reserves. He returned to teaching at the end of the War, but in 1947 was requested to go to Washington, D. C., to render special services for the Central Intelligence Agency. Resigning from his position at Duke, he remained with this Agency until the time of his death.

Ford Poulton Hall, professor and head of the department of government and dean of the division of adult education and public services of Indiana University, died unexpectedly September 21, 1951, at the age of fifty-two. Receiving the bachelor's degree at Carleton College in 1921, he attended Oxford University as a Rhodes scholar, taking the Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Civil Law degrees in 1924 and 1925, respectively. He entered the University of Minnesota in 1925, and completed his work for the degree of Master of Civil Laws there while serving as instructor in the department of political science. In 1930 Oxford University conferred the degree of Master of Arts on him. Known to his colleagues for his searching and thoughtful study, he was a member of the faculty of Indiana University for almost a quarter of a century. In his chosen field of research, he is probably best known to specialists for the several editions of his *Government and Business*, his *The Concept of Business Affected with a Public Interest* (1940), and his *State Control of Business through Certificates of Convenience and Necessity* (1948). In the general field of political science, he collaborated on *The American National Government: Law and Practice* (1949). In the field of public service, he became active in the organization of the first merit program under the social security law in welfare administration in Indiana; and, later, as acting director, he organized the state merit system under the 1941 Indiana statute. He served as consultant to state and federal agencies and for several years held the post of chairman of the Monroe County Welfare Board. In addition, he acted as a technical consultant to numerous civic groups interested in the improvement of government.

Howard Louis Jamison, a member of the staff of the Central Intelligence Agency, Washington, D. C., died following a heart attack on October 11, 1951, at the age of twenty-eight. Graduating in 1945 from Hamilton College, where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, he later attended Harvard University, where he devoted himself primarily to study in the field of political theory. He was awarded the A.M. and Ph.D. degrees at Harvard in 1947 and 1950, respectively. For a brief period of time he taught at Harvard, and from 1949 to 1951 he was a member of the political science staff at Wellesley College. He had taken an administrative post in the Central Intelligence Agency approximately two weeks before his death.