

NEWS AND NOTES

PROFESSIONAL CONFERENCES

Considerable impetus to the development of political science internationally should result from the work now being done by the International Political Science Association with the assistance of UNESCO. So far advanced is the study of political science teaching in a selected group of countries that the working group, under the chairmanship of Professor William A. Robson of the London School of Economics and Political Science, met for a five day session, April 6-10, at Peterhouse College, Cambridge University, to consider the national reports on eight selected countries and to confer on the basic problems which will enter into the final report to be written by Mr. Robson. Three representatives of the United States were present at this meeting: Professor Peter Odegard of the University of California, who is a Fulbright Professor at Oxford University this year; Professor C. B. Robson of the University of North Carolina, who is working in Germany with HICOG this year; and the undersigned, who prepared the IPSA report on the teaching of political science in the United States. UNESCO expects to publish the report on political science with a symposium of three other reports dealing with various phases of social science (sociology, economics, and comparative law). So far no arrangement has been made to publish the national reports on political science of the eight different countries making submissions. UNESCO has arranged with Professor Horace Taylor of Columbia University to prepare a condensation of all the reports dealing with the social sciences in the United States.

The main purpose of this inquiry is to provide information to countries where political science is still relatively underdeveloped and to pool information for the use of any interested country. The experience of the Cambridge conference indicates clearly that when a group of fifteen to twenty political scientists from countries in many parts of the world come together, a basis is soon established for a remarkable degree of agreement and for mutual understanding. This conclusion is confirmed by the experience of other UNESCO working groups, such as the economists.

National reports, detailed and highly informative, were received from Egypt, France,

Great Britain, India, Mexico, Poland, Sweden and the United States. Supplementary reports were also obtained from certain other countries, including Australia, Canada, Germany, Greece and Yugoslavia. As has been said, the presentation of these reports was followed by a discussion of main problems arising in the course of the inquiry. The subjects dealt with at the Cambridge Conference were: the scope, content and nature of political science (Soltau, Lebanon); the aims of political science (Dimock, USA); subjects associated with political science for teaching purposes (Kogekar, India); international relations and political science (Vedel, France); the status of political science and its relations with neighboring disciplines (Barents, Netherlands); undergraduate teaching of political science (Chapsal, France, and Harrison, Great Britain); post-graduate methods of teaching political science (C. B. Robson, USA); training and recruitment of teachers of political science (Brogan, Great Britain); research in relation to political science teaching (Heckscher, Sweden); the problems and needs of political science teaching (Hanson, Great Britain); and general conclusions concerning the enquiry (W. A. Robson, Great Britain). Others taking an active part in the deliberations of the conference were Professor M. Bridel of the University of Lausanne; Dr. J. Goormaghtigh, director of the Institute of International Relations of Brussels and European representative of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Peace; Dr. J. N. Khosla, Ministry of External Affairs, India; and Mr. W. Pickles of the London School of Economics and Political Science. The proceedings were in French and English, but surprisingly little translation was required as the conference proceeded. Dr. K. Szczerba-Likiernik of the Social Science Department of UNESCO was present as an observer, and several other social scientists were drawn in for special purposes.

Meetings of the Steering Committee of the International Political Science Association were held simultaneously. At these meetings Professor Odegard represented IPSA's president, Professor Quincy Wright of the University of Chicago. The Second World Con-

gress of the IPSA is planned for September 8-12, 1952, and will be held at The Hague. The subjects to be discussed are:

1. The role of ideologies in political change, the methods of their dissemination and the conditions of their acceptance.
2. Local self-government as a basis for democracy.
3. The political role of women.
4. The teaching of political science.

It is hoped that many American political scientists will be in attendance at this Congress. Members of the American Political Science Association are reminded that membership in the International Political Science Association costs only two dollars a year, a sum which includes a subscription to the *International Social Science Bulletin* of UNESCO. IPSA dues should be sent directly to M. J. Meynaud, secretary-treasurer of IPSA, 27 rue Saint-Guillaume, Paris VII, or to the executive director of the American Political Science Association in Washington, D.C., Dr. E. H. Litchfield, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W. In view of the active role being played by IPSA, it is to be hoped that large numbers of American political scientists will wish to join this organization.—MARSHALL E. DIMOCK.

The Indian Political Science Association held its fourteenth conference at Osmania University, Hyderabad (Deccan), December 27-29, 1951. One of the principal features of the program was a discussion of public administration in India, with a report on public administration by A. D. Gorwala, formerly of the Indian Civil Service, serving as the main focus for analysis. Other scheduled discussions were held on the topics, "Personal Freedom in a Planned Society" and "The United Nations at Work." In addition, the president of the Association, Dr. Bimanbehari Majumdar, principal of H. D. Jain College, Arrah, arranged a special meeting to permit a discussion of the general elections which were recently held in India. The Association gave its formal approval to a research project on the general elections which is being conducted under the chairmanship of Professor M. Venkatarangaiya of Bombay University.

The fifteenth conference of the Association is to be held in December, 1952, at Aligarh University, Uttar Pradesh. The Association's new president is H. K. Sherwani, professor of political science, *emeritus*, Osmania University.

The Political Studies Association of the United Kingdom held its second annual conference at the Queen's College, Oxford, March 28-30, 1952, with an attendance of over seventy members of the Association. Visitors from overseas included Professors Barents (Amsterdam), Bridel (Lausanne), Dimock (U.S.A.), Harvey (U.S.A.), Kogekar (Poona), Odegard (U.S.A.), and Dr. Goormaghtigh (Paris).

The program of the meeting included the presentation of a series of papers, each of which was followed by general discussion. The titles of the papers and their authors were: "The Relation of Political Theory to Political Practice," by Charles Wilson, fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; "The Schuman Plan as Viewed from Belgium," by John Goormaghtigh, director of the European Center of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; "The Limitations of Electoral Research," by David Butler of Nuffield College, Oxford; "Bases for the Comparative Study of Local Government," by Maurice Hockham of the University College, Leicester; and "Law and Political Studies," by R. M. Jackson of St. John's College, Cambridge.

The Association gave its endorsement to proposals of its Executive Committee for the financial management and editorial control of a journal to be published by the Association under arrangements with the Oxford University Press. The journal, to be entitled "Political Studies," will be published in three numbers a year, and will be edited by Wilfred Harrison of the Queen's College, Oxford.

The following persons were elected to constitute the Executive Committee of the Association for 1952-53: D. N. Chester (Oxford), W. Harrison (Oxford), R. S. Milne (Bristol), P. A. Reynolds (Aberystwyth), W. A. Robson (London), K. B. Smellie (London), W. S. Steer (Exeter), H. Street (Nottingham), and David Thomson (Cambridge). A. H. Hanson (Leeds) was reelected secretary and treasurer of the Association.

The next annual conference of the Association is to be held March 27-29, 1953, in Birmingham, England.

The Western Political Science Association held its sixth annual meeting at the University of Arizona, April 14-15, 1952, in conjunction with the annual spring meeting of the Arizona Municipal League. The program of the meeting included a series of ten round tables, which were under the general theme, "Practical

Realism in Government and Politics." Attention was given to foreign and domestic policies and problems of the federal government, as well as to recent and current developments in the western states. Separate round tables were given over to an analysis of current American foreign policies, the subject of the rehabilitation of the states within the United States, and opportunities and responsibilities of political scientists in getting students into active participation in politics and government. The meeting was addressed by the Honorable Ernest W. McFarland, majority leader in the United States Senate. Other guest speakers included Sam T. Adams, personnel director, United States Bureau of the Budget, who discussed difficulties in reducing governmental expenditures, and Denna F. Fleming of Vanderbilt University, who spoke on the topic, "Can We Avoid a Third World War?"

The Midwest Conference of Political Scientists held its tenth annual meeting April 24-26, 1952, at the University of Notre Dame, with a registered attendance of 181 persons. Round table discussions were held on these topics: "Methodology in Political Science: Foundations for Systematic Study," "The Present Scene in Central Eastern Europe," "Southeast Asia Today," "Current Trends in State and Local Government," "Methodology in Political Science: How Adequate Are Our Foundations?" "Administrative Responsibility," and "Responsibility of Political Scientists in Civic Education." There was also a general round table on "Parties and Politics in 1952." The program featured addresses by Walter Trohan, Washington correspondent, and James K. Pollock, past president, American Political Science Association. The former spoke on "Newspapers, Professors, and Politics," while the latter, who represented the American Political Science Association at the meeting, discussed the topic, "Are We Properly Organized for Greater Power Politics?" A conference on the Inter-University Case Program in Public Administration was held in conjunction with the Notre Dame meeting.

Resolutions in memory of John E. Briggs, Frederic A. Ogg, and Ford P. Hall were adopted.

Officers elected at the meeting include Kirk H. Porter, of the State University of Iowa, president; Charles Shull, of Wayne University, vice president; and Herbert McClosky, of the University of Minnesota, and Amry Vandembosch, of the University of Kentucky, mem-

bers of the Executive Council.

The 1953 meeting of the Conference will be held at Michigan State College, May 7 through May 9.

The annual spring meeting of The Southern California Political Science Association was held on the campus of the University of Redlands, on Friday, April 25, 1952. The program dealt with the problem of nominating presidential candidates, the general topic being, "Can a Practicable National Presidential Primary be Devised?" The business agenda included a planning meeting of the Association's committee which has been arranging, at Pepperdine College, mock political conventions of the Republican and Democratic parties to be attended by delegations from the various colleges and universities in the area. Officers of the Association who have been elected for 1952-53 are: president, Carleton Rodee of the University of Southern California; secretary-treasurer, Richard Reath of Occidental College; members of the Executive Committee, Luther Lee of Pomona College, Lester H. Phillips of the University of Redlands, J. William Robinson of Whittier College, and William Strauss of Long Beach State College.

"The Study of the Metropolitan Region of Chicago: Objectives and Methodology" was the topic selected for a conference sponsored by the department of political science of Northwestern University, February 22-23, 1952. The conference included two panel discussions, one on the principal problems of the Chicago metropolitan area, and the other on the subject, "What Other Social Sciences Can Bring to the Study of Metropolitan Areas." In addition, addresses were delivered by Herbert Emmerich of the Public Administration Clearing House, who spoke on "Experiences in the Study of Metropolitan Areas," and Victor Jones of Wesleyan University (Connecticut), who discussed "Methodology in the Study of Metropolitan Areas."

The Center for Research on World Political Institutions of Princeton University is sponsoring a one-month gathering of seven men from various social science disciplines. Basing their inquiry on a statement prepared beforehand, the members of this group are making preliminary explorations of some of the ways in which their disciplines, and areas within disciplines, can assist in developing the approach to the international organization problem which the Center has decided to under-

take. The group, which began its sessions in mid-June, includes the following political scientists: Werner Levi of the University of Minnesota; George Belknap of the Survey Research Center, University of Michigan; Harold Engle, graduate student and former instructor at Columbia University; and R. W. Van Wagenen, director of the Center. The other members of the group are a social psychologist, an anthropologist, and a philosopher.

The second annual conference of the American Association for the United Nations was held in Chicago, February 17-19, 1952. Attended by delegates from approximately one hundred national organizations, including educational, agricultural, business, labor, youth, fraternal and women's groups, the

conference had as its general theme "United States Responsibility for World Leadership in 1952: A Profession of Faith and a Call to Action." Sessions were held on collective security, disarmament, peaceful settlement of international disputes, technical assistance to underdeveloped areas, and the position of the United States in world affairs. Among the political scientists who participated in the program were: Ralph J. Bunche, director of the United Nations Trusteeship Division; Quincy Wright, professor of international law, University of Chicago; Clyde Eagleton, professor of international law, New York University; and Clarence Berdahl, professor of political science, University of Illinois. The conference was addressed by Senator Blair Moody of Michigan and Senator Ralph Flanders of Vermont.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

The *Institut fuer Sozialforschung* was formally reopened at the University of Frankfurt on November 14, 1951. It had been forced to suspend its activities in Germany during the Nazi regime, and its headquarters were moved to the United States. Reestablished as an autonomous body affiliated with the University of Frankfurt, it will occupy a new building, the funds for which were made available by the American High Commission, the City of Frankfurt, The Government of Hesse, and private sources. The international aspects of its activities were stressed in the dedication ceremony. The major research projects on which it will be engaged in the immediate future will relate to the intellectual and emotional effects of the Nazi period on Germany, German attitudes toward America, and the impact of foreign propaganda on postwar Germany. The director of the *Institut* is Max Horkheimer, professor of philosophy and sociology, and currently rector, of the University of Frankfurt.

A seminar on "Methodology in the Social Sciences" was conducted at the University of Utah during January, February and March, 1952. Opened to faculty members and graduate students in the various social science disciplines, the seminar included faculty members of the departments of anthropology, economics, geography, history, law, philosophy, political science and sociology. The status of methodology was reported on for each of the several disciplines. In addition, papers, followed by discussions, were presented on such

topics as "Methodological Positivism" and "Statistical Method in Social Science." The seminar was under the direction of G. Homer Durham of the University of Utah.

Acting in response to a suggestion from a Committee on the Mathematical Training of Social Scientists, the Social Science Research Council is sponsoring a small group to work during the summer of 1952 on the preparation of problem and source material for the mathematical training of social scientists. This group will attempt to compile from the literature of the various social sciences lists of problems, extracts from sources, and references to sources that illustrate varieties of uses of mathematics in the social sciences. Among the ends which are expected to be served by the lists are those of providing mathematicians with material for use in texts and courses designed for social scientists, affording an indication of the general dimensions of the mathematical training appropriate for students of the social sciences now and in the future, and facilitating the study of mathematics by social scientists for whom organized courses are not available.

Composed largely of representatives of professional associations in the social sciences, the Committee on the Mathematical Training of Social Scientists has already been at work for some time. This Committee has made an appeal for suggestions from persons in the various social science disciplines to aid the summer work group. Although the Committee has indicated that it does not wish to limit the suggestions to specific types of material, it