

College; secretary-treasurer, Allan R. Richards of the University of New Mexico.

During the past several months the Organizational Behavior Project of Princeton University has sponsored two conferences as part of its interdisciplinary research planning program. The first of the two conferences was held in March and had as its subject "Problems of Model Construction in the Social Sciences." The second conference, held June 18-19, was sponsored jointly with the Social Science Research Council, and had as its principal topic the "Theory of Organization." Specific themes to which attention was given at the four sessions of the June conference were: "Patterns of Behavior within Organizations," "Organizational Setting," "Decision Making," and "Theory of Current Research." Participants in the two conferences included persons from various social science disciplines. Members of the Organizational Behavior Project are: Wilbert E. Moore (sociology), director; Richard C. Snyder (political science); Elliot Mishler (psychology); James Hund (economics); Henry Bruck (political science); Burton Sapin (political science); Harold Garfinkle (sociology); Gordon Turner (history); Marion Levy, Jr. (sociology); E. O. Edwards (economics); and James Sykes (sociology).

A conference on research in natural resources policy and administration was sponsored by the Social Science Research Council on the campus of the University of Oregon, August 8-9, 1952, with approximately twenty-five western scholars and public officials in attendance. The conference was addressed by Charles McKinley of Reed College, while Roy Bessey of the Pacific Northwest Field Committee, United States Department of the Interior, and Herbert Peet, field representative of the United States Department of Agriculture, reported on policy research of the Interior and

Agriculture Departments in the Northwest. Reports on current research were also made by Ernest Engelbert of the University of California (Los Angeles), Daniel Ogden of the State College of Washington, and Vincent Ostrom of the University of Oregon. The conference was concluded with a session in which plans for collaboration among western scholars in studies of natural resources problems were considered.

The Woodrow Wilson School of Foreign Affairs of the University of Virginia sponsored a conference on Eastern Europe which was held on May 5-6, 1952. The conference gave attention to present-day economic, social and political problems of Eastern Europe, as well as to prospects for a future East European federation. One of the features of the conference was a session which was open to the public, and which included a panel discussion on the topic, "The 'Iron Curtain' Countries and America." Participants on the panel for this session were: Joseph C. Grew, chairman, National Committee for a Free Europe; Stefan Osusky, former citizen of Czechoslovakia now living in exile; and Feliks Gross, of Brooklyn College and New York University.

The Committee on International Relations of the University of California (Berkeley) was the sponsoring academic agency for an international conference on agricultural and cooperative credit conducted by the University of California, August 4 to September 15, 1952. Financed by the Technical Cooperation Administration and the Mutual Security Agency, the conference was attended by delegates from approximately thirty-five countries. Other governmental agencies, as well as various private credit institutions, cooperatives, and other voluntary organizations, assisted in giving the delegates a clear picture of credit practices in the United States.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

An Institute of Public Law and Political Science has been established in Brazil under the auspices of the Getulio Vargas Foundation. Its objectives are to conduct study and research, to promote scientific interchange, and to collaborate with other national and foreign organizations. It has affiliated with the International Political Science Association as the national group representing Brazil in this Association.

Financed by the Getulio Vargas Foundation, the new Institute will include among its activities the organization of courses and conferences, the publication of specialized studies, the arranging of competitions for manuscripts of monographs, the conduct of studies and research looking toward the elaboration of proposals for laws and regulations, and the granting or securing of scholarships in foreign countries for the training of Brazilians in the

field of the Institute's interest. Immediate projects include studies of electoral systems, of the control of autarchies, of radio broadcasting, and of legislative rules in the national Congress. A course of ten lectures, by as many authorities, on the operation of the government under the Constitution of 1946, was planned for the month of July, 1952.

The Institute includes both teachers and government officers from all of the twenty states and the Federal District. Its first Council, consisting of seven members, was named by the president of the Getulio Vargas Foundation, Luis Simões Lopes. This Council has elected as president of the Institute Themistocles Brandão Cavalcanti, world renowned author in the field of public law, dean of the Faculty of Economics of the University of Brazil and professor in the Brazilian School of Public Administration. He represented Brazil at the Second World Congress of Political Science, held at The Hague during the present month.—HARVEY WALKER.

A seminar in American studies was conducted at Kyoto, Japan, during the summer of 1952. Jointly sponsored by the University of Illinois and Doshisha and Kyoto Universities, the seminar consisted of classes in politics, experimental psychology, industrial relations, educational philosophy and American literature. The seminar was under the direction of Royden Dangerfield of the University of Illinois, and included a faculty of five men from the University of Illinois and Columbia and Duke Universities.

The Bureau of International Relations of the department of political science of the University of California (Berkeley) has announced a new bi-monthly publication, to be known as the *Indian Press Digests*. Intended as a partial means of supplying the need in America for more information concerning India, the publication is to have two primary objectives: (1) that of providing a summary of the important Indian news in each two-month period, and (2) that of reflecting the drift of Indian editorial opinion. The publication will at first be limited to a review of the English language press, but it is assumed that a change of policy may later be made so as to include the various Indian language newspapers.

An interdisciplinary committee at the University of North Carolina began, in June, 1952,

a study of political participation in two North Carolina counties. The study is being conducted under a grant from the Ford Foundation, and is to be completed within a period of one year. Participating in the study are Alexander Heard and Frederic N. Cleaveland, both of the department of political science.

The Social Science Research Center of Mississippi State College inaugurated in July, 1952, a program of research and graduate training in political and social psychology, which is being financed in part by General Education Board funds. The research under the program is being conducted by an interdisciplinary team, which includes Assistant Professor William Buchanan, a political psychologist, and Assistant Professor A. Alexander Fanelli, a social psychologist.

The Conference Board of Associated Research Councils calls attention to several awards for lecturing and research in political science and international relations under the 1953-54 Fulbright programs for Europe and the Near East. Some of the openings listed in a recently-issued announcement are:

Austria. Lectureship in political science or international relations, Universities of Graz, Innsbruck, Vienna;

Belgium. Research award at the University of Brussels and the Union of International Associations. Proposed subject: a study of administrative and technical problems of nongovernmental international associations;

Egypt. Lectureship at Farouk University on modern trends in international politics;

France. Lecturing award in international relations which would involve two or three months at the University of Paris and similar periods at one or two provincial universities;

A summer lectureship on American political institutions at a provincial university which has not yet been designated;

Norway. Lecturing award at the University of Oslo;

Netherlands. Lecturing award in political science at the University of Amsterdam.

The European announcement also includes programs for 1953-54 in Japan, Pakistan and South Africa. An award is offered at Chuo University in Tokyo for a professor of municipal and federal administration.

Requests for detailed information and application forms should be addressed to the

Conference Board of Associated Research Councils, Committee on International Exchange of Persons, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington 25, D. C. Applications must be filed by October 15, 1952.

Copies of the booklet, "Opportunities for Federally Sponsored Social Science Research," are available free of charge from the Washington Research Office of Syracuse University, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue N. W., Washington, D. C. Prepared by Herbert N. Rosenberg and Erin Hubbert, the booklet describes in specific terms the programs, fields of interest and project areas covered by government agencies that sponsor social science research. It also includes information on ways in which individuals and universities may proceed in endeavoring to secure federal sponsorship for research projects, and discusses the more significant problems they will have to face should they secure sponsorship.

William R. Willoughby, associate professor of history and government of St. Lawrence University, has been awarded a grant-in-aid by the Social Science Research Council to facilitate his currently conducted study of the political and inter-governmental aspects of the proposed Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project.

Maure Goldschmidt of Reed College has been awarded a Ford Foundation fellowship for a study of the relationships of political and educational philosophies.

T. Noel Stern addressed a colloquium on the teaching of law and political science, sponsored by the Faculty of Law of the University of Strasbourg in June, 1952. During the present month, he delivered an address on "Progress in America" before the Sixth French Language Philosophical Congress at Strasbourg.

Richard H. Heindel, deputy director of the staff, United States National Commission for UNESCO, recently delivered public lectures at the University of Florida and Syracuse University.

Ralph J. D. Braibanti of Kenyon College will deliver a series of lectures on Far Eastern politics in major cities of eastern Canada in November, 1952. The lectures will be delivered under the auspices of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs.

Hans Kelsen, who recently retired from the University of California (Berkeley), was honored by a program of two lectures on "Institutionalizing International Peace and Security" delivered by Professor Quincy Wright of the University of Chicago, on May 8 and 9, 1952. The lectures were followed by a banquet in honor of Professor Kelsen at the Bohemian Club in San Francisco. A *Festschrift*, containing contributions from eminent scholars in international law and jurisprudence from various countries, is to be published by the University of California Press sometime this year as a tribute to Professor Kelsen.

Russell H. Fitzgibbon of the department of political science of the University of California (Los Angeles) was awarded the LL.D. degree by Hanover College, Hanover, Indiana, on June 16, 1952. The degree was awarded for Professor Fitzgibbon's work in the field of Latin American governments.

The Model International Assembly in American Colleges. "Model meetings of United Nations organs, especially the General Assembly and Security Council, have moved to the top of the popularity poll for intercollegiate conferences," and are now filtering down into the high schools, according to reports of the Collegiate Council for the United Nations.¹ This recent "snowballing of model U.N. meetings" is traced back in the reports to the first intercollegiate Model Assembly of the League of Nations, convened by the School of Citizenship and Public Affairs of Syracuse University in 1927 and attended by 150 student delegates from eleven colleges. This "grandfather of model college international organization meetings" set the patterns and procedures for the large number of such meetings held from 1927 to the present day.

Out of the original Assembly at Syracuse grew the Mid Atlantic Model Assembly, a permanent institution with a regular constitution. This Assembly has had a permanent Continuation Committee, a steady link, valuable for the continuity of experience, with the American Association for the United Nations and deep roots in the colleges of the Mid Atlantic States.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the original Model Assembly was celebrated at the Mid Atlantic Model General Assembly held this

¹ *Focus on Barnard*, Vol. 4, No. 3, Spring, 1952; *U.N. on the Campus*, Collegiate Council for the United Nations, Spring, 1952.

year, April 7 to 9, at Barnard College. The Assembly was attended by 250 student delegates from fifty colleges and universities. As founder of the original Assembly, the writer of this note was called upon to present a plaque to Miss Dorothy Robins, the educational director of the American Association for the United Nations, in recognition of the Association's many years of sponsorship of such meetings.²

The circulation by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace of a Syracuse brochure,³ which reproduced the Assembly proceedings in miniature, showing what was done and how it could be repeated, produced a crop of model assemblies. The original Assembly was planned as a student body; and the idea spread as a student movement throughout the country. Less than twelve months later (May, 1928), the *American League of Nations News* recorded that "no intercollegiate events, with the exception of the great athletic contests, have taken such a hold of student life or reached so many of the student body. . . ." In February, 1929, this publication reported that forty-seven model assemblies of different types were to be held within the next four months, and that the assemblies would involve 200 educational institutions. In the academic year 1929-30 model assemblies were held in thirty-five states of the Union, with 5300 students actively participating.⁴

In 1930 there were seven regional intercollegiate model assemblies meeting regularly. The centers and numbers of colleges participat-

ing that year were as follows: Mid Atlantic (at Yale, 31 colleges); Chicago (21 colleges); Cincinnati (22 colleges); Denver (7 colleges); Kentucky (4 colleges); Western State Teachers College (21 colleges). By 1932 the number of regular regional assemblies had increased to nine, with some 200 colleges taking part.

The decline of the League of Nations in the mid-thirties was reflected in a decline in the number of model League organs, until the Mid Atlantic Assembly was left as the only survivor. With its Continuation Committee, it carried the idea, the pattern, and the experience through the years of World War II. The ground was thus prepared for the new crop of model United Nations organs that sprang up after the war. When Mid Atlantic's twenty-fifth anniversary was celebrated at Barnard this spring, there were in existence at least four other regular regional organs: in the Mid-West, the Model Assembly at the College of Wooster (4 colleges); in the East, organizations at Syracuse University (Model Security Council, 11 colleges) and Harvard University (18 New England colleges); and on the West Coast, the Pacific Regional Model United Nations Conference, with 1000 delegates from 73 colleges, including Hawaii and Alaska.

The scale of this interesting experiment has been considerable. What of its educational value? Its scale has some bearing on its political importance. At the Barnard meeting it was estimated that in the twenty-five years at least 50,000 and probably nearer 100,000 university students had participated actively in this dramatic process. In the period of official American aloofness from the League, leaders of the oncoming generations of students were playing their part, and it was thought an important part, in creating the new public opinion which put the United States at the head of the United Nations. Ambassador Ernest A. Gross, deputy United States representative to the United Nations, underlined at Barnard the importance of such student support of American policies and United Nations objectives. Model assemblies and councils were "framing a new generation" versed, as the old was not, in the new "multilateral diplomacy."

Many educators have emphasized the importance of the training afforded by model organs, including model national parliaments, conferences and party conventions, as well as model international organs. The essence of the matter is the superior value of direct experi-

² *Report, Model U. N. General Assembly, Barnard College, 25th Anniversary.* The report summarizes the proceedings and includes the speeches delivered at the plenary sessions by the Honorable Ernest A. Gross and Ahmed Shah Bokhari. The latter is permanent representative of Pakistan to the United Nations.

³ W. E. Mosher and H. Duncan Hall, "A Model Assembly of the League of Nations," *Syracuse University Bulletin*, Vol. 27, No. 17c, 1927.

⁴ *Model League Assemblies: What They Are and How to Give Them.* American League of Nations Association, November, 1931. A distinction was made here between two main types of model assemblies already in use: "original" and "verbatim"; the latter presented verbatim reproductions of League Assembly proceedings, and were especially suitable for high schools.

ence, in which the whole personality engages, as against a mere intellectual process of "learning about" something. In preparing for and working in model organs, students show an intensity of interest, an ability for research work, a realistic insight into problems, and an understanding of the uses and meanings of organs and procedures that are not easily attained in the normal work of the classroom. What has always most impressed the observer is the knowledge, realism and ability with which the student delegates to a Model Assembly play the characters of the nations they represent.

That under proper conditions there are advantages to be gained from allowing model international organs to take over the classroom itself has been shown by an interesting experiment conducted in recent years at New York University.⁵ Three of the courses on the United Nations offered in the University's Graduate School are conducted throughout as model organs. One one-term course is conducted as a Model Security Council, while a second is conducted as a Model United Nations General Assembly. Finally, a full-year course is offered as a Model United Nations, in which the relations and work of all the or-

gans are demonstrated.

The method is exacting since it calls for a regular documentary service for each meeting, and therefore for more duplication and staff assistance. It also requires a good library of United Nations documents. The experiment at New York University is no doubt helped much by the proximity of the United Nations headquarters staffs and the permanent delegations. "We undertook this as an experiment," Professor Clyde Eagleton writes, "but are convinced now that it is a useful way of teaching." The judgments which New York University has gathered year by year directly from students emphasize the following advantages of the method: "A sense of practical, rather than abstract, study. A sense of participating, rather than merely listening to a lecturer. Compulsion to prepare, since participation may be called for at any moment. More actual preparation and participation. More activity and variety in the class, therefore more interest. The instructor has much more upon which to judge the student. Much more critical discussion than usual. Better training in research and its application. Thorough knowledge of use of documents (training for librarians). Training in drafting. Practical language training (bringing in Language departments). Practice in negotiation (good for Foreign Service training). Development of cooperative effort, rather than prideful maintenance of a personal viewpoint."

H. DUNCAN HALL.

COOPERATIVE RESEARCH PROJECT ON CONVENTION DELEGATIONS

In accordance with plans indicated in the June issue of the *REVIEW*, pp. 621-623, the headquarters of the Cooperative Research Project was moved to Chicago on June 27 for the duration of the Republican and Democratic National Conventions. Office space and some equipment were provided by courtesy of the University of Chicago at its downtown center, 19 South LaSalle Street. Access to convention proceedings was greatly facilitated by accreditation of the *AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE REVIEW* to the Periodical Press Gallery in both conventions.

Project activities at each convention consisted mainly of following the work of certain state delegations, most of which had previously been studied in the states where they originated. In some cases, the political scientists who had worked with delegations in their

home states were at Chicago and were able to continue their contacts with the same delegations. In other cases, political scientists who happened to be in Chicago for the conventions, or who were locally available, were prepared to take on specific assignments. Other available volunteers who were qualified and willing to participate on a somewhat experimental basis were recruited and put to work with full instructions.

At the Republican Convention, individual state delegations were assigned as follows:

California: Thomas S. Barclay, Stanford Univ.

Colorado: Henry M. Bain, Jr., Univ. of Chicago graduate student.

Connecticut: Roland Young, Northwestern Univ.

Delaware: Paul Dolan, Univ. of Del.