

were Professors Frederick N. Dunn, of Yale University, Leland Goodrich, of Brown University, and Philip Mosely, of the Russian Institute of Columbia University.

The University of Louisville and the city of Louisville are coöperating in the education of future public administrators. Undergraduate political science majors are gaining experience in municipal administration, are paid for the experience by the city, and receive credit for it from the university. The student is placed in a municipal department on a half-time basis for one fiscal year, during which period he is moved from bureau to bureau, so as to receive overall administrative experience. The project started as a mere matter of enabling students to "learn by doing" under experienced supervision with no commitment as to full-time placement. Nevertheless, during the first fiscal year two of the three departments then involved kept the interns as full-time assistants to the director. Coöperation has been secured in one department at a time, until today interns are working in the departments of finance, personnel, planning and zoning, welfare, parks and recreation; and a placement will be effective this winter in public works. To establish the internship program with some degree of permanence, a specific "class" for the student interns was recently added in the municipal classification system.

During the summer, a meeting of the International Institute of Public Law, the first since the war, was held at the Salle des Actes of the Faculty of Law, in Paris, under the chairmanship of M. Gaston Jèze, honorary professor at the Faculty of Law. The last previous meeting took place in Paris in 1938. A report was presented by Professor B. Mirkin-Guetzévitch on "Individual Liberties in Modern States" and was followed by a general discussion. The Institute decided to resume publishing the *Library of the International Institute of Public Law*, and likewise the Institute's *Yearbook*, which appeared from 1928 to 1940 and contained constitutional and legislative texts. The following board of directors was named for a term of two years: president, Georges Scelle (France); delegates to the Board, A. Alvarez (Chile), Gaston Jèze (France), H. Kelsen (United States), F. Nitti (Italy), Roscoe Pound (United States), H. Rollin (Belgium); general secretary, B. Mirkin-Guetzévitch (France); and treasurer, L. Rolland (France). The next session of the Institute will be held in Paris in 1951.

**The International Political Science Association.** The constitution for an International Political Science Association was agreed upon by a conference held in Paris under the auspices of UNESCO from September 12 to 16, 1949. At the Beirut Conference of UNESCO in December, 1948, the Director-General was authorized to assist in the formation of international associations in the social sciences by grants-in-aid. As a result, conferences have been held and international associations projected during the past year in the fields of economics, sociology, and comparative law, as well as political science. A conference on social psychology is to be held. UNESCO has already begun the publication of a quarterly *International Social Science Bulletin*, which will

devote space to each of these international associations and will be distributed at a reasonable rate to their individual members. The associations, however, when formed, will be entirely independent. UNESCO is interested in their formation and expects to assist in their early development, but has no intention of controlling their policies or activities.

The conference in Paris in September included twenty-three political scientists from seventeen countries (Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Greece, India, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, and Uruguay). Persons had been invited, but were unable to attend, from Austria, Czechoslovakia, Italy, and the Soviet Union. Representatives were present also from the United Nations and UNESCO.

The delegates from the American Political Science Association consisted of Professors Quincy Wright, of the University of Chicago, and Pitman B. Potter, of the American University, and Dr. Donald Stone, of Economic Coöperation Administration. Professor Walter R. Sharp, of the City College of New York, and temporarily in the UNESCO Secretariat, represented that organization.

The conference selected Professor Raymond Aron (France) as chairman and Professors W. A. Robson (United Kingdom) and Quincy Wright (United States) as vice-chairmen. Mr. John Goormaghtigh (Belgium) was elected secretary.

A draft constitution prepared by a small committee selected by UNESCO, with Walter R. Sharp as chairman and John Goormaghtigh as secretary, had been circulated in advance. The conference adopted this document after extensive discussion and considerable amendment and has forwarded it to the existing national political science associations for adherence. There was considerable discussion of the relations of the proposed International Political Science Association to the existing International Institute of Administrative Sciences. It was hoped that coöperative relations between the two might develop, but it was felt that the scope of the two associations would be different. The International Institute of Administrative Sciences, with its seat in Brussels, has a primary interest in practical problems in public administration and seeks to bring public administrators together from various countries. The International Political Science Association, on the other hand, will be interested in the entire field of political science, including national and international politics, public law, and political theory, as well as public administration. The center of interest will be research and university teaching, although persons and associations engaged in practical politics and administration will not be excluded. While the conference agreed that the International Political Science Association should have scientific objectives, the promotion of a more intelligent understanding of political science by the general public will be within its purview.

It appears that there are only five national political science associations in the world, of which the American Political Science Association is much the most important from the points of view of membership, activities, and publications. Other associations exist in Canada and India and have just been established in the United Kingdom and France. In view of this situation, the en-

couragement of the development of national associations in other countries will be one object of the International Association. Efforts will be made to extend the teaching of political science as an academic discipline in universities and to facilitate contacts among political scientists through international round-table discussions and exchanges of professors. The promotion of documentary and research services and the distribution of information about developments in political science are listed in the constitution among other means for carrying out the Association's purpose.

In view of the limited number of national political science associations, it was felt desirable to have *individual members* as well as *collective members* (national and regional associations). A third category, *associate members*, that is, national or international associations in related fields, is also provided for. The provisional executive committee fixed the annual dues of collective members at \$10.00 to \$200.00, of associate members at \$10.00, with the understanding that some such members might be invited to contribute more, and of individual members at \$2.00 for persons belonging to a national association and \$3.00 for others, with the understanding that individual members would have a free subscription to UNESCO's *International Social Science Bulletin*. It was understood also that dues of individual members might be increased if and when the International Political Science Association publishes a journal of its own.

The governing body of the Association is to be a council consisting of representatives of collective members and a limited number of individual members from countries without a national association. After considerable discussion, it was decided to leave the appropriate weighting of the representation of collective members to the executive committee, with the understanding that no collective member shall have over three representatives on the council.

The council is to meet normally every three years, and in the interim the affairs of the Association will be handled by an executive committee of from ten to fifteen members of the council chosen by that body for a three-year term. The executive committee appoints its own chairman and the executive secretary and treasurer of the Association. The latter two offices may be combined in the same person. The council selects the president and vice-president of the Association and such honorary presidents as it may deem appropriate.

After prolonged debate, it was decided to establish the initial seat of the Association in Paris. This would make possible easy contact with UNESCO and coöperation with the International Economic Association, whose seat will also be in Paris. The Institut d'Étude Politique offered to provide offices for the Association's headquarters.

The Paris conference appointed a provisional executive committee of twelve, with Quincy Wright as chairman, M. Bridel (University of Lausanne) and D. W. Brogan (Cambridge University) as vice-chairmen. François Goguel, of the Institut d'Étude Politique, was prevailed upon to accept the position of executive secretary and treasurer, at least through 1950. The provisional executive committee, which held its first meeting during the Paris conference, also set up a steering committee of six persons located near Paris.

The Conference discussed the activities to be undertaken by the Association, and many suggestions were made on the basis of which the steering committee was authorized to consult with Professor Sharp from UNESCO and to formulate a precise program for presentation to that body. Among the suggestions offered were the publication and distribution of a synthesis of the methods of political science in some hundred pages, based on the extensive UNESCO survey of political science to be published soon. It also is hoped that a round-table conference on some subject of fundamental interest to political scientists may be arranged for the autumn of 1950, perhaps in coöperation with one of the other international social science associations.

While it is hoped that in time dues may provide a considerable annual income, it was recognized that at first the main financial resource of the Association would be contributions from UNESCO.

The constitution of the Association will enter into force when four national or regional associations eligible for collective membership have adhered to it. The hope was expressed that existing national associations would act soon and that new national associations in process of formation in several countries would soon come into being and become members. The provisional executive committee and the steering committee will function pending the entry into force of the constitution, and the participants in the Paris Conference will be deemed charter members of the International Association on an individual basis.

Communications and inquiries relating to the Association should be addressed to Professor François Goguel, Executive Secretary, Institut d'Étude Politique, 27 rue St. Guillaume, Paris 6, France.—QUINCY WRIGHT.