

NEWS AND NOTES

PROFESSIONAL CONFERENCES

1956 ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION

The 1956 Annual Meeting of The American Political Science Association will be held September 6-8, 1956, in Washington, D.C. The Chairman of the Program Committee is Professor Earl Latham of Amherst College; the Chairman of the Committee on Local Arrangements is The Reverend James B. Horigan, S.J., of Georgetown University.

Fifty-first Annual Meeting of The American Political Science Association: Minutes of the Council Meeting

The Council of The American Political Science Association met at 9:30 A.M., September 6, 1955 at the University Memorial Center, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado. President Charles McKinley called the meeting to order. The following officers and members of the Council were present: Charles McKinley, President; Harold D. Lasswell, President Elect; Charles S. Hyneman, Vice President; Harvey C. Mansfield, Secretary; Edward H. Litchfield, Treasurer; Hugh L. Elsbree, Managing Editor, *THE AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE REVIEW*; Manning J. Dauer, Arnaud Leavelle, Dayton D. McKean, J. Roland Pennock, C. Herman Pritchett, Gabriel A. Almond, Stephen K. Bailey, Gwendolen M. Carter, Samuel J. Eldersveld, Avery Leiserson, Norman Palmer; Evron M. Kirkpatrick, Executive Director; Ken Hechler, Associate Director; and the following Past Presidents of the Association: Pendleton Herring, Peter H. Odegard, James K. Pollock, Arthur W. Macmahon, John M. Gaus, Leonard D. White, and William Anderson. Also present at the Council Meeting were the new nominees for the Council and the nominees for Vice President and President Elect.

The Council commended the Committee on Local Arrangements for the extensive work which it had done in making the Boulder Meeting a success. A resolution of thanks to the Local Arrangements Committee received unanimous approval.

The Executive Director reported that the

name of the Congressional Intern Program had been changed to the Program of Congressional Fellowships. Five journalists and five teachers or graduate students in political science, comprising the group, will report to the Association on November 1, 1955. The work of the Congressional Fellows has been so superior that there has been a widespread desire by members of Congress to hire the Fellows after the completion of the program; four out of ten of the Congressional Fellows from last year's group have secured positions and will remain on Capitol Hill with Senators and members of the House with whom they worked during the program.

The Executive Director reported that the long efforts of the Association to establish a program for more adequate reporting of election statistics had finally come to fruition. A project was designed by the Association and received a grant from the Edgar B. Stern Family Fund, to be administered by the Governmental Affairs Institute under the direction of Richard M. Scammon. It is expected that the first volume will be published in the spring of 1956, after which a biennial volume is contemplated.

The Edgar B. Stern Family Fund has also made a grant to the Governmental Affairs Institute for a study of the problems of Metropolitan Areas, following the submission of a project design by a special committee of the Association. The study of Metropolitan Areas will be under the direction of Luther Gulick.

The Executive Director reported on the meeting of the Third World Congress of Political Science held in Stockholm, August 21-27, at which he and James K. Pollock had represented the Association. The International

Political Science Association elected James K. Pollock as its next President for the term 1955-1958. Considerable support was voiced in the meeting of the IPSA Executive Committee for a round table to be held in the United States just before or after the 1956 Annual Meeting of the Association.

The Executive Director reported that as of the time of the Annual Meeting there were 5,526 members—the lowest point which will probably be reached after ruthlessly “separating” people from the Association rolls when their dues became delinquent. The Executive Director mentioned that there was a heavy concentration of Association membership along the East Coast, and it was hoped that during the coming year steps could be taken to increase the membership in areas where it is low.

The Executive Director reported that an Association committee of political scientists and journalists (including Ernest K. Lindley, Roscoe Drummond, and Ralph Casey), with the assistance of a grant by the Poynter Fund, had developed a proposal for a series of awards to young journalists for distinguished reporting in state and local public affairs. The proposal includes a summer seminar for approximately 12 young newspaper men and women from the midwestern area, who will be selected on the basis of the best newspaper accounts of some aspect of state or local public affairs. The seminar, if funds are available, will be conducted by Ralph Casey, Director of the Minnesota School of Journalism.

In the period from October 1, 1954 to the time of the Annual Meeting, the Executive Director reported that the Personnel Placement Service had filled 42 positions out of 68 academic, research, and governmental positions reported to the Association. A number of new contacts were developed with government agencies and private research institutions, particularly with the U.S.I.A. and the International Cooperation Administration. During the past year, the Executive Committee voted to institute a \$2.00 registration fee, to go into effect after the Boulder Meeting, for members of the Personnel Placement Service. This fee will partially defray the cost of the Personnel Newsletters, postage and handling costs, and other expenses of the Personnel Placement Service. Exclusive of the cost of the staff devoted to the Placement Service, it has been estimated that the expense of this service to the Association is approximately \$500 annually.

The Editor of THE AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE REVIEW, Hugh L. Elsbree, reported on the work of the REVIEW during the past year. He indicated that the REVIEW receives about 5 or 6 articles for every one that it is possible to publish. This means that a good backlog of articles has been accumulated, particularly during the past few months, which will aid the transition to a new Editor.

President McKinley reported on the work of a Search Committee to select a new editor for the REVIEW, because of the resignation of Mr. Elsbree to assume new responsibilities in the Legislative Reference Service. The Search Committee, including President McKinley, President Elect Lasswell, E. E. Schattschneider, Arthur Macmahon, and C. Herman Pritchett, unanimously recommended that Harvey Mansfield be asked to serve as Editor for a term of not less than three nor more than five years, commencing approximately April 1, 1956. By motion of Mr. Bailey, seconded by Miss Carter, the Council then unanimously approved Mr. Mansfield as the next Editor of the REVIEW.

The Chairman of the Board of the Governmental Affairs Institute, Edward H. Litchfield, presented a written report on the activities of the Institute. He reported that Ralph Bunche and General Otto Nelson had been elected to Board membership during the year, and that the Executive Director and President Elect of the Association, Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Lasswell, were ex-officio members of the Board. Effective October 1, Mr. Litchfield will become Chairman of the Board, and will be replaced as President of the Institute by Luther Gulick. As thus reconstituted, the Board of Directors for 1955-1956 includes: Ralph Bunche, Taylor Cole, Luther Gulick, Evron Kirkpatrick, E. E. Schattschneider, Edward H. Litchfield, H. Philip Mettger, General Otto Nelson, Peter H. Odegard, James K. Pollock, and Roger H. Wells. During the calendar year 1955, approximately 350 individuals (governmental, political, legal, and political journalists) from 45 countries will have been programmed under the exchange of leaders contract with the Department of State. Well over 100 political scientists have cooperated in these study trips and these foreign guests have visited more than 100 colleges and universities. The Institute's analysis of the Marshall Plan, prepared by Harry Price, was published on July 11, 1955 under the title *The Marshall Plan and Its Meaning*. In the early summer, the Presi-

dent's Commission on Intergovernmental Relations also published the Institute's study of the impact of grants-in-aid on the political structure of the states, prepared by a group of 40 political scientists headed by Roger Wells; this study covers 25 states. As noted by the Executive Director, the Institute received grants from the Edgar B. Stern Family Fund for the development of a central election statistics service and for an exploratory study in the field of urban government. The Institute and the Association continued their efforts to raise funds for a Political Science Building to house the Association and the Institute, and succeeded in raising \$34,000 for this purpose. The Institute then invested an additional \$24,000 of its own funds, a building at 1726 Massachusetts Avenue was purchased, and both organizations are now occupying this building. This move has given the Association more space (at a lower total cost) than it occupied in the American Council on Education Building at 1785 Massachusetts Ave. Included in the Institute's budget for next year is a contemplated contribution to the Association of \$4,500 in return for professional help and advice provided by the Association's Washington Office.

Mr. Dauer moved that a written statement be presented at the next Council Meeting clarifying the relationships between the Association and the Governmental Affairs Institute. Mr. Kirkpatrick reviewed the preliminary work which had been done by a joint committee of the Association and the Institute to work out such a statement of relationships. Mr. Litchfield then seconded Mr. Dauer's motion, which received the unanimous approval of the Council.

Copies of the auditor's report on the financial condition of the Association were distributed to all members of the Council prior to the Treasurer's report. The Treasurer noted particularly that expenses were over \$10,000 less than the 1955 budget adopted at the Chicago Annual Meeting in 1954; and that although the 1955 budget had contemplated a deficit of expenditures over income totaling somewhat over \$4,500, actual income in 1955 had exceeded expenditures by more than \$2,900. The Treasurer noted that a Finance Committee had been established, consisting of Beardsley Ruml, Grayson Kirk, Robert Calkins, Luther Gulick, and Mr. Litchfield as Chairman. The final report of the Committee will not be made prior to December, 1955. The Council unanimously approved

the report of the auditor, and also unanimously adopted a budget for 1955-1956 with the understanding that shifts in funds from one item to another might be made by the Executive Director with approval of the Executive Committee.

Mr. Litchfield moved, Mr. Odegard seconded the motion, and the Council unanimously recommended that the staff of the National Office be given an opportunity to participate in the TIAA or such other retirement plan as was found most feasible.

The Executive Director reported on developments since the passage of the resolution at the 1954 Council Meeting "that the study of the national nominating conventions be repeated in 1956 if possible and that the Executive Director be instructed to see that planning and other necessary action to that end is undertaken." Subsequent to the 1954 meeting, the Association established a committee, chaired by Arthur Holcombe, which recommended that the study be undertaken in cooperation with The Brookings Institution. The President of The Brookings Institution at the end of the summer informed the Association that it would be impossible to undertake the study because of other commitments. Mr. Calkins advised that it would be valuable for the Association to undertake the project if the administrative and financial problems could be solved. Mr. David suggested that the Council might reaffirm its action of a year ago, might prepare for a full study of Presidential Nominating Politics in 1960, might concentrate on a state by state review of the same type as done in 1952, or might abandon the study for the time being. On a motion by Mr. Odegard, seconded by Mr. Leiserson, and unanimously adopted by the Council, the Council expressed its continuing interest in presidential nominating politics and authorized the President and Executive Committee of the Council, subject to the necessary administrative and financial resources being available, to proceed with a further study of presidential nominating politics in 1956 with such changes of design both as to scope and method as may seem feasible and desirable.

The Executive Director reported on the background of the Committee on National Security and Civil Liberties which was created following the action of the Council and Business Meeting in 1954. Mr. Anderson, the chairman of the Committee on National Security and Civil Liberties, indicated that he had had considerable correspondence with the members

of the Committee, that it had not been possible to hold a Committee meeting. Mr. Anderson reported that there was a choice which the Committee faced between taking a positive stand or indicating that this was primarily a problem for research. He read a draft resolution, and suggested that if the Council approved the resolution in principle it would furnish a basis for consideration by the Business Meeting. Some members of the Council felt there was need for change in the wording of the resolution. After considerable discussion, it was unanimously voted by the Council that the Committee on National Security and Civil Liberties be empowered to reword the draft for presentation to the Business Meeting, with the hope that sufficient copies of the revised draft could be distributed to the members at the Business Meeting.

Following the report of the Chairman of the Program Committee, President McKinley circulated a draft statement for the establishment of ground rules for the selection of readers of panel papers at the annual meeting. The President indicated that the Executive Committee had discussed the draft and there had been considerable disagreement about giving up the past practice of having the Program Committee assume full responsibility for the program content. The Council unanimously voted that this question be referred to the Executive Committee for further consideration.

The Executive Director reported that the 1956 Annual Meeting would be held in Washington D.C., in accordance with the practice of holding a meeting in Washington every three years. He further reported that the Council in 1954 had voted that the 1957 meeting be held in either New York, Philadelphia, or Cleveland.

After some discussion of the advantages of holding a meeting in some Southern city, Mr. Litchfield moved, Mr. Odegard seconded, and the Council by majority vote adopted the motion that the 1957 Annual Meeting be held in either New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New Orleans.

Reporting on the Woodrow Wilson Award, Mr. David Fellman indicated that 36 volumes were submitted by 29 publishers, and that the Woodrow Wilson Award Committee had met at the office of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation in New York to reach its final decision. The Woodrow Wilson Award was voted to the volume *Prejudice, War and the Constitution* by tenBroek, Barnhart, and Matson. Two volumes were mentioned as warranting special

mention by the Woodrow Wilson Award Committee: Leonard White, "The Jacksonians," and Don K. Price, "Government and Science."

The Executive Director reported that the Executive Committee had approved the granting of a \$500 annual award in commemoration of The Reverend Leon H. Birkhead, to be presented to the author of the doctoral dissertation which has made the greatest contribution toward the understanding of the traditions, institutions or methods of democracy, or the forces threatening them. The late Reverend Birkhead was for many years the director of Friends of Democracy. The award will be presented each year at the annual meeting of the Association, and the Executive Committee recommended that no more than one dissertation could be recommended from each university for consideration by the Birkhead Award Committee. The Council voted its unanimous approval of the Birkhead Award.

The Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, Norman J. Padelford, read his report, copies of which had been distributed to all members of the Council. Mr. Padelford reported that twice as many letters were received this year in answer to appeals for nominees, as compared to last year. Forty-seven people were suggested for President Elect, 83 for Vice President and 44 as members of the Council. The Nominating Committee felt that in some respects the nominating procedure was undemocratic and gave the Association membership little feeling of participation. The Council unanimously voted to adopt the following recommendations of the Committee on Nominations: that provision be made for a meeting of the Committee on Nominations during the spring and that an item for this purpose be included in the budget; that the Association call on all departments of political science to take a more active part in proposing nominees for Association offices, by placing this item on the agenda of departmental meetings; that the constitution be amended to empower the President, in the event that an elective office holder may be unable to accept or continue in office, to fill the vacancy by appointment. By majority vote, the Council referred three other recommendations of the Committee on Nominations to the Executive Committee without prejudice: that the constitution be amended to provide dual nominations for offices other than those of President Elect and Treasurer; that the constitution be amended to provide for conducting annual election of officers by

mail ballot; and that a provision be made for the write-in of names on the ballot in the election of officers.

On motion of Mr. Pritchett, seconded by Mr. McKean, the Council unanimously approved the reappointment of Taylor Cole as a representative of the Association on the board of directors of the Social Science Research Council.

The Council discussed proposals by ex-Senator William Benton and Nelson Poynter, editor and publisher of *Congressional Quarterly* and *The St. Petersburg Times*, that the Association sponsor four annual awards to members of Congress for distinguished public service. The proposal contemplated two awards for members of the Senate and two for members of the House of Representatives—to one Republican and one Democrat in each House of Congress. Mr. Dauer commented on the effectiveness of the annual awards sponsored by *The St. Petersburg Times* to outstanding members of the Florida House and Senate. Several members of the Council raised questions about the danger of carrying forward such a proposal without a sound administrative procedure and clear criteria for selection. By motion of Mr. Hyneman, seconded by Miss Carter, the Council unanimously referred the proposals for Congressional Awards for further consideration by the Executive Committee, with the suggestion that prior to the meeting of the Executive Committee the staff of the Association furnish Senator Benton and Mr. Poynter with such advice and assistance as they may need in carrying forward this proposal.

Ralph Goldman presented a report prepared by himself and James Burns recommending that the Association proceed to secure financing for a study of the reapportionment of Congress and state legislatures. Mr. Litchfield moved that the proposal be considered by the Executive Committee with a view to designing a project, following which there should be consultation with the Executive Committee, solicitation of funds, and then a determination of how to administer the proposal. Mr. Litchfield's motion was seconded by Mr. Pritchett and received the unanimous approval of the Council.

A proposal was made by Mr. Pennock to establish an Institute of Political Research, whose major purpose would be to secure an overall view of developments in political science, spotting areas where additional research needed to be undertaken, and devising

means for stimulating additional needed research. Mr. Pennock moved that his proposal be referred to the Executive Committee for consideration, Mr. Pritchett seconded the motion, and it received unanimous approval of the Council.

Mr. Odegard noted that the Executive Committee had passed a resolution to "express its deep appreciation to Dean Edward H. Litchfield for his bold and constructive leadership in securing a Political Science Building to serve as a focal point for the Political Science profession." Mr. Odegard moved that the Council take note of this resolution and record itself as in support of it, the motion was seconded by Mr. Palmer, and the Council unanimously approved.

The meeting of the Council adjourned at 6:10 P.M.

Minutes of the Annual Business Meeting

The Annual Business Meeting of The American Political Science Association was held at 1:30 P.M., Friday, September 9, 1955 in the Center Ball Room of the University Memorial Center, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado. The meeting was called to order by President Charles McKinley. Mr. Harvey C. Mansfield, Secretary of the Association, summarized the decisions taken by the Council at its meeting on September 6; the report was approved unanimously.

In the absence of the Treasurer, the Secretary made the financial report. At the request of Mr. Harvey Walker, the Secretary reported on the condition of the trust funds of the Association. The Business Meeting voted unanimous approval of the financial report.

Mr. William Anderson reported on the work of the Committee on National Security and Civil Liberties and asked for comments on the statement on this subject which had been mimeographed and distributed to all members attending the Business Meeting. In response to several comments concerning the statement, Mr. Anderson indicated that the Committee had been asked not only to prepare a statement of civil liberties but also to indicate the research which could be undertaken in this field. The Business Meeting then voted to table the pending statement and to authorize the Executive Committee to investigate possibilities for research in this area. The President expressed his appreciation to Mr. Anderson and the members of his committee for the

excellent work which they had done on this question.

Mr. Norman Padelford, Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, reported that his Committee had unanimously agreed on the following nominees as officers of the Association for 1955-56: President Elect: E. E. Schattschneider (Wesleyan University); Vice Presidents: Joseph P. Harris (University of California at Berkeley), Harold S. Quigley (University of Minnesota), Emmette S. Redford (University of Texas); Secretary, Harvey C. Mansfield (The Ohio State University); Treasurer, Edward H. Litchfield (Cornell University); members of the Council for two years: Weldon Cooper (University of Virginia), Paul T. David (Brookings Institution), Herbert Emmerich (Public Administration Clearing House), Claude E. Hawley (U. S. Information Agency), Norman L. Hill (University of Nebraska), Thomas P. Jenkins (University of California at Los Angeles), Louise Overacker (Wellesley College), Charles B. Robson (University of North Carolina). The Business Meeting voted unanimous approval of the officers nominated by the Committee on Nominations.

The President asked the new President Elect, Mr. Schattschneider, to come to the platform, following which he turned the gavel over to the incoming President, Mr. Lasswell.

The Annual Business Meeting was adjourned at 3:30 P.M.

The International Committee of Comparative Law has amended its charter to change its name to the International Association of Legal Science and to broaden the scope of its work. The Executive Bureau of the Association met at Istanbul, September 5-10, 1955, to prepare the colloquium planned for Barcelona in mid-September, 1956. The impact of a Western system of law upon the culture of an underdeveloped country will be the major theme of discussion at Barcelona. Turkey has been chosen as the case study. The Faculty of Law of the University of Istanbul will cooperate in this study. Another theme planned for discussion at Barcelona will be "Audi Alteram Partem," and a third will be a consideration of the factors involved in the selection of a desirable system of legal education by those countries not now having well developed systems. The International Association of Legal Science now unites 27 national committees, representing legal scholars of the following countries: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Denmark, Egypt, France,

Germany, Greece, Haiti, India, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Nicaragua, The Netherlands, Peru, Sweden, Spain, Turkey, Uruguay, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, and Yugoslavia. Two international institutes have adhered, the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law and the Institute for the Comparison and Reconciling of European Law having its seat in the Saar. Germany, Turkey, and Sweden have just taken their places with France, the United Kingdom, and the United States on the Executive Bureau to fill the places left vacant by the expiration of the terms of Denmark, Greece, and Egypt.—JOHN N. HAZARD.

The Western Political Science Association held its ninth annual meeting at the University Memorial Center, University of Colorado, on September 6, 1955. Six round tables were conducted on the following subjects: National Policy and Western Resources, Status of Citizenship Clearing House Programs in the West, Political Loyalty and Political Obligation, American Policy and the Permanent Crisis in Asia, State and Local Government, and Trends in Public Administration. Harold D. Lasswell, President Elect of the American Political Science Association, addressed the group at the luncheon meeting on the subject, "Political Science and the Work of the New Center for Advanced Study." At the dinner meeting James E. Murray, United States Senator from Montana, addressed the Association on the general subject of Western resources.

Utah State Agricultural College was selected as the place for the next annual meeting. Newly elected officers are: President, Curtis W. Martin, University of Colorado; Vice President, Russell H. Fitzgibbon, University of California (Los Angeles); Secretary-treasurer, Ross A. Gomez, University of Arizona. Newly elected members to the Executive Council for two-year terms are: A. Freeman Holmer, Willamette University; Howard J. McMurray, University of New Mexico; and John A. Vieg, Pomona College. The retiring president, Herman H. Trachsel of the University of Wyoming, serves *ex officio* on the council for a one-year term.

The New England Seminar on the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe was held at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, June 18-21, 1955. The sponsors were the Fletcher School, the Foreign Policy Association, the World Affairs Council of Boston, and the

World Peace Foundation. Professor Donald McKay, trustee of the World Peace Foundation, and Dean Robert B. Stewart of the Fletcher School served as co-chairmen. Eighty people, largely from New England, took part. Roughly two-thirds were civic leaders of various sorts, while about one-third were specialists on Russia and eastern Europe.

The seminar as a whole heard lectures by Nicholas S. Timasheff of Fordham ("Social and Political Change in the USSR since the Death of Stalin"), Colonel G. A. Lincoln of the U. S. Military Academy ("Strategic Problems Presented by the Soviet Bloc"), Merle Fainsod of Harvard ("The Communist Party, Soviet Society, and Government since Stalin's Death"), Henry Shapiro of the United Press ("Problems of News Coverage of the Soviet Bloc"), Alexander Eckstein of Harvard University ("Economic Aspects of the Soviet Bloc"), and John Campbell of the Department of State ("The European Satellites"). The four round tables which met for discussion after each lecture were guided by Frederick C. Barghoorn of Yale University (assisted by Frank Rounds of Harvard), Marshall D. Shulman of Harvard University, Andrew Gyorgy of Boston University and the Fletcher School, and Nicholas S. Timasheff. J. Harris Proctor of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, George Fischer of Brandeis University, John S. Gibson of the World Affairs Council of Boston, and William Trainor of the American Foundation for Political Education served as rapporteurs for the round tables, while Ralph T. Fisher of Yale was the rapporteur for the seminar as a whole. At a general meeting on the closing day, the rapporteurs summarized the areas of agreement and disagreement found in the round tables, and Mrs. Henry Shapiro, Frederick C. Barghoorn, Robert C. Tucker of Rand, and Andrew Gyorgy added comments on specific topics. John W. Nason of the Foreign Policy Association led a concluding discussion of the problem of educating the American public in the realm of foreign affairs.

Arrangements for the seminar were made by a committee composed of Alfred O. Hero (of the World Peace Foundation) as chairman, John S. Gibson, Andrew Gyorgy, and Haydn Williams (of the Fletcher School), with particular assistance from Marshall D. Shulman and Robert B. Stewart.—RALPH T. FISHER, JR.

On November 10–12, 1955, the University of Chicago invited a number of distinguished

American and foreign scholars to participate in a program of round tables and conferences commemorating the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of its Social Science Research Building. The opening of this building marked an important step in the development and recognition of the social sciences in the United States. Leonard D. White was chairman of the committee in charge of arrangements for the celebration, which was widely attended by former graduates and guests. On Friday, November 11, there were 10 round tables running concurrently. Sessions of particular interest to political scientists were those on "Psychoanalytic Thought and the Social Sciences," addressed by Harold D. Lasswell, and "The Study of Public Opinion," addressed by Bernard R. Berelson, Ford Foundation, with Leo Rosten of *Look Magazine* and Gabriel Almond of Princeton as commentators. Seven conferences were held on Saturday. The conference on "The Social Scientist and the Administrative Art" had Herman Finer, University of Chicago, as chairman, and Herbert Emmerich, Public Administration Clearing House, and Gordon Clapp as speakers, with Charles Hyneman of Northwestern University as a commentator. The conference on "The Art of Diplomatic Negotiation" was chaired by Quincy Wright, University of Chicago, and the addresses were given by John Nuveen and Hans J. Morgenthau, University of Chicago. Leo Strauss of the University of Chicago spoke at the conference on "Humanism and the Social Sciences," and Andre Siegfried was a commentator. The conference on "Civil Liberty" with C. Herman Pritchett of the University of Chicago as chairman, had Robert E. Cushman of Cornell as the speaker and Morton Grodzins of the University of Chicago as one of the commentators. A special convocation was held Friday afternoon, at which Walter Lippmann was the speaker and received an honorary degree. Other distinguished participants who received honorary degrees were Arnold J. Toynbee, Andre Siegfried, Harold Hotelling, William Ogburn, and Jacob Viner. Beardsley Rummler presided at the Friday evening dinner, at which Chancellor Lawrence A. Kimpton was the speaker. David Riesman and Louis Gottschalk were speakers at the two luncheons.—C. HERMAN PRITCHETT.

A grant from the Ford Foundation permitted the department of political science at the State University of Iowa to sponsor an eight-weeks' seminar during the summer of 1955 on

the teaching of international relations. Vernon Van Dyke served as director, and James Murray as assistant director. Schuyler Wallace of Columbia University and Richard C. Snyder of Princeton University served as advisers in planning the program and selecting the participants. Fellowships permitting participation were awarded to the following professors, all teaching in the international relations field: Winston W. Benson, Mankato State Teachers College; Frank R. Brandenburg, University of Pennsylvania; Henry C. Bush, Hunter College; John L. Chase, Louisiana State University; Michael J. Flack, Vassar College; Wallace B. Graves, DePauw University; Clifford P. Ketzler, University of Kansas; John H. McDonough, Georgetown University; Keith S. Petersen, University of Arkansas; John W. Schwada, University of Missouri; Fred A. Sondermann, Colorado College; and Urban G. Whitaker, San Francisco State College.

The general purpose of the seminar was to give the members an opportunity to improve their teaching of international relations. The group focused on the general international politics course. Seminar sessions were devoted to (1) an analysis and appraisal of various approaches to the field, (2) an examination of

the meaning and usefulness of various concepts, (3) the appraisal of various texts, (4) an examination of the contributions of various disciplines to the study of international relations, and (5) the development of course outlines. Many of the seminar sessions were led by visiting consultants, including Oliver Benson of the University of Oklahoma, John Gange of the University of Virginia, Harold Guetzkow of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Klaus Knorr of the Center of International Studies at Princeton University, Hans Morgenthau of the University of Chicago, Philip E. Mosely of the Council of Foreign Relations, Frederick L. Schuman of Williams College, Richard C. Snyder of Princeton University, and Quincy Wright of the University of Chicago.

On June 14, 1955, the department of political science of the University of Oregon conducted the Third Institute on Management in Government and Business at the Portland Extension Center. This institute examined some of the major problems affecting business and governmental enterprises in the region. Dr. Edwin G. Nourse, formerly chairman, Council of Economic Advisors, delivered the principal address in the institute.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Contracts for work in public administration in Latin America have recently been signed by the University of Tennessee. One such contract has been entered into by the University of Tennessee and the Universidad Mayor de San Andres of La Paz, Bolivia, under the sponsorship of the International Cooperation Administration, whereby the Bureau of Public Administration of the University of Tennessee will establish in La Paz a Center for Public Administration. The center will provide in-service training for public officials, develop a library, and offer research and consultative service. Six technicians from the United States will be sent to La Paz, and San Andres University will provide additional personnel. Bolivian officials will be sent to the United States for periods of training. A separate contract between the University of Tennessee and the International Cooperation Administration provides that the Bureau of Public Administration will maintain a team of three technicians in Panama to provide consultative service in cooperation with the U. S. Mission to Panama. Professor Robert S. Avery will head

the party to Bolivia and Mr. Edmund Meisenholder will head the Panama group. Professor Salo Engel will go to Panama to prepare a Panamanian code. Professor Nelson Robinson will go to Bolivia early in January, 1956. Professor Lee S. Greene will serve as coordinator of both contracts at the University of Tennessee.

A short-term Research Program on the History of the CPSU has been inaugurated by an inter-university committee of scholars, consisting of Merle Fainsod (Harvard University), Harold H. Fisher (The Hoover Institute and Library), Philip E. Mosely (New York City), and Geroid T. Robinson (Columbia University), with the financial support of the Ford Foundation.

In order to promote the systematic and expeditious completion of studies relevant to the history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the committee is now able to offer modest grants in aid of research along the following lines: (1) a limited number of full-time fellowships, pre-doctoral and post-