

NEWS AND NOTES

PROFESSIONAL CONFERENCES AND INSTITUTES

The American Society of International Law held its forty-fourth annual meeting in Washington, D. C., April 27-29. The program for the meeting on the general theme, "World Security and International Law at Mid-Century," included four panel discussions, as well as several formal addresses by distinguished authorities in international law and international relations. The panel discussions were devoted to the following general topics: "World Security and Regional Arrangements," "Freedom of Communication across National Frontiers," "Strengthening the United Nations," and "New Developments in Recognition." "International Law at Mid-Century" was the subject of the presidential address, by Manley O. Hudson. Professor Hudson was reelected as president of the Society for the coming year, and Secretary of State Dean G. Acheson was reelected as honorary president. Other officers reelected by the Society included Philip C. Jessup, Edwin D. Dickinson and George A. Finch, vice-presidents.

The third annual meeting of the Pacific Northwest Political Science Association was held April 15 and 16 at the University of Washington, Seattle. Approximately seventy-five members of the Association, representing institutions in British Columbia, Idaho, Oregon, Utah and Washington, attended the meeting. The program included round tables devoted to the topics, "How Do We Stand in Europe Today?" "The Responsibility of Administration," "Power—Was Acton Right?" and "Rival Governments." "Federal Administrative Pathology and the Separation of Powers" was the subject of the presidential address by Charles McKinley of Reed College. George H. Sabine of Cornell University attended the meeting as the official representative of the American Political Science Association and delivered an address entitled "Free Societies and Free Men." The program also included a panel discussion on regional economic development, in which George A. Shipman of the University of Washington, Roy A. Bessey of the United States Department of the Interior, and Charles W. Hodde, Speaker of the Washington State House of Representatives, were participants. Officers elected at the meeting were: Claudius O. Johnson of the State College of Washington, president; E. S. Wengert of the University of Oregon, vice-president; J. R. Cunningham of Whitman College, secretary-treasurer; and the Reverend Maurice A. Meagher, S.J., of Gonzaga University, and George V. Wolfe of the College of Idaho, members of the Executive Council. The next meeting of the Association will be held in the spring of 1950 at the University of Oregon.

The Midwest Conference of Political Scientists held its eighth annual meeting April 21-23, 1950, at the University of Michigan, with a registered attendance of 244. Round table discussions were held on these topics: "Problems of Democracy under Occupation," "State Reorganization Problems," "New Aspects of International Politics," "Political Theory Today: How Does It Re-

late to Research?" "What Role Should the Political Scientist Play in the Field of Judicial Administration?" "State Labor Relations Legislation," and "Current Issues in Municipal Finance." Also featured on the program was an address by Francis Russell, director of the Office of Public Affairs, United States Department of State. Ralph E. Himstead, general secretary, American Association of University Professors, was the principal speaker at a session on the topic "Academic Freedom and the Political Scientist." Officers elected at the meeting included: Charles M. Kneier of the University of Illinois, president; David Fellman of the University of Wisconsin, vice-president; and J. K. Kingsbury of Indiana University and Tibor Payzs of the University of Detroit, members of the Executive Council. The 1951 meeting of the Conference will be held at the University of Minnesota.

The third annual conference of the Northern California Regional Political Science Association was held at San Francisco State College April 22, with approximately 100 members of the Association in attendance. The program was devoted in part to a discussion of the California gubernatorial campaign of 1950, and in part to a symposium entitled "The 'Equal but Separate' Doctrine in Cases on Education and Transportation now before the Supreme Court." Walter H. C. Laves, deputy director general of UNESCO, addressed the conference on the topic "The Social Sciences and UNESCO." Officers elected by the Association for the ensuing year were: Donald M. Castleberry of San Francisco State College, president; Robert Walker of Stanford University, vice-president; George Lipsky of the University of California, secretary-treasurer; and Roy Archibald of San Mateo Junior College, Joseph Rupley of the Bureau of the Budget, and Mervin Slosberg of San Francisco City College, members of the Executive Council.

The third Inter-American Congress of Municipalities met in New Orleans, Louisiana, May 1-5, with an attendance of nearly 200 municipal officials and other specialists in municipal affairs from the twenty-two countries of the Western Hemisphere. The program of the Congress was focused upon the problems of housing, planning, traffic and intergovernmental relations in the Western Hemisphere. At the closing session, the delegates adopted a resolution reaffirming their belief that self-governing municipalities, endowed with broad powers of political, administrative and fiscal self-determination, constitute the most reliable single bulwark of constitutional democracy and freedom under law. In another resolution the delegates called for the financing of local services as far as possible from revenues secured from taxes levied by the local governments themselves. The next Congress is to be held in Montevideo, Uruguay. Officers for the next two years include Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison of New Orleans, president, and Dr. Carlos Moran, secretary-general. The secretariat, known as the Comision Panamericana de Cooperacion Inter-municipal, has its offices at Obispo 351, Depto. 604, La Habana, Cuba. Membership in the organization is open to cities, municipal officials, organizations of municipalities, and the national governments of both American continents,

The United States National Commission for UNESCO held its eighth semi-annual meeting in Washington, D. C., April 13-15. One of the features of the meeting was the launching of a nation-wide discussion program on the topic, "Food and People." This project has been sponsored internationally by UNESCO, with the cooperation of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization. Also featured at the meeting was a program on the theme, "Critical Threats to International Cooperation." Participants on this program were: Ellis Arnall, president of the Society of Independent Motion Picture Producers; Nelson H. Cruikshank, director of social insurance activities of the American Federation of Labor; Clarence A. Dykstra, late provost of the University of California at Los Angeles; and Milton S. Eisenhower, president of Kansas State College.

The Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University sponsored a conference on Federal executive personnel problems March 31 to April 1. Participants in the conference included government officials and representatives from Cornell, Harvard, Princeton and Syracuse Universities, and the University of Minnesota. The conferees reviewed present governmental personnel policies and procedures; the use of internships; the needs of government for executives with different blendings of professional, technical and administrative skills; distinctions between graduate and undergraduate training; and possible steps that might be taken by government and by universities in the areas of education, testing, recruitment, and promotions.

The Institute of Government of the University of Utah held its fourth annual conference on governmental problems in Salt Lake City May 1-2. The program of the conference was devoted largely to a symposium on the question, "Can We Maintain the Peace?" Contributors to the symposium included Donald C. Stone, director of administration of the Economic Cooperation Administration, and members of the faculty of the University of Utah. In addition to contributing to the symposium, Mr. Stone addressed the conference on the contribution of the European recovery program to the maintenance of peace.

The third annual conference on "The Causes of War and Conditions of Peace," sponsored by the William Edgar Borah Foundation for the Outlawry of War, was held on the University of Idaho campus April 17-19, with an attendance that represented 24 institutions of higher learning and eight states. The conference program included fifteen forums and five major addresses on various phases of war and peace. Among the speakers were Hans Morgenthau of the University of Chicago, Harold Benjamin of the University of Maryland, Charles E. Martin of the University of Washington, J. B. Condliffe of the University of California, C. J. Brosnan of the University of Idaho, and the Reverend John Brogden of the Unitarian Church, Spokane, Washington.

The Washington Square College of Arts and Science of New York University held a public conference on technical assistance to Latin America on the evening of May 8. The program of the conference focused attention on United States

aims and policies in relation to Latin America's economic and social needs. Participating on the panel of experts for the conference were Ambassador Hernan Santa Cruz, chief of the Chilean delegation to the United Nations; Leslie A. Wheeler, director of the Interim Office of Technical Cooperation and Development of the United States Department of State; Serafino Romualdi, Latin American representative of the American Federation of Labor; and Henry H. Whitman, assistant vice-president of the National City Bank of New York. The conference was sponsored by the Program of Latin American Studies and the Inter-American Relations Club of the College.

The twenty-sixth Institute under the Norman Wait Harris Foundation was held at the University of Chicago from May 29 to June 1. In addition to seminars, the program of the Institute included four public lectures: "Germany: The Economic Problem," by Calvin B. Hoover; "Germany and the Problem of Peace," by James P. Warburg; "Germany: The Political Problem," by Hans J. Morgenthau; and "Germany and the Problem of Western Civilization," by Reinhold Niebuhr.

The sixth intensive training program in the administration of archives was conducted at the American University June 12 to July 7, in cooperation with the National Archives, the Library of Congress and the Maryland Hall of Records. The program was under the supervision of Ernst Posner, director of the School of Social Sciences and Public Affairs of the American University. Registrants included representatives from the Public Archives of Canada and the Ministry of Development of Venezuela.

The fifth consecutive summer workshop in state and local government was held at Michigan State College July 5-25. As in the past, the workshop was sponsored jointly by the Michigan Institute of Local Government and Michigan State College, with the cooperation of the Michigan Municipal League, the University of Michigan, Wayne University, Michigan State Normal College, Central Michigan College of Education and Western Michigan College of Education. The special three-weeks course of study was designed to acquaint students and lay persons having a special interest in government with a broad view of the major functions and problems of state and local government in Michigan. The teaching staff included state and local officials, as well as members of the social science staffs of Michigan colleges and universities.

The fourth Annual Institute for Teachers of Government and Administration was held recently in Washington, D.C., under the sponsorship of the American University, with the cooperation of the Committee on the Advancement of Teaching of the American Political Science Association. Among the speakers to address the Institute were: President Harry S. Truman; Senators George D. Aiken and Ralph Flanders; Representatives Leslie C. Arends and John McSweeney; Henry P. Chandler, administrative officer of the United States courts; Carlisle Humelsine, deputy assistant secretary of state for administration; Richard Strout, Washington correspondent for the *Christian*

Science Monitor; David Stowe, administrative assistant to the president of the United States; and Ernest S. Griffith, director of the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress. Those attending the Institute included sixteen teachers of political science, representing fourteen colleges and universities.

A panel discussion on the topic, "The Politics of the Hoover Report," was recently sponsored by the New York University Government Club, in conjunction with the Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report. Participants on the panel included John D. Millet of Columbia University, Wallace S. Sayre of City College, New York, Louis W. Koenig of Bard College, and Congressman Jacob K. Javits of New York City.

The 1950 conference of the Texas Personnel and Management Association will be held at the University of Texas November 2 and 3. The conference will be sponsored by the University of Texas as a service for leaders in business, government and education in Texas and the Southwest. Information relating to the conference and its program may be secured from Norris A. Hiatt, executive secretary of the Texas Personnel and Management Association.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Princeton University has announced the establishment of a center for research on world political institutions in the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs. Funds for the center were supplied by Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Compton and other friends of the University. Mr. Compton, who is a member of the Class of 1915, and Mrs. Compton made their gift as a constructive memorial to their son, John Parker Compton of the Class of 1947, who was killed in Italy in 1945 while on active duty in the United States Army. The director of the center is Richard W. Van Wagenen, formerly deputy United States secretary in the Allied Control Authority for Germany, and more recently a member of the political science staff of Duke University.

Boston University has announced the establishment of an Institute of Public Service, which will extend the offerings of the evening school for public officials in the Boston metropolitan area. The work of the Institute has begun with four programs of preparation for fields of specialization: (1) public administration; (2) municipal administration; (3) financial administration; and (4) personnel management and supervision. A certificate will be awarded by the Institute upon completion of forty semester hours credit in any one of the four programs. Lashley G. Harvey, director of the Bureau of Public Administration of Boston University, is serving as director of the Institute.

The Institute of Government of the University of Utah recently announced a special program of graduate training in international relations and American foreign policy. Enrollment is limited to eight students who are candidates for advanced degrees in political science, history, economics, sociology, or related subjects. Those successfully completing the program will be awarded special

graduate certificates in international relations. The program of studies is under the supervision of G. Homer Durham, director of the Institute of Government. He will be assisted by Franz B. Schick and S. Grover Rich, Jr., both of the department of political science.

Western Reserve University has begun the second year of its Program of Citizenship and World Affairs. The graduate program, under the direction of Alfred J. Hotz, combines the resources of both the University and the Cleveland Council on World Affairs. It is intended to train leaders for community education in international affairs.

Clyde Eagleton, professor of international law at New York University, delivered a series of lectures on the subject, "International Organizations and the Law of Responsibility," at the Hague Academy of International Law August 7-11. He also reported on the codification of international law for the American branch of the International Law Association at the Association's meeting in Copenhagen August 27 to September 7.

Joseph Dunner, chairman of the department of political science of Grinnell College, delivered a series of lectures on American diplomatic history and American constitutional law at the University of Rome, Italy, and the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, Israel, in July and August.

Two series of lectures were given on the Walgreen Foundation at the University of Chicago during the spring quarter of 1950. "The Foreign Policy of the United States" was the topic of the first series, which was delivered by Hans J. Morgenthau of the University faculty. The second series, by Ralph Bunche, acting assistant secretary-general of the Department of Trusteeship of the United Nations, dealt with the topic, "Man, Democracy and Peace."

Josef L. Kunz, professor of international law in the College of Law of the University of Toledo, delivered in Spanish a series of six lectures on the general theory of international law at the Inter-American Academy of Comparative and International Law at Havana during February and March, 1950.

The Institute of Government of the University of Utah announces the establishment of an annual award of \$250 for the most scholarly and significant article appearing in a volume of the *Western Political Quarterly*. The award, to be known as the *Maurice Warshaw Prize*, is intended to encourage research, particularly among young political scientists. Information relating to the award may be secured from the managing editor of the *Western Political Quarterly*.

Catheryn Seckler-Hudson, George P. Bush and Lowell H. Hattery, all of the department of political science and public administration of the American University, recently received awards for publications appearing during the academic year 1949-50. The awards were made by the Board of Trustees of the University.

Recipients of recent awards for study in political science include George Hougham of the University of Pennsylvania, who was awarded the Penfield fellowship for the academic year 1950-51; Robert G. Neumann of the University of California at Los Angeles, who was awarded a John Randolph Haynes and Dora Haynes Foundation grant to study French political parties while on sabbatical leave during the academic year 1950-51; David Spitz of Ohio State University, who was awarded a post-doctoral fellowship by the Ohio State University Graduate School for study at the Library of Congress in the summer of 1950; and Eric Voegelin of the Louisiana State University, who received a Guggenheim award for study in Europe on his systematic theory of politics. Mr. Hougham will spend a year in Canada, where he will conduct a study of third parties in Canadian politics.

Raymond G. McKelvey, chairman of the department of political science of Occidental College, was recently decorated by the French Government with the Palmes Académiques and made an Officer d'Académie for "distinguished service in the cause of Franco-American friendship."

The Supply of Political Scientists. A recent report of the United States Office of Education reveals that 7,056 persons majoring in political science received degrees from accredited institutions of higher education during the academic year 1948-49. This figure represents 1.6 per cent of the total number of degrees granted in a year in which more persons (422,754) received academic degrees in the United States than in any similar previous period. The report, entitled *Earned Degrees Conferred by Higher Educational Institutions*, indicates that political science ranked fifth among the social sciences in the totals for all degrees awarded, and fourth among the social sciences in the number of master's and doctor's degrees awarded. Economics, with a total of 12,521 degrees, was the most popular of the social sciences, while history led in the number of graduate degrees. Ph.D. degrees were awarded to 212 historians, 202 psychologists, 149 economists, 119 political scientists, 83 sociologists, 28 geographers, and 19 anthropologists. Master's degrees granted in history numbered 1609; psychology, 1455; economics, 862; political science, 821; sociology, 403; geography, 138; and anthropology, 61.

The proportion of graduate degrees given to majors in political science has remained about the same for the three academic years for which comparative records exist for the graduate level. About 2.2 per cent of all Ph.D. degrees and 1.7 per cent of all master's degrees went to majors in political science in each of the three academic years.

The bachelor's degree with a major in political science is offered by 278 institutions, the master's degree by 112 institutions, and the doctorate by 41. However, the great majority of degrees awarded in political science at any level are granted by no more than a dozen of the larger universities.

Little is known about the effective demand for persons majoring in political science. Some sample studies indicate that something more than half of the persons who receive the doctorate in political science become teachers, but,

aside from this information, little is known about what actually happens to political science majors. It is therefore impossible to ascertain whether the supply of political scientists meets the demand or not. With a view toward future planning, it may be desirable for members of our profession to undertake a systematic study of the supply of and demand for specialists in the field.—
CLAUDE E. HAWLEY.

APPOINTMENTS AND STAFF CHANGES

Bruce Adkinson has been appointed to an instructorship in politics at Princeton University.

Charles Aikin of the University of California (Berkeley) spent the summer in Germany on an assignment for the United States Department of State.

Gabriel Almond has been advanced to the rank of associate professor at Yale University.

Elton Atwater, recently associate professor of political science at the American University, has been appointed to an associate professorship at Pennsylvania State College.

René N. Ballard, formerly research assistant in the Institute of Government and teaching assistant in the department of political science of the University of Utah, has been appointed to an instructorship at Knox College.

Thomas S. Barclay of Stanford University taught at Columbia University during the summer of 1950.

Vincent M. Barnett, who has recently been in Italy with the Economic Cooperation Administration, has resumed his duties as head of the department of political science at Williams College.

Walter H. Bennett of the University of Alabama was a visiting member of the political science staff of Duke University in the second term of the summer session of 1950.

E. Maxwell Benton has resigned from his position as research director of the Arkansas Public Expenditure Council to accept an appointment as associate professor of public administration at Florida State University.

John Bernhard, recently a graduate student at the University of California (Los Angeles), has been appointed to an assistant professorship at Brigham Young University.

Guthrie S. Birkhead, recently assistant in instruction at Princeton University, has been appointed to an instructorship in political science at Syracuse University.

Joseph E. Black, formerly a graduate student at Northwestern University, has been appointed to an assistant professorship at Miami University (Ohio).

Charles Blitzer has been appointed to an instructorship in the department of political science at Yale University.

Roy Blough of the University of Chicago has been appointed by President Truman to the Council of Economic Advisers.

John C. Bollens, formerly a member of the staff of the Bureau of Public Administration of the University of California (Berkeley), has been appointed to an assistant professorship at the University of California (Los Angeles).

Phillips Bradley has been appointed professor of political science at Syracuse University, with principal responsibility for the introductory courses.

Bernard Brodie will be on leave from Yale University for a period beginning February 1, 1951, for research with the Rand Corporation.

Eugene Burdick, recently a graduate student at Oxford University, has been appointed to an instructorship in political science at the University of California (Berkeley) for the academic year 1950-51.

William S. Carpenter of Princeton University has been appointed for a second term as president of the New Jersey Civil Service Commission. He will continue to devote half of his time to the department of politics at Princeton.

David T. Cattell has been appointed to an instructorship at Brown University.

John L. Chase, recently instructor at Princeton University, has been appointed as assistant professor of political science at Brown University.

Frederic N. Cleaveland, formerly research assistant in the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University, has been appointed to an instructorship in government in the Washington Square College of Arts and Science of New York University.

Francis W. Coker, who was Craige visiting professor of jurisprudence at the University of North Carolina during the winter and spring quarters of 1950, will return to that University in the same capacity in the winter quarter of 1951.

O. B. Conaway, Jr., formerly instructor in the department of political science of Syracuse University, has joined the teaching staff of Boston University.

Franklin G. Connor has been appointed adjunct professor of political science and public administration in the school of Social Sciences and Public Affairs of the American University.

Thomas I. Cook, who was visiting professor of political science at the Johns Hopkins University during the past year, has been appointed to a permanent professorship at that University.

Robert A. Dahl will be on leave from Yale University for a period beginning February 1, 1951, for research under a Guggenheim fellowship.

William Divine has been appointed adjunct professor of political science and public administration in the School of Social Sciences and Public Affairs of the American University.

Guy H. Dodge has been appointed chairman of the department of political science at Brown University.

Paul Dolan has been advanced to an associate professorship in the department of political science at the University of Delaware.

Thomas C. Donnelly, dean of the College of Arts and Science of the University of New Mexico, was a visiting member of the faculty of New York University for the summer session of 1950.

Harold M. Dorr of the University of Michigan was in Germany during the past summer as consultant on problems of legislation and legislative procedures at the invitation of the United States Department of State.

Alex N. Dragnich has resigned from his position as public affairs officer in the American Embassy in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, to accept the position of associate professor in the department of political science of Vanderbilt University.

G. Homer Durham of the University of Utah was visiting professor of political science at the University of California (Los Angeles) during the summer of 1950.

Henry W. Ehrmann has been promoted to a professorship in political science at the University of Colorado. He is on leave from the University during the fall quarter of 1950 while serving as a visiting member of the staff of the Institute for Advanced Studies.

Mario Einaudi of Cornell University was visiting professor of political science at the University of California (Los Angeles) during the summer of 1950.

Robert E. Elder is serving as acting chairman of the department of political science of Colgate University for the fall semester of 1950-51 in the absence of P. S. Jacobsen, chairman of the department.

Harold Enarson of Stanford University spent the summer in Washington, D. C., on a temporary assignment with the National Security Resources Board to make a study of wartime provisions for wage stabilization and wage adjustment.

Ernest A. Engelbert, formerly assistant professor at Syracuse University, has been appointed to an assistant professorship at the University of California (Los Angeles).

John Esterline, recently a graduate student at the University of California (Los Angeles), has been appointed to an assistant professorship at Tulane University.

Cortez A. M. Ewing of the University of Oklahoma was a visiting professor at the University of Minnesota during the second term of the summer session of 1950.

R. Barry Farrell has been appointed to an instructorship in the department of political science at Yale University.

James W. Fesler has returned to his position as professor of political science and research professor in the Institute for Research in Social Science at the University of North Carolina after a year's leave while serving as visiting professor at the University of California (Berkeley).

Russell H. Fifield of the University of Michigan is in the Philippines for a period of four months to study conditions in the Islands.

Milton E. Flower of Dickinson College is a visiting professor for the Washington Semester Program at the American University for the fall semester of the academic year 1950-51.

Edgar S. Furniss, Jr., assistant professor at Princeton University, has been designated John Witherspoon bicentennial preceptor in politics. The bicentennial preceptorships, ten of which have been established at Princeton, are endowed chairs at the rank of assistant professor. The appointment is for three years, including one full year of leave for research.

Lyman A. Glenny, formerly a graduate student at the State University of Iowa, has been appointed to an instructorship at Sacramento State College.

Leland M. Goodrich, recently chairman of the department of political science of Brown University, has been appointed professor of international organization and administration in the School of International Affairs and in the department of public law and government of Columbia University.

Stephen S. Goodspeed of the University of California (Santa Barbara) was visiting professor of political science at the University of California (Los Angeles) during the summer of 1950.

Alfred J. de Grazia, Jr., recently assistant professor of political science at the University of Minnesota, has been appointed to an associate professorship of political science at Brown University.

Lee S. Greene of the University of Tennessee was a visiting member of the political science staff of Duke University for the first term of the summer session of 1950. During the academic year 1950-51 he is serving as visiting professor of political science at Syracuse University.

Morton M. Grodzins has been promoted to an associate professorship at the University of Chicago.

Andrew Gyorgy of Louisiana State University was a member of the faculty of the Johns Hopkins University for the summer of 1950.

Philip J. Halla recently became international relations officer in the Office of Greek, Turkish and Iranian Affairs of the Department of State at Washington.

Charles M. Hardin has been promoted to an associate professorship at the University of Chicago.

Robert J. Harris of Louisiana State University was a member of the research staff of the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress during the past summer.

Ray F. Harvey has been appointed chairman of the department of government of the Washington Square College of Arts and Science of New York University.

Alexander Heard has been appointed as an associate professor of political science and as research associate in the Institute for Research in Social Science at the University of North Carolina.

Walter Held, formerly teaching fellow at the American University, became assistant professor of political science and public administration at that institution on September 1.

Charles Hersh, recently instructor at Syracuse University, became assistant professor of political science and public administration at the American University on September 1.

Charles David Hounshell, formerly a graduate student at the University of Virginia, has been appointed as an assistant professor of political science at Emory University.

Jay Byron Hunt, formerly a graduate student at the University of Utah, has been appointed as an instructor in political science at Brigham Young University for the academic year 1950-51.

Frederick C. Irion of the University of New Mexico taught in the regular summer session of the University of Missouri and in a short session at San Francisco State College the past summer.

Thomas P. Jenkin has resumed his work at the University of California (Los Angeles) following a sabbatical leave.

William S. Jenkins has resumed his teaching duties at the University of North Carolina after a leave of absence while serving as director of the University of North Carolina-Library of Congress State Documents Microfilm Project.

Jack T. Johnson, associate professor in the department of political science of the State University of Iowa, gave his full time the past summer to the United States Navy Recruit Training and Citizenship Project. He has been director of this Project since November, 1949.

Ralph G. Jones has joined the faculty of the University of Arkansas as assistant professor.

Charles Judah of the University of New Mexico taught at the City College of New York during the summer of 1950.

Louis G. Kahle has been promoted to an assistant professorship in political science at the University of Missouri.

Robert D. Karsch of the University of Missouri was visiting professor of government at the University of New Mexico during the summer of 1950.

Hans Kelsen is on leave from his position at the University of California (Berkeley) to serve as visiting lecturer in government at Harvard University for the fall term of the academic year 1950-51.

Hugh E. Kelso, associate professor in the department of political science at the State University of Iowa, was a member of the faculty of the Army War College, General Staff and Command School, Teacher Training Section, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, from July 1 to September 10, 1950.

Louis W. Koenig, formerly of Bard College, has been appointed to an assistant professorship in government in the Washington Square College of Arts and Science of New York University.

Josef L. Kunz of the University of Toledo is a visiting member of the political science staff of the University of California (Berkeley) for the fall semester of the academic year 1950-51.

George A. Lanyi, recently assistant professor of political science at Brown University, has been appointed to an assistant professorship in political science at Oberlin College.

Walter H. C. Laves has resigned as deputy director-general of UNESCO, the position he has held since the organization came into existence in 1947. He will return to the United States at the end of 1950.

Lawrence Mayo Lew has been promoted to a full professorship at Bradley University.

Benjamin E. Lippincott of the University of Minnesota will be a visiting professor at the University of California (Berkeley) for the second semester of the academic year 1950-51.

Leslie Lipson, who has been on leave from his position at Swarthmore College while serving as a visiting professor at the University of California (Berkeley), has joined the permanent staff of the latter institution.

Daniel McHargue, recently a graduate student at the University of California (Los Angeles), has been appointed instructor in political science and research associate in the Institute of Public Administration at the University of Michigan.

Dean E. McHenry became chairman of the department of political science of the University of California (Los Angeles) on August 15.

Russell W. Maddox, Jr., formerly a graduate student at the University of Illinois, has been appointed to an assistant professorship in political science at Oregon State College.

Hugo V. Mailey has been promoted to an assistant professorship at Wilkes College.

Fritz Morstein Marx has been appointed adjunct professor of political science and public administration in the School of Social Sciences and Public Affairs of the American University.

John Masland is on leave from Dartmouth College for the first semester of 1950-51 to teach in the National War College.

Wallace Mendelson of the University of Tennessee was a visiting member of the political science staff of the University of Alabama for the summer of 1950.

William Kent Metcalfe, instructor at Miami University (Ohio) for the past two years, is engaged in graduate study at Syracuse University.

John I. Michaels, Jr., has been appointed as an assistant professor jointly by Swarthmore, Haverford and Bryn Mawr Colleges for the program of Russian studies being conducted jointly by these three institutions.

William B. Miller has been appointed as an instructor in political science at the State University of Iowa for the academic year 1950-51.

Rodney L. Mott will be on leave from Colgate University for the first semester of the academic year 1950-51 while serving in Germany as a consultant for the United States Department of State.

Emery E. Olson, dean of the School of Public Administration of the University of Southern California, spent the summer of 1950 in Ankara, Turkey, studying organizational aspects of the Government of Turkey as a member of a mission sponsored jointly by the Turkish Government and the International Bank.

Kimbrough Owen of Louisiana State University has been appointed director of the division of student life, but will continue to give a portion of his time to the department of government.

Michael C. Pearson, recently a student at Harvard University, has been ap-

pointed to an instructorship in the department of political science at Williams College for the academic year 1950-51.

James K. Pollock of the University of Michigan spent a portion of the past summer in Germany as an adviser on problems relating to the Allied occupation of that country.

Rollin B. Posey, chairman of the department of political science of Northwestern University, taught at the University of California (Berkeley) during the summer of 1950.

R. Vance Presthus, associate professor of public administration and political science at the University of Southern California, will be engaged in research in England during the academic year 1950-51.

James W. Prothro, formerly a graduate student at Princeton University, has been appointed to an assistant professorship in political science at Florida State University.

Lawrence I. Radway, formerly instructor in government at Harvard University, has been appointed instructor in government at Dartmouth College.

Alan C. Rankin, assistant professor of government at Miami University (Ohio), is engaged in graduate study at Syracuse University.

Ellsworth L. Raymond has been appointed as a full time-lecturer on Russian affairs in the Washington Square College of Arts and Science of New York University.

Henry Reining, Jr., professor of public administration at the University of Southern California, has been appointed by the United States Civil Service Commission to its National Loyalty Review Board.

John S. Reshetar, instructor in politics at Princeton University, has resumed full-time teaching after completing two years' study at the Russian Institute of Columbia University.

S. Grover Rich, Jr., has been promoted to an assistant professorship in the department of political science of the University of Utah.

Allan R. Richards, assistant professor of political science at Western Reserve University, taught at the University of North Carolina during the second summer term of 1950.

Ivan L. Richardson has been appointed to an assistant professorship at Fort Hays Kansas State College.

George C. Robinson of Iowa State Teachers College taught at Northwestern University during the summer of 1950.

Charles B. Robson of the University of North Carolina spent the recent

summer in Germany on a grant from the United States Department of State as a visiting specialist in governmental affairs.

William A. Robson of the London School of Economics and Political Science will be Craige visiting professor of jurisprudence at the University of North Carolina during the winter quarter of 1951.

Landon G. Rockwell, formerly assistant professor of political science at Williams College, has been appointed as an associate professor and as head of the department of political science at Hamilton College.

Clinton L. Rossiter of Cornell University was a visiting member of the faculty of Claremont College during the summer of 1950.

Joseph W. Rupley, chief field representative, United States Bureau of the Budget, San Francisco, is a visiting member of the political science faculty of the University of California (Berkeley) for the fall semester of 1950-51 to offer a seminar in Federal field operations.

Frederick L. Schuman will be on leave from Williams College for the second semester of 1950-51 to undertake a research and writing project for the Foundation of World Government.

Catheryn Seckler-Hudson, chairman of the department of political science and public administration at the American University, was on sabbatical leave the past summer.

Foster H. Sherwood has resumed his work at the University of California (Los Angeles) following a sabbatical leave.

Currin V. Shields, formerly assistant professor at Yale University, has been appointed to an assistant professorship at the University of California (Los Angeles).

Bruce Lannes Smith, formerly research associate in the Social Science Division of the University of Chicago, has been appointed as an associate professor of political science in the Foreign Service Institute of the Department of State at Washington.

Richard C. Snyder has been advanced to an associate professorship in the department of politics of Princeton University.

Herbert Sonthoff has joined the staff of the department of political science at Swarthmore College for the academic year 1950-51.

Robert B. Stauffer, Jr., has been appointed to an instructorship in government at the University of Hawaii.

Murray S. Stedman, Jr., recently assistant professor of political science at Brown University, has been appointed to an assistant professorship in political science at Swarthmore College.

Robert H. Stern, formerly a tutor in government at Harvard University, has been appointed to an assistant professorship at the University of Buffalo.

Melvin P. Straus, recently an assistant in the department of political science at the University of Illinois, has been appointed to an instructorship at North Dakota Agricultural College.

William L. Strauss, recently assistant professor of political science at San Diego State College, has been appointed to an assistant professorship at Long Beach State College.

Donald S. Strong of the University of Alabama was a visiting member of the political science staff of the University of Tennessee for the summer session of 1950.

Rinehart J. Swenson, formerly chairman of the department of government of the Washington Square College of Arts and Science of New York University, has been made head of the department of government of the Graduate School of Arts and Science of that University.

Philip B. Taylor, Jr., is teaching at Northwestern University during the absence of George Blanksten, who is engaged in study in South America.

Arthur G. Thexton has been appointed to an associate professorship at the University of Bridgeport.

John S. Thomson has been appointed as instructor in the department of political science at the University of Wisconsin.

Hans B. Thorelli, executive secretary of the Swedish Institute for Industrial, Economic and Social Research, is visiting lecturer in the social sciences for the Scandinavian Area Study Program of the University of Minnesota for the academic year 1950-51.

Vincent Thursby, formerly of the University of Virginia, has been appointed associate professor in the department of political science of Florida State University.

Julian Towster, recently a member of the staff of the Russian Institute of Columbia University, is a visiting associate professor in the department of political science of the University of California (Berkeley) for the academic year 1950-51.

David B. Truman, associate professor at Williams College, is visiting associate professor of government at Columbia University for the academic year 1950-51.

Julius Turner, formerly of Boston University, has been appointed to an associate professorship at Allegheny College.

Adam B. Ulan has been promoted to an assistant professorship in the department of government at Harvard University.

J. Dayton Voorhees has retired from active service after thirty-one years of teaching in the department of politics of Princeton University.

Paul W. Wager, professor of political science at the University of North Carolina, was a visiting professor at the University of Arizona during the summer of 1950.

Edwin R. Walker, formerly assistant in instruction at Princeton University, has been appointed to an instructorship in government at the University of Massachusetts.

J. Harvey Wheeler, formerly an instructor in government at Harvard University, has been appointed to an assistant professorship in political science at the Johns Hopkins University.

Howard White of Miami University (Ohio) has been engaged in work at Heidelberg, Germany, since June 15 as one of ten specialists selected to work for a period of ninety days in the German Ministry of Education in an effort to develop a new approach for the teaching of the social studies.

Leonard D. White of the University of Chicago has been appointed to the National Loyalty Review Board.

York Y. Willbern has been named head of the department of political science and director of the bureau of public administration of the University of Alabama.

René de Visme Williamson of the University of Tennessee was a visiting member of the faculty of Western Reserve University for the second term of the summer session of 1950.

Charles H. Wilson, fellow and vice-president of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, will be a visiting professor at Ohio State University during the winter and spring quarters of 1951.

H. Herbert Wilson has been promoted to an associate professorship in the department of politics of Princeton University.

Sheldon S. Wolin was a member of the political science faculty of Northwestern University during the summer of 1950.

Bryce Wood of Swarthmore College has been granted a leave of absence for the academic year 1950-51 for research in Washington, D. C.

James R. Woodworth, instructor at Miami University (Ohio) for the past two years, has resumed graduate study at Harvard University.

Harold Zink is on leave from Ohio State University for the academic year 1950-51 to serve as chief historian of the American section of the High Commission for Germany.

IN MEMORIAM

Clarence Addison Dykstra. At his week-end retreat in South Laguna, California, Clarence Addison Dykstra died on May 6, 1950. He was resting from his arduous duties as provost of the Los Angeles campus of the University of California and active leader in numerous civic enterprises when death came suddenly and painlessly. "We have lost a giant of a man" was the spontaneous reaction of campus and community alike. During his threescore and seven years he achieved enough success in each of four related fields to have satisfied any ordinary person. He was a teacher with such personal charm and breadth of learning that he could infect students with lifelong interest in his subject. He was a tireless champion of civic betterment and governmental efficiency. He was a public administrator of extraordinary ability. He left an indelible mark on American higher education through his leadership of two important universities at formative and critical periods in their history.

Dykstra was reared in the religious and scholarly atmosphere of a family headed by a minister in the Dutch Reformed Church. As an undergraduate at Iowa State University, where he took his bachelor's degree at the age of twenty, he demonstrated a capacity that he never lost: to do well in an astonishing range of activities simultaneously. He was an honor student in history, won a medal in French, read Plato and Aristotle in Greek, took part in dramatics, wrote for the student newspaper, and debated, in the meantime largely supporting himself through part-time jobs and summer employment. He moved on to the graduate school at the University of Chicago, then to teaching positions at Ohio State and the University of Kansas. He was only thirty when the latter institution advanced him to the full professorship and made him head of its newly created department of political science.

Since he was eager to experience at first hand some of the activity about which he taught, he resigned five years later to become secretary of the Cleveland Civic League. His protracted but unsuccessful struggle with the Van Sweringen interests over the building of a union railway station only deepened his interest in civic reform, and he moved on to similar posts in Chicago and Los Angeles. Soon he was a member of the Commission of the Los Angeles City Department of Water and Power, where he was closely associated with the late Dr. John R. Haynes, father of direct legislation in California and a regent of the University. Those were the days of sound planning of the water and electricity supply upon which the mushrooming metropolitan area was so dependent. Dykstra played a leading role in the completion of the Owens Valley program, the authorization of the Boulder Dam project, and the establishment of the Metropolitan Water District. In 1926 he left the Commission and became the Department's director of personnel and efficiency, where the theories that he now taught as a part-time lecturer at the newly created Los Angeles branch

of the University of California were put to the acid test. In his spare time he helped Dr. John R. Haynes draw up the plans for the Haynes Foundation, now the leading private civic research organization of the Pacific Southwest. Dykstra served on its board of trustees from the beginning.

In May of 1930 he accepted the country's biggest professional job in municipal management—the city managership of Cincinnati. Here he was allied with Murray Seasongood, Charles Taft, and others who were transforming the Ohio River metropolis from a boss-ridden, corrupt city to one of the best governed in America. Cincinnati in those years had enough crises for two generations. There was the great depression; Cincinnati remained solvent, developed a vast public-works program, pioneered in public housing, deflated extremism by solving social problems and allowing full freedom of speech and assembly. The Ohio River went on a rampage three times while Dykstra was City Manager, the ten-day 1937 flood breaking all records. His coordination of rescue, relief and rehabilitation efforts won him national acclaim as “Cincinnati's Dyke.”

Dykstra accepted the Cincinnati post with the anticipation that it would complete his tour of field experience, and he therefore retained his official connection with the University of California, which granted extensions of his leave. But more important work was awaiting him in the academic world, and in May, 1937, he accepted the presidency of the University of Wisconsin under unusually difficult conditions created by the clash between the regents and President Glenn Frank, whom he succeeded. Although he declined a cabinet post that was urged upon him, the growing severity of the national emergency soon made it imperative that the University share his services with the nation. President Roosevelt's desire to have the selective service law administered by a person of high administrative quality intimately acquainted with our educational system made his selection as the first director an ideal one. He organized the peacetime draft and set the structure and policies that were to be followed in that grim function throughout World War II. Soon he was again called upon to chair the National Defense Mediation Board, forerunner of the War Labor Board.

While filling these crucial roles in Washington Dykstra continued to commute to and from Madison, remaining in active charge of the University administration. After 1941 he spent more time in Madison, but continued to serve on many national boards and committees. He is credited with a major part in originating Army Special Services and the Armed Forces Institute. The latter, from its Madison headquarters, served with correspondence courses hundreds of thousands of fighting men the world over, and is still in active operation.

When Dykstra returned to Los Angeles and the University of California in February, 1945, he plunged vigorously into the task of moulding into a university an amorphous institution that had grown from a small teachers' college to a campus with a student body of over nine thousand in only twenty years. At Wisconsin he had instituted a considerable building program just before the P.W.A. came to an end and while costs were low and unemployment still rela-

tively high. Conditions were not so favorable in 1945, and the farsighted plans that he laid are only now beginning to bear fruit. Wisconsin has Picnic Point and many greatly needed buildings as physical monuments to his memory. It is fitting that the first unit of the new dormitory system about to be constructed on the Los Angeles campus will be named in his honor. Far more significant, however, is the fact that his foresight added over forty-one acres to a campus that otherwise would have been woefully inadequate for the role that it must play in the educational system of a rapidly growing state. But most important are the searching scrutiny he gave to the selection of faculty, the initiation of curriculum appraisal, and the warmth of his association with students.

The American Political Science Association was always close to his heart, and he served as its president during 1938. During 1932–33 he was president of the International City Managers Association, and from 1933 to 1940 he was president of the National Municipal League. The numerous honorary degrees, medals, and certificates awarded him indicate that he was judged by many outside our circle to have made significant contributions to society. We who knew him respected and loved him for those qualities which scarcely can be put into a brief public citation. He was warm, genial, and friendly. He genuinely liked people and they liked him. He was never too busy to provide wise counsel on any problem a colleague or student felt was important enough to bring to him. He believed in freedom, academic and other, but frequently reminded us that it could not long endure unless bracketed with responsibility. Without being a martyr, he was there to stand on principle when the chips were down. And he constantly reminded us that the most important unit in a university consists of the students, and that even a state university's obligation to them goes beyond classroom instruction, into social, recreational, and residential needs.—J. A. C. GRANT.

Harold J. Laski. Above all, Professor Laski was, and knew that he was, a teacher. His lasting influence was on, and will be through, his students, both scholars and statesmen. His personality, his view of life as a moral and intellectual adventure, will continue to have influence in unexpected places, and in teachings far different from his own doctrines. As a teacher he felt profoundly the need to take one's stand, to make that stand as clear as one's abilities allowed. Vast production as scholar and publicist was but the extension of the teacher's art, the full implementation of a teacher's theses. Similarly, his arduous public activity for the Labor Party—a probable cause of his premature death—arose from a conviction that the philosophic student of society must contribute his best self to the improvement of the social order in which he lived.

In his lectures to his students, as in his public lectures, Laski was brilliant and epigrammatic. His style was clear and trenchant, his delivery without hesitation. More importantly, the lectures were fraught with a dynamic sense of moral ardor. He conveyed, as few teachers convey, the conviction that the subjects with which he dealt were the vital issues of life itself, not the too frequent for-

malisms and lifeless learning of classroom and textbook. The character and dignity of man, the fulfillment of men in society, these were his lasting and ever-recurring themes. Books mentioned, bibliographies themselves, became guides to stirring reflections on those themes by men of great insight or profound character.

In his lectures, as in his seminars, Laski emphasized the importance of giving honest and magnanimous consideration to views opposed to his own. He was sharp indeed toward those he believed intellectually incompetent, and sharper still toward persons he thought were merely dishonest or self-seeking. But he respected profoundly men of real moral and intellectual stature, however much they might differ from him, and however strongly they urged positions he deplored. Moreover, he taught his students that respect; and he was signally severe with those who, from ill-judged discipleship, denigrated the character or belittled the mental sinew of opponents who were men of stature. Severe, too, in his choice of students, he was surprisingly patient with, and tolerant of, those whose arduous efforts led to very modest results, though he could be biting to the merely lazy. He encouraged students to differ from him; he argued, persuaded, listened, conceded. He respected their thought-out convictions and asked no expedient agreement.

In seminars he drove students to examine critically and thoroughly the great classics of the subject; Plato, Rousseau, Burke became protagonists in the unending drama of man's struggle for wisdom and happiness. He made us aware, also of the byways as well as the highways, and so created an extraordinary interest in the *dramatis personae* of the subject, to be found in its literature. Thus, too, he gave us a sense of vast areas still to explore, of books to be written, contributions and reputations to be made. Moreover, he construed his subject broadly, and the neophyte found himself driven to inquiry into unexpected topics, and hitherto unsuspected relations. Ere long he saw through political theory glimpses of all humane letters, of all culture, of all knowledge, and so perceived the unity of life and the limitless significances of knowledge.

Along with a feeling for the glamour of the literature, Laski gave students a sense at once of the devoted effort and of the dignity of the enquiring mind, and so of the respect due to great thinkers and scholars, present not less than past. He made them feel the vitality of lasting issues and the urgency of contemporary ones. They went to his Sunday teas, and there, not infrequently, met great scholars from all realms of thought, and from all countries. They got the sense that they were candidates for the charmed circle, privileged to be present at, and, if they felt moved and able, to participate in, debates over issues which agitated great minds.

Finally, but far from least importantly, Laski was deeply concerned with the personal lives of his students, especially when they got into difficulties. He understood revolt against parental authority; he sympathized in the serious affairs of the adolescent heart. He felt intensely the need for personal happiness and personal peace, which were necessary in order that men might deliver their

best abilities, might do their best work, and might achieve that security and serenity so vital in a troubled world. Deeply concerned with public affairs, both in public and in private he communicated a sense of the significance of private life, and of the ecstasy and obligations of marital love and family bonds.

His political thought was a sustained commentary on two themes: liberty and authority, and liberty and equality. His ultimate concern was with the person, and with the conditions which would allow that person to develop all the good that was in him to the top of his bent without let or hindrance. Persons meant all persons; and Laski had a profound conviction that the ordinary man had vast unrealized potentialities but was grievously frustrated in developing them, and even in recognizing that he had them. State power and limitations on state power, group rights and limitations on group rights, were alike conceived with this ultimate objective, the release of what was in the individual—the granting to him as of right the opportunity to be, in a phrase dear to Laski, his best self.

Laski's earlier pluralism rested on an assurance, based on careful examination, that the sovereign state used its power to frustrate, and not to release, the energies of its citizens. Groups were the proper protection of the citizens and the very vehicles through which they gained the major part of their satisfaction and employed effectively so much of their energies. His later Marxism rested in part on a fear of fascism as destructive of ordinary men, as well as of extraordinary ones. It rested even more clearly on a feeling that, within the existing order, the power of big corporations and of private capital was so great as itself to be a major frustration to common men. That power prevented equality, conceived as a sharing in these benefits of civilization made possible by modern technology. Only by public ownership could men hope to get that degree of equality of access to the opportunities of their society which would permit of genuine democracy, and of genuine personal release. Laski was aware of the dangers of strong states and of centralization, and he certainly deplored that denial of basic freedoms which he saw develop in the Soviet Union. Yet he was convinced that great inequalities and the power of private property in capitalist society were destructive of decency and of well-being. They undermined, indeed, the very essence of character both among those who exercised and among those who were subject to such power. He saw no hope of deliverance save through socialism brought about by the state, and through the elimination of merely private power of every sort. All power was indeed subject to abuse, and all power must be constitutionalized. That result could be achieved, in his judgment, only by placing all power in public hands, and especially by eliminating private ownership of productive instruments. He saw effective equality of economic conditions, though not complete equality, as necessary to liberty. He viewed the claims to liberty of business enterprise as simply claims to exploit, to oppress, to be irresponsible, and consequently to frustrate ordinary men.

He was even prepared to see the destruction of that kind of liberty he himself most enjoyed, in order that ordinary men might have that equality in society

and that security which he believed were necessary for their genuine enjoyment of liberty, for their own full development as persons. He was, I think, over-impressed by the dangers of bias on the part of the privileged intellectual, and even on the part of the privileged persons who controlled businesses and industry. He was not sufficiently impressed by the danger of uniform state control, of centralization, of bureaucracy, though he knew the sins of all of these. I, at least, feel that, for all his realistic analysis, he believed rather too much in the possibilities of human perfection, of the elimination of ills in society by institutional change alone. I am convinced, likewise, and with a sense of deep regret, that there was in his pluralism a much broader opportunity for social organization, as well as for analysis of society, than he, abandoning it, fully realized.

Yet, while I regretted his espousal of Marxism, I admired his courage in abandoning a school of which he was acknowledged leader to become a disciple in another. More importantly, whatever the error in his decision, I am convinced that his interest at the end, as at the beginning, was in the same issue: how to organize society that men might enjoy the good life on earth; that they might, living with their fellows, at the same time fully respect their own selves and bring out all the good that was in them. It was the tragedy of human waste, the basic waste of genuine abilities to feel, to enjoy, to create, which Laski deplored; and, for all his Marxist socialism, he ended, as he began, a passionate defender of the claims of personality, the essential centre of each and every individual.—THOMAS I. COOK.