

Dr. Roberto Cordova, counselor of the Mexican embassy; Dr. Mario Rodriguez, counselor of the Chilean embassy; Dr. Hector Castor, minister of El Salvador; Dr. Edmundo de Miranda Jordao, president of the Brazilian Bar; Dr. Manuel F. Supervielle, president of the Cuban Bar; and Donald Richberg, Edmund L. Jones, and William S. Culbertson, of the Washington Bar. A copy of the proceedings of the Institute may be obtained by writing to President Paul F. Douglass, The American University, Washington, D. C.

Universities Committee on Post-War International Problems. For the purpose of creating a central organization by which to focus the attention and mobilize the thought particularly of scholars in residence at American colleges and universities on the problems of post-war settlement, a Universities Committee on Post-War International Problems has recently been organized. This Committee originally grew out of conferences held at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton during the summer and autumn of 1942. The work of the Committee has recently become one of collaboration between the Committee and the World Peace Foundation by the action of the board of trustees of that organization in agreeing to give the project financial and staff support. The Committee plans to undertake and encourage, through local coöperating individuals and groups, the systematic survey, analysis, discussion, and appraisal of policies and ideas, rather than research on matters of fact. Discussion outlines and memoranda on significant questions of policy will be prepared and circulated to coöperating groups. On the basis of comments received and occasional conferences of specially qualified and interested persons, it is anticipated that memoranda on significant questions will be put into shape for final publication and that the interested Government agencies will be informed of conclusions reached. The Central Committee consists of Ralph Barton Perry, as chairman, Frank Aydelotte, Edwin F. Gay, Arthur O. Lovejoy, Leland M. Goodrich, James Phinney Baxter, III, George H. Blakeslee, Frederick S. Dunn, Edward Mead Earle, Guy Stanton Ford, Charles H. McIlwain, Wallace Notestein, Edwin G. Nourse, C. Reinold Noyes, Jacob Viner, and Payson Wild. Contacts have been made with over 150 colleges and universities and a substantial number have signified their intention of participating in the enterprise. Other individuals or groups who are interested are invited to communicate with Professor Leland M. Goodrich, Executive Secretary, Universities Committee, 40 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Thirty-eighth Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association. The thirty-eighth annual meeting of the American Political Science Association was scheduled to be held in Chicago December 28-30, 1942, with the Hotel Sherman as headquarters. It was to have been a joint

meeting with the American Society for Public Administration. On December 2, at the request of the Office of Defense Transportation addressed to all learned, professional, and scientific societies, the meeting was cancelled, the decision to cancel being taken at a conference in Chicago of the presidents, the secretaries, and the chairmen of the program committees of the two societies. Immediate notification was mailed to the members of both societies, together with the Joint Preliminary Program.

The address of Vice-President Henry A. Wallace on "World Organization and Administration," scheduled for Monday noon, December 28, in Chicago, was given that same evening as a broadcast from Washington, D. C., over the facilities of the National Broadcasting Company. The address was made with the approval of President Roosevelt and aroused favorable comment from all continents of the globe. The Vice-President spoke under the sponsorship not only of the American Political Science Association, but also of the American Society for Public Administration, the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, and the American Historical Association.

The Joint Preliminary Program for 1942 contained the following significant foreword:

"The pressure of total war has brought our democratic system and its legislative and administrative machinery to the most severe test. The complex governmental problems of World War II have demonstrated not only the interdependence of nations and peoples, but also the interdependence of all techniques and branches of knowledge. Thus, more than ever before the United States needs a free exchange of information and ideas among those who have been trained in the theory and practice of government.

"The joint annual meeting of the American Political Science Association and the American Society for Public Administration therefore performs a vital function as the second year of active American participation in total warfare begins. Never before have so many teachers of political science been called to public service, and never have so many government officials been immediately concerned with both practical and theoretical problems.

"Government officials and leaders of public opinion have expressed the desire that the thirty-eighth annual meeting of the American Political Science Association and the fourth annual meeting of the American Society for Public Administration should be held this year as in former years in order to give these officials an opportunity to discuss with their college and university colleagues the urgent questions of policy and administration of our war-time government and the various plans that are being considered for the post-war world. At the same time, teachers in public schools as well as in colleges and universities, who are partly responsible

for the maintenance of public morale, have asked for this opportunity to discuss public policy with government officials. The program of 1942 has been constructed largely with the purpose of fulfilling these requirements."

The program for the American Political Science Association was constructed by a committee under the chairmanship of Harold W. Stoke. This program offered such a realistic approach to the war effort and post-war reconstruction that it is deemed advisable to publish it in full in spite of its cancellation. It is believed that members of the Association will find in it pertinent suggestions for research in actual government and public policy.

Monday, December 28, at 9:30 A.M.

SECTION MEETINGS

(1) COÖPERATIVE GOVERNMENT

Emergency governmental programs have led to the development of administrative collaboration among levels of government and units of government. What promise does such collaboration hold for the future and what problems is it likely to bring?

Chairman: Frank Bane, Council of State Governments.

Discussion: Joseph B. Eastman, Office of Defense Transportation; Wilson W. Wyatt, Mayor of Louisville, Kentucky.

(2) LEGISLATION AND LEGISLATURES

A discussion of Congress as a functioning unit in American government. Congress of late has been criticized as an institution with a vehemence seldom exceeded. Is it playing its rôle correctly? What is its correct rôle? Have changes in the economic and political milieu been sufficiently reflected in changes in the organization and operation of Congress and its committees? What light can state experience shed upon the problems of our national legislature?

"The Report of the American Political Science Association Committee on Congress," George B. Galloway, Twentieth Century Fund.

"Progress Report, Columbia University Studies on Congress," Schuyler Wallace, Columbia University.

"Research in Legislative Process and Its Implications for the National Legislature," Garland Routt, Office of Coördinator of Inter-American Affairs.

Chairman: Ernest S. Griffith, Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress.

Discussion: Roland Young, Clerk, Committee on Foreign Relations, U. S. Senate; Elbert D. Thomas, U. S. Senator from Utah; T. V. Smith, University of Chicago; E. Pendleton Herring, Harvard University.

Secretary: Floyd M. Riddick, Congressional Intelligence.

(3) MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION

The problems of organizing for the most efficient use of our national human resources for the prosecution of the war.

Chairman: Otto S. Beyer, Office of Defense Transportation.

(4) WAR-TIME MANAGEMENT OF OPINION

Chairman: Wesley C. Clark, Syracuse University.

Discussion: George Creel, Committee on Public Information, 1917-1918; Captain Leland P. Lovette, Director of Public Relations, U. S. Navy; E. L. Bernays, Public Relations Counsel, New York City; Herman Beyle, Syracuse University; Raymond Carter Brecht, *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin*.

Monday, December 28, at 12:30 P.M.

JOINT SUBSCRIPTION LUNCHEON

American Political Science Association, American Society for Public Administration, and Woodrow Wilson Foundation.

WORLD ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

Chairman: Mrs. Louise Wright, Woodrow Wilson Foundation.

Speaker: Henry A. Wallace, Vice-President of the United States.

Monday, December 28, at 2:30 P.M.

ROUND TABLE MEETINGS

(1) CENTRAL CONTROL OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

"The Evolving Rôle of State Police in Criminal Law Enforcement," David Geeting Monroe, Northwestern University Traffic Institute.

"The Canadian Example in Control over Prosecutions," H. McD. Clokie, University of Manitoba.

"The Consequences of Increased Federal Activity in Law Enforcement," David Fellman, University of Wisconsin.

Chairman: John G. Heinberg, University of Missouri.

Discussion: Bruce Smith, Institute of Public Administration; O. W. Wilson, University of California; W. L. Bradshaw, University of Missouri; Theo. Hall, Chief of Police, Wilmette, Illinois; G. F. Robeson, University of Iowa.

Secretary: R. L. Rupard, Assistant Corporation Counsel of Chicago.

(2) COMPARATIVE WAR ADMINISTRATION

General questions of war administration will be discussed. There will be short statements on the various solutions applied in the United States, Great Britain, and Germany. Thereafter the administrative problems as revealed by the comparative approach will be discussed by the members of the panel in an informal give-and-take, in which the audience is invited to join.

"Over-all Administration: Decision of Interdepartmental Controversies by Supra-departmental Agencies; Combination of Top Agencies with Overlapping Functions."

"Streamlining Departmental Headquarters: Devolution of Central Functions on Agencies of an Administratively Detached Yet Strictly Controlled Character; Types of Agencies."

"Devolution of Functions on Regional Agencies."

Chairman: Arnold Brecht, New School for Social Research.

Speakers: Herman Finer, London School of Economics; Luther Gulick, Office of Organizational Planning, War Production Board; Joseph P. Harris, School of

Military Government, Charlottesville, Virginia; Arthur N. Holcombe, Harvard University; Arthur W. Macmahon, Columbia University; Fritz Morstein Marx, Queens College; Donald C. Stone, Bureau of the Budget; Paul H. Appleby, U. S. Department of Agriculture (invited); George C. S. Benson, Office of Price Administration (invited); Heinrich Bruening, Harvard University (invited).

Secretary: J. Donald Watson, Bendix Aviation Corporation.

(3) LEGAL AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LABOR UNIONS

Chairman: James J. Robbins, American University.

(4) ORGANIZATION OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE

Primarily to protect our citizens against attack, a network of federal-state-local organizations has been set up throughout the country based on the local defense councils. What will be the significance of this development for other functions and for the future of inter-governmental relationships?

Chairman: James C. Charlesworth, University of Pennsylvania.

Discussion: Harold Butler, British Minister to the United States; Samuel C. May, San Francisco Bay Region Metropolitan Defense Council; Stephen B. Sweeney, Institute of Local and State Government, Philadelphia.

(5) WORLD ORGANIZATION

The administrative institutions by which the United Nations is now collaborating have added to the international administrative experience of such organizations as the League of Nations and the International Labor Office. From all this administrative experience, what can we learn about the future of world organization?

Chairman: Charles E. Merriam, National Resources Planning Board.

Monday, December 28, at 6:30 P.M.

DINNER CONFERENCES FOR GROUPS

Monday, December 28, at 8:00 P.M.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESSES

THE RÔLE OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

William Anderson, University of Minnesota and President of the American Political Science Association.

PROGRESS IN ADMINISTRATION

Louis Brownlow, Public Administration Clearing House and President of the American Society for Public Administration.

Chairman: Arthur N. Holcombe, Harvard University.

Monday, December 28, at 9:30 P.M.

SMOKER

Members and guests of both societies are cordially invited to be present.

Hosts: University of Chicago and Northwestern University.

VIEWS OF CHUNGKING IN 1942

Illustrated talk by Esson M. Gale, University of Michigan.

Tuesday, December 29, 8:30 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.

JOINT REGISTRATION AND EXHIBITS

Tuesday, December 29, at 9:30 A.M.

Business Meeting of the American Political Science Association.

Tuesday, December 29, at 10:30 A.M.

GENERAL SESSIONS

(A) CIVIC EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES

A discussion of current educational programs. A report on and discussion of various programs in civic education, including those in colleges and universities, forums and institutes, the preparation for naturalization, secondary schools, and participation in civic activities by university graduates.

Chairman: John M. Gaus, Harvard University.

Speakers: Phillips Bradley, Queens College; Franklin L. Burdette, National Foundation for Education in American Citizenship; Marshall E. Dimock, War-Shipping Administration; William E. Mosher, Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs; Howard White, Miami University; Shepherd L. Witman, New Jersey College for Women.

Secretary: Hugh A. Bone, Queens College.

(B) THE PRESENT STATUS OF REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

Chairman: Thomas Barclay, Stanford University.

- (1) Lindsay Rogers, Columbia University.
- (2) George Gallup, American Institute of Public Opinion.

Secretary: J. Oliver Hall, Ely Junior College, Ely, Minnesota.

(C) PROSPECTS FOR THE REVIVAL OF LIBERALISM IN EUROPE

Chairman: Frederick A. Middlebush, University of Missouri.

- (1) Germany. Hans Simons, New School of Social Research.
- (2) Italy. Henry R. Spencer, Ohio State University.
- (3) France. Edgar Ansel Mower, Office of War Information.

Secretary: Mary Earhart Dillon, Northwestern University.

Tuesday, December 29, at 12:30 P.M.

SUBSCRIPTION LUNCHEON

POLITICAL SCIENTISTS IN THE WAR EFFORT

Speaker: Luther Gulick, War Production Board.

Chairman: Robert E. Cushman, Cornell University.

Tuesday, December 29, at 2:30 P.M.

ROUND TABLE MEETINGS

(1) AMERICAN-RUSSIAN RELATIONS

In the relations between the United States and Russia, both before and after the Revolution, periods of mutual distrust have alternated with periods in which a

common interest was recognized. Ideological differences have been a factor influencing relations, because of Tsarism as well as Sovietism in Russia. While there has been friction, no serious conflict has developed between the two vast continental countries on opposite sides of the globe. Russian policy has often run closely parallel to American policy in both Asia and Europe. Present relations are within the framework of the Declaration of the United Nations and the Lend-Lease Program. Since the Roosevelt-Molotov conference and statement of June, 1942, Soviet Russia has come to be considered in America as an "ally."

Chairman: Samuel N. Harper, University of Chicago.

Speakers: Malbone W. Graham, University of California, Los Angeles; Samuel N. Harper, University of Chicago; Harriet Moore, American-Russian Institute, New York City; Robert F. Karsch, Westminster College.

Secretary: Ronald B. Thompson, University of Chicago.

(2) GEO-POLITICS

Chairman: William Montgomery McGovern, Combined Chiefs of Staff.

Speakers: Stanley Hornbeck, U. S. Department of State; Isaiah Bowman, Johns Hopkins University; Edmund A. Walsh, President, Georgetown University; Nicholas J. Spykman, Yale University (invited); Harold H. Sprout, Princeton University (invited); Robert Strausz-Hupé, Newtown Square, Pennsylvania (invited).

Secretary: John E. Fields, Northwestern University.

(3) PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN THE WAR EFFORT

A discussion of the place of the public schools in the war effort, including: (a) articulating instruction in the social studies at the various levels; (b) college preparation for teaching the social studies; and (c) curricula of the social studies in war-time.

Chairmen: Robert H. Keohane, University of Chicago, and Russell M. Cooper, Cornell College.

Discussion: Paul Busey, Chicago Heights, Illinois; Henrietta Fernitz, Chicago Teachers College; D. W. Knepper, Mississippi State College for Women; Howard White, Miami University; Hilda M. Watters, Western Illinois State Teachers College.

Secretary: Lucie H. Schacht, Chicago Council for the Social Studies.

(4) POLITICAL ASPECTS OF FISCAL POLICY

"Rôle of Pressure Groups in Determining Tax Policy."

"The Effect of Central Collections upon Popular and Proprietary Interest in Taxation."

"The Relation of the Franchise to Taxation."

"Taxation for Non-Revenue Purposes"

"The Use of Taxation for Price and Production Control."

Chairman: Harold M. Groves, University of Wisconsin.

Speakers: Roy Blough, Tax Research Division, U. S. Treasury (invited); Luther Gulick, War Production Board (invited); Roscoe C. Martin, University of Alabama; Lent D. Upson, Wayne University (invited); James W. Martin, University of Kentucky (invited); Simeon Leland, University of Chicago (invited); Charles S. Hyneman, U. S. Bureau of the Budget.

Secretary: John R. Mashek, St. Lawrence University.

(5) PROBLEMS OF THE PACIFIC

A discussion of the United States and the post-war reconstruction in the Far Eastern and Pacific areas. The circumstances of the war in the Far Eastern and Pacific areas are serving to mark out the problems and to indicate some of the lines of reconstruction when the war has been won. The round table discussions will be directed toward a definition of some of the problems of reconstruction and an evaluation of proposals for their solution.

Chairman: Harold M. Vinacke, University of Cincinnati.

Speakers: Hugh Borton, Columbia University; Paul H. Clyde, Duke University; Esson M. Gale, University of Michigan; W. L. Holland, Institute of Pacific Relations; Franz Michael, University of Washington; Lennox A. Mills, University of Minnesota; James H. Shoemaker, Board of Economic Warfare; Jacobus D. tenBroek, University of California.

Secretary: Walter F. Fee, Michigan State College.

(6) THE TREATMENT OF ENEMY ALIENS IN THE UNITED STATES

Immediately following the attack on Pearl Harbor, the President issued three proclamations designating Japanese, Germans, and Italians as enemy aliens. Broad restrictions on their activities were established and machinery was set up to implement and administer the provisions. Recently, the Italians were removed from the classification as enemy aliens. This round table will examine the philosophy underlying restrictions on aliens of enemy nationality, the political, economic, and psychological implications of such restrictions, the development and application of the organization and procedures for the enforcement of restrictions, the extensive evacuation of enemy aliens from prohibited and restricted areas, and the special provisions for the naturalization of aliens of enemy nationality who satisfactorily demonstrate their loyalty to the United States.

Chairman: Marshall E. Dimock, War Shipping Administration.

Speakers: Thomas S. Barclay, Stanford University; Thomas I. Cook, University of Washington; Henry B. Hazard, United States Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Secretary: Claude E. Hawley, U. S. Army.

Tuesday, December 29, at 7:00 P.M.

SUBSCRIPTION DINNER

IN CELEBRATION OF WILLIAM JAMES, 1842-1942

William Anderson, University of Minnesota, presiding.

PRAGMATISM AND THE CURRENT POLITICAL SITUATION

"Reason and Action," Dean George H. Sabine, Cornell University.

"Pragmatism and the Totalitarian Will to Believe," Max Eastman, author and editor.

Wednesday, December 30, 8:30 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.

JOINT REGISTRATION AND EXHIBITS

Wednesday, December 30, at 9:30 A.M.

SECTION MEETINGS

(1) COLLABORATION OF ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLES

Chairman: H. Duncan Hall, British Raw Materials Mission.

Speakers: Walter Nash, Minister of New Zealand; N. J. Coldwell, Member of the Canadian Parliament; Harold Butler, Minister of Great Britain; Sir Howard d'Egville, Empire Parliamentary Association; William Y. Elliott, Harvard University.

Secretary: Richard E. Hibbard, Muhlenberg College.

(2) CONSTITUTIONAL LAW: THE EXECUTIVE AND TREATY-MAKING

A discussion of agreements as substitutes for treaties. Is it proper or desirable that Senate approval for treaties be avoided by substituting executive agreements in foreign affairs, without Congress if possible, with Congress if necessary?

Chairman: Edwin Borchard, Yale University.

Speakers: Wallace McClure, Department of State; Walter F. Dodd, Attorney-at-Law, Chicago, Illinois; Denna F. Fleming, Vanderbilt University; Royden Dangerfield, University of Oklahoma.

Discussion: H. McD. Clokie, University of Manitoba; David M. Levitan, War Production Board.

Secretary: Lynford A. Lardner, Northwestern University.

(3) INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Chairman: Walter H. C. Laves, Office of Coördinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the American Republics.

Secretary: Malcolm C. Moos, Johns Hopkins University.

(4) INTERNATIONAL LAW: RECOGNITION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

A discussion of law in the post-war world. If international law is to contribute adequately to the shaping of a world in which the aims of the United Nations may be realized, changes will be necessary. Must some of the fundamental concepts of international law be modified? Should new sources of international law be recognized? How can international law be more adequately sanctioned?

Chairman: Quincy Wright, University of Chicago.

"The Bases of International Law," Percy Corbett, McGill University.

"The Protection of Human Rights by International Law," Hans Leonhardt, Michigan State College.

"Administration and Enforcement of International Law," Pitman B. Potter, Oberlin College.

Discussion: Clarence A. Berdahl, University of Illinois; Kenneth Colegrove, Northwestern University; Max Rheinstein, University of Chicago; Ivan Stone, Beloit College.

Secretary: Inez Nelson, University of Chicago.

(5) POLITICAL THEORY

A discussion of war and personal liberty.

Chairman: Francis G. Wilson, University of Illinois.

"Standards of Personal Liberty in Time of War," Carl B. Swisher, Johns Hopkins University.

"The Position of the Minority Political Party," Maynard C. Krueger, University of Chicago and Chairman of the National Executive Committee, Socialist Party.

"The Government Policy and Civil Liberty," Harold D. Lasswell, Library of Congress, Member of the Board of Censorship.

Secretary: Frank H. Jonas, University of New Mexico.

Wednesday, December 30, at 2:30 P.M.

RESEARCH PANELS

COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT

Convener: Karl Loewenstein, Amherst College.

POLITICAL THEORY

Convener: Benjamin E. Lippincott, University of Minnesota.

PUBLIC LAW

Convener: Carl B. Swisher, Johns Hopkins University.

THE RÔLE OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE POST-WAR WORLD

Convener: Phillips Bradley, Queens College.

By mail ballot, the Executive Council voted to hold an abridged annual meeting of the Association in Washington on January 29-31, 1943. Local arrangements were in charge of W. Reed West and a program was prepared by a Washington committee under the chairmanship of Marshall E. Dimock. The entire Committee on Program and Local Arrangements included: Marshall E. Dimock, Ernest S. Griffith, Lawrence Z. Howard, Howard K. Hyde, Walter H. C. Laves, Catheryn Seckler-Hudson, Donald C. Stone, W. Reed West, Francis O. Wilcox, Herbert Wright, and Gerald E. Yates. There was a total of 566 registrants; and all sessions were held either in the Hotel Statler or in the Auditorium, Department of Commerce.

The program was as follows:

Friday, January 29, at 8:00 P.M.

**THE PRESENT STATUS OF REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT
IN THE UNITED STATES**

Chairman: Ernest S. Griffith, Library of Congress.

Secretary: Floyd Riddick, Congressional Intelligence.

Speakers: George Galloway, Twentieth Century Fund; The Honorable Joseph O'Mahoney, U. S. Senator from Wyoming; Roland Young, Harvard University.

Discussion: The Honorable John Murdock, Congressman from Arizona.

Saturday, January 30, at 10:00 A.M.

GEO-POLITICS—ROUND TABLE

Chairman: Richard Hartshorn, Office of Strategic Services.

Secretary: Roy Snapp, United States Navy.

Participants: H. L. Abbott, Joint Intelligence Committee; Benjamin Williams, Military Intelligence Service; Robert Strausz-Hupé, Wharton School, University of

Pennsylvania; Ralph Turner, Division of Cultural Relations, State Department; Edmund A. Walsh, S.J., Georgetown University.

Saturday, January 30, at 12:45 P.M.—Luncheon

COMPARATIVE WAR-TIME ADMINISTRATION

Chairman: Robert E. Cushman, Cornell University.

Speakers: William Anderson, President, American Political Science Association—"Federalism—Then and Now"; The Right Honorable Sir Arthur Salter, K.C.B., M.P., Head of the British Merchant Shipping Mission and of the British Petroleum Mission—"Methods of International Coöperation in Two Wars."

Saturday, January 30, at 3:30 P.M.

I. WAR SUPPLY ORGANIZATION

ON A CZAR BASIS OR OTHERWISE—ROUND TABLE

Chairman: E. Pendleton Herring, Bureau of the Budget.

Participants: Ralph K. Davies, Petroleum Administration for War; Charles Dearing, Office of Defense Transportation; Bradley Dewey, Office of the Rubber Director; Herbert Emmerich, Federal Public Housing Authority; William Haber, War Manpower Commission; V. O. Key, Bureau of the Budget; Merle Fainsod, Office of Price Administration; Leon O. Wolcott, Agricultural War Relations; Edward Dickenson, War Production Board.

II. COMPARATIVE WAR ADMINISTRATION—ROUND TABLE

Chairman: Arnold Brecht, New School for Social Research.

Participants: George C. S. Benson, War Department; John J. Corson, Bureau of Employment Security; William Y. Elliott, War Production Board; Herman Finer, London School of Economics; Joseph P. Harris, School of Military Government; Fritz Morstein Marx, United States Army; Donald C. Stone, Bureau of the Budget.

III. COÖPERATIVE GOVERNMENT—ROUND TABLE

Chairman: Frank Bane, Council of State Governments.

Participants: Harold H. Burton, United States Senator; Wayne Coy, Bureau of the Budget; Joseph B. Eastman, Office of Defense Transportation; Kenneth Warner, Office of Price Administration; Morris B. Lambie, Harvard University; Garland C. Routt, Office of Civilian Defense; John Russell, War Department; Charles P. Taft, Office of Defense Health and Welfare.

Saturday, January 30, at 8:00 P.M.

**THE AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION AND THE
WAR—ASSOCIATION BUSINESS MEETING**

The American Political Science Review.

Business—Election of Officers.

Constitutional Amendments.

Brief Committee Reports.

The Rôle of Political Scientists in the War.

Sunday, January 31, at 1:00 P.M.—Luncheon

COLLABORATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Chairman: William Anderson, President of the American Political Science Association.

Speakers: The Honorable Walter Nash, Minister of New Zealand—"The United Nations and the War"; Charles Bunn, Department of State—"The United Nations and the Reciprocal Trade Program."

Sunday, January 31, at 3:00 P.M.

I. THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE WAR—ROUND TABLE

Chairman: John A. Vieg, Office of Lend-Lease Administration.

Participants: Louis T. Olom, Office of Civilian Defense; Eugene Staley, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy; Walter Nash, Minister of New Zealand.

II. PROSPECTS FOR THE REVIVAL OF LIBERALISM IN EUROPE—ROUND TABLE

Chairman: Leo Rosten, Office of War Information.

Participants: Henri Bonnet, World Citizens' Association; Herbert Marcuse, Office of War Information; Franz Neumann, Board of Economic Warfare; Renzo Sereno, Office of War Information.

III. THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE POST-WAR WORLD—ROUND TABLE

Chairman: Robert Blakely, Office of War Information.

Participants: Edwin Dickinson, Department of Justice; Clarence K. Streit, Federal Union, Inc.; Egon Ranshofen-Wertheimer, American University; Francis O. Wilcox, Office of Civilian Defense.

Sunday, January 31, at 6:00 P.M.

PANEL DISCUSSION ON RESEARCH RELATING TO THE RÔLE OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE POST-WAR WORLD

This panel, sponsored by the Research Committee of the American Political Science Association, was conducted by Phillips Bradley of Queens College.

In pursuance of a mail ballot of the officers and members of the Executive Council, the Council met on the morning and afternoon of January 30, and the annual business meeting of the Association was held on the evening of the same day. The latter meeting was devoted principally to the problem of the political scientist in war and post-war reconstruction. Routine business was largely eliminated while members of the Association engaged in informal discussion of this pertinent problem.

The Secretary-Treasurer reported that the membership of the Association on December 15, 1942, was 2,902 as compared with 3,108 in the year 1941, with 2,857 in 1940, and with 2,442 in the year 1939. During the year, 363 new members were added, as compared with 578 in 1941, and 597 in 1940. Cancellations of memberships in 1942 amounted to 569, as compared with 327 in 1941, and 182 in 1940. The year thus showed a net loss of 206 members, as compared with a net gain of 251 members in 1941 and 415 in 1940. Of the 2,902 members in 1942, 2,817 were regular members, 38 sustaining members, and 47 life members. The loss of membership in 1942 was due chiefly to: (1) the cancellation of library memberships in

the war areas of Europe and Asia; (2) resignations of members who entered military service; and (3) curtailment of the expenditures of members apprehensive about the increase of income tax rates. The decrease of membership would have been far greater had not many members of the Association coöperated energetically throughout the year in suggesting new names for membership. The maintenance of the membership of learned and professional societies like the American Political Science Association during war-time is justified upon several grounds. In the first place, the promotion of science is a human activity that should proceed in time of war as well as in peace. In the second place, a society like this Association has a definite contribution to make toward the winning of the war and the peace. Such a society cannot carry on effective activities with a heavily declining membership. Accordingly, efforts to maintain the membership should not be abated.

The financial report of the Secretary-Treasurer showed that the budget for 1942 provided for an income of \$15,787 and an expenditure of \$15,715. The actual income was \$20,356.80, and the expenditure was \$19,972.02. The increase in income and expenditure above the budgetary figures for 1942 was largely due to a contribution of \$4,200 for the use of the Committee on Congress. It has been the practice to separate the funds of committees having special incomes from the usual expenses of the Association, and this practice will ordinarily be followed unless the funds at the disposal of a committee are very small. The income for 1942 showed \$12,531.67 from membership dues, \$1,064.41 from sales of publications, and \$6,760.72 from other items, including the gift for the use of the Committee on Congress. The expenditures for 1942 showed \$8,577.37 for editing and publishing the *REVIEW*, and \$11,394.65 for other expenditures, including \$4,200 for the use of the Committee on Congress. The budget for 1943, approved by the Executive Council, anticipates an income of \$12,575 from membership dues, \$780 from sale of publications, and \$1,400.75 from other sources, making a total of \$14,755.75. The budget for 1943 calls for expenditures for editing and publishing the *REVIEW* to the amount of \$8,565, and \$6,186.51 for other expenditures, including \$400 for the use of the Committee on Congress, making a total of \$14,751.51.

The Secretary-Treasurer stated that the budget for 1943 called for an increase in the number of sustaining members (paying dues of ten dollars per year). There were 38 such members in 1942. It is hoped that there will be a considerable increase in 1943. The Constitution as revised at the annual business meeting also provides for a new form of membership, namely, a contributing membership (annual dues of twenty-five dollars per year). A few such memberships have already been promised.

The assets of the Association include \$3,507.84 cash on hand as of

December 15, 1942, the day on which the books of the Association for 1942 were closed. This compares with \$3,123.06 cash on hand in 1941. The Trust Fund showed \$8,100 invested in United States Treasury Bonds as compared with \$7,600 in 1941. Cash in the Trust Fund Account was \$486.64 as compared with \$911.88 in 1941. Office equipment is valued at \$236.98, paper stock for the REVIEW at \$557.36, and capitalization of publications at \$8,000, making a total of \$8,794.34. Accounts receivable are \$101 and accounts payable, \$7.58.

An audit of the Association's books was made on December 21, 1942, by the Frank E. Kohler Company, of Chicago. The Committee on Audit, composed of Messrs. Walter F. Dodd and John D. Larkin, reported as follows: "We have examined the accounts of the Secretary-Treasurer of the American Political Science Association, and have verified the audit report prepared by Frank E. Kohler and Company which is attached hereto. We found the statements of accounts as prepared by the Secretary-Treasurer to be correct. The financial condition of the Association during the current year has been satisfactory, with receipts of \$23,479.86 (less \$4,200.00) and disbursements of \$19,972.02 (less \$4,200.00 expended by the Committee on Congress). The excess of the income over expenditures was \$3,507.84, although a prepaid membership of 1943 would account for \$2,725.51. The membership has been reduced by 206, and a further reduction is likely during the current year. In view of this situation, it will be necessary to reduce the expenditures of the Association. The Association now has a Trust Fund of \$8,100 and \$486.64 in cash which has been deposited in that fund. There is a likelihood that cash on hand will be needed for current expenses during the present year. It is recommended that the Secretary-Treasurer be authorized to invest cash on hand or that may accrue from future interest on Trust Funds, if such cash is not needed for current expenses, such investment to be made in Federal Government Bonds or equally safe securities. Attention is called to the fact that the audit report and the report of the Secretary-Treasurer indicate receipts and disbursements for the year ending December 15, 1942, exceeding the estimates of receipts and disbursements submitted at the last meeting of the Association. This excess is primarily due to the receipt of \$4,200 in place of an estimated \$400 for the expenses of the Committee on Congress. This amount was contributed for this purpose only, and the Association was merely an agency for the transmission of the money to this Committee. The \$4,200 thus noted as a receipt and as a disbursement is not a part of the budget of the Association. The accounts of the Association show only the receipt of this amount and its transmission to the chairman of the Committee on Congress. It is recommended by this Audit Committee that the Secretary-Treasurer of the Association

should hereafter obtain from each committee a full and complete statement of the expenditures of such committee, whether the expenditures are directly paid by the Association or paid from separate contributions which are handled by the Association through its Secretary-Treasurer."

On motion of the Secretary-Treasurer, the members in attendance stood in silence in tribute to members of the Association whose death occurred during the year. Certain memorials are printed at the close of this account, and others will appear in the April issue.

Frederic A. Ogg, Managing Editor of the REVIEW, reported: (1) that war-time distractions have caused first-rate manuscripts of leading articles to grow more scarce; (2) that many of our best and most dependable reviewers of books have been drawn into military and government service and are not now available as reviewers; (3) that labor shortages at the publishing plant have begun to entail delays in printing the REVIEW; and (4) that if the revenues of the Association continue to shrink, it may be necessary before the year expires to reduce the number of pages in the REVIEW. The distribution of space in Vol. XXXVI (1942) of the REVIEW was as follows: leading articles, 232 pages; American government and politics, 184; constitutional law, 49; public administration, 25; rural local government, 43; foreign government and politics, 38; international affairs, 36; instruction and research, 20; news and notes, 80; book reviews and notices, 292; recent publications of political interest, 181; list of doctoral dissertations in preparation, 17; and volume index, 19—making a total of 1,216 pages. The total number of pages in Vol. XXXV (1941) was 1,246. For the two-year term expiring in December, 1944, the following persons were elected members of the Editorial Board: Eugene P. Chase, Robert E. Cushman, James K. Pollock, Clyde F. Snider, and Robert R. Wilson. The Secretary-Treasurer reported that during the past half-year seven copies of each current issue of the REVIEW were distributed to the various libraries of the War Relocation Authority for the use of *nisei* students whose education was interrupted by war-time evacuation to interior communities.

The Association was represented during the year in the American Council of Learned Societies by Joseph P. Chamberlain and Frederic A. Ogg. At the annual meeting of the Council in New York, January 27-29, 1943, particular attention was paid to the first year's operation of the intensive language program which the Council has undertaken, as well as to the promotion of cultural relations in Latin-American countries carried on by the Council as fiscal agent of the United States Government.

The Executive Council voted to accept associate membership in the American Council on Education.

As to the Social Science Research Council, President William Anderson reported that an office at 726 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C., has been

established in order to advise officials of the national government with respect to personnel, research, and current problems in the social sciences. The Committee on Public Administration also moved its offices from New York to the same Washington location. Seeking to broaden its research planning in political science and government, the Social Science Research Council in 1941 created a new committee entitled the Committee on Government. Its function is the exploration of research needs and possibilities in political science fields outside of public administration as narrowly construed, and in the border zones between political science and other disciplines. The present members of the committee are William Anderson (chairman), Robert E. Cushman, Simeon E. Leland, and Charles McKinley. In April, 1942, this committee held a joint meeting with the Research Committee of the American Political Science Association. The Committee on Government has set up a Special Committee on the Management of Civil Liberties in War-Time under the chairmanship of Robert E. Cushman. This sub-committee has outlined various research projects in the field of civil liberties and is endeavoring to keep abreast of current changes during the war. Another area tentatively marked out for exploration is the "new political economy" with special reference to fiscal policy and administration. By vote of the Executive Council, the following resolution was adopted: "That the President appoint a committee to examine (a) the relationship of the APSA to the SSRC with a view to the closer integration of the APSA with the SSRC, (b) the suitability of the SSRC to exercise leadership in the present crisis with regard to problems which call for the collaboration of the APSA with the other associations of social scientists."

The Executive Council also took note of the statement submitted to the United States Government by the American Library Association regarding government publications, particularly in time of war, and expressed agreement in principle with the recommendations therein offered.

A complete revision of the text of the constitution of the Association was reported by Robert E. Cushman, chairman of the Committee on the Revision of the Constitution. This report was adopted and the new constitution approved at the business meeting on January 30. While the Association has thrived under the old constitution in spite of its obvious defects, it was believed that an association which includes constitutional law among its fields of study should possess a model constitution which might well be imitated by other learned and professional societies. The new constitution as adopted is printed on pages 131-136 of this issue of the **REVIEW**.

The report of the Committee on Regional Societies under the chairmanship of Professor John E. Briggs included a brief survey of the activities of the Southern Political Science Association, the Pennsylvania Political Science and Public Administration Association, the Midwest Conference

of Political Scientists, the Connecticut Valley Political Scientists, and the Government Section of the Southwestern Social Science Association. The report recommended that regional groups of the conference type should be encouraged and that representatives of the national association should attend regional meetings. The report also urged the consideration of a plan for the affiliation of regional groups with the national society and for the reflection of the needs of political scientists in all sections of the country in the REVIEW. By action of the Executive Council, the jurisdiction of the Committee on Regional Societies was extended to functional societies. The Council also appropriated a sum for the programs of regional conferences.

The Business Meeting adopted a resolution regarding the publication program of the Department of State expressed in the following words: "Whereas the grave problems of international relations arising from the war make it especially important at this time that reliable sources of information on these problems be available, and whereas political scientists in this country have a particular responsibility to keep themselves informed on the past and present course of American foreign policy, a responsibility which they cannot meet unless the essential documents are published in reliable texts, and whereas, in the pressure for funds for war purposes, there is danger that appropriations for publications of the Department of State may be curtailed, therefore, be it resolved by the American Political Science Association: (1) That the Association appreciates the willingness of the Department of State, in developing its program of publications, to consider the needs of the teaching profession and of the members of learned societies; (2) That Congress and the Department of State be urged to continue and expand the publication program of the Department and that members of the Association be urged to subscribe to and use those publications of the Department relevant to their work; (3) That the records of the Paris Peace Conference of 1919 are of the utmost importance in developing policy and opinion with reference to the problems which will follow the present war, and that the publication of these records be carried on with the utmost expedition; (4) That the *Department of State Bulletin* be utilized to an even greater extent as the medium for publishing all kinds of materials bearing upon the foreign policy of the United States which can be published without impairing the public interest; (5) That the publication of *Foreign Relations of the United States*, now fifteen years behind, be brought as near to date as possible, and the publication of Miller's definitive edition of *Treaties of the United States* and Hackworth's *Digest of International Law* be completed as soon as possible; and (6) That copies of this resolution be sent to the Secretary of State, to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to the chairmen of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, of the House Committee on Foreign Af-

fairs, of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and of the subcommittees on the State Department of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, and to the members of the American Political Science Association."

The report of the Committee on Public Law, under the chairmanship of Oliver P. Field, was accepted. The conclusions of this Committee were as follows: (1) The central core of public law as it is being taught in the political science curriculum consists of constitutional law, international law, and administrative law, with administrative law not quite as well established as the other two, but rapidly being recognized as being on a plane of equality with them. (2) In addition to constitutional law, international law, and administrative law, public law in political science is thought to include municipal corporations, jurisprudence, legislation, social legislation, government regulation of business, and public utilities, with labor law, taxation, and the administration of justice still being considered possible, but less certain candidates for inclusion. These additional subjects are sometimes taught in the departments of political science, and sometimes are taught in other social science departments, and in a few instances are taught both in political science and other departments in the social sciences, or in the law school. It is usual for departments of political science to give credit in political science if the courses are taught in other departments. (3) The field of public law is recognized by the overwhelming majority of schools as a field of study for graduate students who major in political science, and it is recognized in a majority of the schools surveyed for purposes of undergraduate majors study. (4) The enrollment in public law courses has been relatively stable, with some tendency to remain more stable than many other courses in the curriculum. This seems to be true during the present war, subject to the exception of international law, which seems to have fluctuated more than constitutional law or administrative law. There has been some tendency for public law courses to decline in enrollment in those instances in which public law was the primary field of instruction in a department and later other fields were added to the departmental curriculum. In these instances the size of the classes seems to have declined from huge classes to classes of ordinary size. The classes in the public law subjects seem to fall into the range of 25-40, at the senior college level, and the seminars at the graduate level, excluding thesis seminars, within the range 7-12. (5) There seems to be some tendency for public law subjects to be associated with political theory, as in the case of jurisprudence and constitutional law, with international relations and organization, as in the case of international law, and with public administration, as in the instance of administrative law, but this development seems not to have affected the nature of the techniques of instruction so much as the emphasis that is given to certain

aspects of the content of the subjects concerned, with the exception of international law, where techniques of instruction are not as likely to stress judicial decisions and case analysis as much as in constitutional and administrative law. (6) The teaching personnel in public law seems to be well-trained, with both general training and specialized legal training being included in the educational background of many of those who teach the public law subjects. About two-thirds of the personnel surveyed had taken the degree of doctor of philosophy, while one-third had taken a law degree, and the overwhelming majority of those canvassed had taken the equivalent of one year or more of law work. It seems reasonably clear that the training of the public law personnel, so far as degrees and work taken are concerned, is adequate, and may be somewhat superior to the training of the law school personnel teaching in the same field, so far as the political science taken by law school personnel is concerned. That is to say, the public law teachers of political science have had more law than the law school professors of public law have had political science. (7) There is considerable evidence that the relations between the law school work in public law and that in political science is being carried on with some friction within many universities. It is difficult to assess the causes of this friction, but it seems clear that there is no general tendency for political science departments to rely upon law school offerings in public law to replace political science offerings in the field. The consensus of opinion of those replying to the questionnaire was that the law school offerings were not adequate as substitutes for the political science offerings, so far as major students in political science were concerned. To this generalization there were a few qualifications, but in no instance did it appear that the qualification was based on principle, being based in each case on the satisfactoriness of the particular public law professor in the law school as a teacher for political science students, in view of the stress and manner of conduct of the course in the law school. In no department surveyed was all the public law work turned over to the law school. The tendency seems to have been for the political science departments to expand their political science offerings in order to meet the needs of political science students. It seems that only in the case of international law has there been any tendency for the law schools to give credit in law for political science offerings in public law, and then only when there is no course in that subject offered in the law school. (8) Little progress seems to have been made in the movement to integrate law and political science curricula, and in those institutions in which some progress seems to have been made in this direction on paper, caution was sometimes given to the Committee not to assume that the integration on paper was integration in fact. A small minority of those replying to the questionnaire voiced some apprehension over the possibility that law schools might, in view of their desperate

plight during the present war, seek to assume the public law work in political science departments, but the overwhelming majority seemed to feel that in view of the increasing development of professionalization in certain aspects of political science the danger that law schools might either assume the burden of this training or tend to influence students against taking political science subjects in the field of public law was relatively slight. The feeling seems widespread that law school offerings in public law were becoming increasingly less, rather than more, suited to the needs of political science students. This seems to be particularly true in the case of those students who are preparing for the junior professional examinations for admission to the government service, because of the difficulty of adapting a law school course so as to meet its primary purpose of training lawyers to practice at the bar and the requirements of the administrative profession.

The Committee on National Citizenship Education, under the chairmanship of Marshall E. Dimock, reported that this committee had been consulted throughout the year in the promotion of the National Citizenship Education Program under the direction of Dean William F. Russell. This program has resulted in the setting up of advisory councils in thirty states and the employment of 9,400 teachers in development of the program, while 346,000 students attended classes under public school or WPA supervision. The Committee suggested further arrangements for coöperation between the Association and the National Citizenship Education Program.

The report of the Committee on Congress under George B. Galloway was published in the December, 1942, issue of the *REVIEW* (pages 1091-1103). Further progress reports were made by the chairman. By a resolution, the Executive Council expressed the appreciation of the Association for the gift of \$4,200 by Benjamin B. Wallace for support of the studies of this committee. The Committee will continue its investigation throughout the coming year.

Frederick M. Davenport, chairman of the Committee on the Civil Service, presented the plan for identifying, recruiting, and developing a pool of administrative talent within the Government, prepared at the request of the President of the United States by the U. S. Civil Service Commission and the Council of Personnel Administration. Copies of this report can be obtained by addressing Mr. Davenport at the Council of Personnel Administration, 1626 K Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Messrs. Davenport and White called attention to S.575 (a bill to provide that officers in the executive branch of the Government who receive compensation at a rate in excess of \$4,500 a year shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, in the manner provided by the Constitution) and similar bills pending in the Sev-

enty-eighth Congress. It was stated that these bills, if enacted, by requiring senatorial confirmation of all positions in the executive civil service above a prescribed minimum and for a specified term, would endanger the basic principle of the merit system and make impractical the training of youth for careers in public administration. Although the Executive Council refrained from the adoption of resolutions expressing opposition to the McKellar Bill, members of the Council agreed that the bill would strike a demoralizing blow to efficient administration in the federal service. It was suggested that members of the Association interested in the preservation of the merit system urge their Senators and Representatives to oppose the McKellar Bill and similar bills.

The Committee on the Social Studies, under the chairmanship of Howard White, made several recommendations, including adoption of the principle that "the primary objective in instruction in political and other social sciences should be to aid young citizens to fit themselves for their civic responsibilities." The report praised the work of the High School Victory Corps, asserting that progress in learning democratic processes must be made by participation in these processes. It was suggested that learning by doing should be further stimulated by reducing the minimum voting age to eighteen years. The report was accepted but not adopted.¹

Ernest S. Griffith, chairman of the Committee on Research, reported that this Committee met with the Committee on Government of the Social Science Research Council in New York on April 18-19, 1942, and formulated a program of action. Four panels were set up for the purpose of formulating a research strategy in each field. Over each panel a convener was appointed. The names of the panels and conveners are: (1) Public Law, Carl B. Swisher; (2) Political Theory, Benjamin E. Lippincott; (3) Comparative Government and Politics, Karl Loewenstein; and (4) Rôle of the United States in the Post-War World, Phillips Eradley. By means of correspondence, several of the panels are in process of developing a program. The fourth panel held a session on January 31, 1943, at the Washington meeting of the Association.

W. Reed West, chairman of the Committee on Publication of Election Statistics, reported continued collaboration with the United States Bureau of the Census in regard to the publication of a yearly compilation of election statistics.

The Secretary-Treasurer's report showed that the 1942 edition of the

¹ In the February, 1943, number of *Education* (The Palmer Company, Boston), Professor White has presented the substance of the Committee's report and recommendations. Mimeographed copies of the report are obtainable from the Secretary-Treasurer.

Personnel Service contained the records of 71 men and women available for teaching, research, and governmental positions in the field of political science. The total expense of the 1942 edition was \$266.76. The receipts included \$30.00 in fees, received from registrants who were listed a second time and \$132.00 from the Trust Fund. The 1942 edition was distributed to the appointing officers of colleges, universities, and research agencies and a considerable mass of correspondence developed regarding the persons listed therein. Perhaps in no other year, in spite of the small number of listed personnel, has the Personnel Service been so extensively used.

The report of the Committee on War-Time Services, under the chairmanship of Charles S. Hyneman, was published in the October, 1942, issue of the *REVIEW* (pages 931-945). This report was also published by the American Council on Public Affairs and evoked considerable discussion throughout the country. The Washington Committee, under the chairmanship of Marshall E. Dimock, reported on its study of the employment of political scientists by the Federal Government during war-time. As a result of its investigations, two questionnaires were distributed to all members of the Association. The first one sought to ascertain the names of political scientists engaged in military and governmental service and the character of their employment. The second attempted to ascertain the names and addresses of political scientists who would be available for government service in the near future. The second questionnaire was in duplicate, the original reply being kept in the secretariat of the Association and the duplicate being sent to the Civil Service Commission. The Secretary-Treasurer reported that there had been 206 returns of this questionnaire and that every day was adding to the number. The Secretary-Treasurer also reported that throughout the year his office had supplied government departments and other agencies, upon request, with numerous recommendations of persons for government service.

Francis W. Coker, chairman of the Committee on the Library of American Political Thought, offered the following resolution, which was adopted: "(1) That the Association undertake to cooperate with the University of North Carolina Press in the preparation of a series of volumes to constitute a *Library of American Political Thought*; (2) That the president of the Association be authorized to appoint a committee of five to take action in raising funds for the editorial expenses of the series and to act on behalf of the Association in the execution of the project, including the expenditure of any funds made available to the committee by the Association."

Clarence A. Berdahl, chairman of the Committee on the *REVIEW*, made a progress report indicating that this committee was in the process of collecting information which would be serviceable in recommending any changes in the policy of editing the *REVIEW*. A free expression of opinion

from as many sources as possible was earnestly solicited. Such statements should be sent directly to Professor Clarence A. Berdahl, Department of Political Science, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

The report of the Committee on Political Science Courses in War-Time, under the chairmanship of Evron Kirkpatrick, was published in the December, 1942, issue of the REVIEW (pages 1142-1146).

The Committee on Nominations placed in nomination the following persons, who were duly elected: President, Robert E. Cushman (Cornell University); First Vice-President, John M. Gaus (University of Wisconsin); Second Vice-President, Peter H. Odegard (Amherst College); and Third Vice-President, Denna F. Fleming (Vanderbilt University). The following persons were elected members of the Executive Council for the term 1943-46: Clyde Eagleton (New York University); Charles Fairman (Stanford University); V. O. Key, Jr. (Johns Hopkins University); Amry Vandenbosch (University of Kentucky); Harold Zink (DePauw University). The Executive Council elected Kenneth Colegrove (Northwestern University) as Secretary-Treasurer, and Harvey Walker (Ohio State University) as Assistant Secretary-Treasurer.

The membership of the Association's committees during the year 1942 was as follows:

Committee on Program for the Annual Meeting in 1942: Harold W. Stoke (University of Wisconsin), *chairman*; Harwood L. Childs (Princeton University); Denna F. Fleming (Vanderbilt University); Clarence E. Ridley (International City Managers Association); and Francis G. Wilson (University of Illinois).

Committee on Revision of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association: Robert E. Cushman (Cornell University), *chairman*; Walter F. Dodd (Chicago, Illinois), *vice-chairman*; John A. Fairlie (University of Illinois); William O. Farber (University of South Dakota); J. A. Clifford Grant (University of California at Los Angeles); and H. Clarence Nixon (Vanderbilt University).

Committee on Publication of Proceedings: W. Brooke Graves (Temple University), *chairman*; Harwood L. Childs (Princeton University); and Frederic A. Ogg (University of Wisconsin).

Committee on American Legislatures and Legislative Methods, with Particular Reference to Congress: George B. Galloway (Washington, D. C.), *chairman*; Marshall E. Dimock (War Shipping Administration); Meyer Jacobstein (Brookings Institution); Benjamin B. Wallace (U. S. Tariff Commission); and Schuyler C. Wallace (Columbia University).

Committee to Coöperate with the Advisory Board of the National Citizenship Education Program: Marshall E. Dimock (War Shipping Administration), *chairman*; Franklin L. Burdette (Butler University); Joseph P. Chamberlain (Columbia University); Kenneth Colegrove (Northwestern

University); John M. Gaus (University of Wisconsin); E. Pendleton Hering (Harvard University); Roscoe C. Martin (University of Alabama); John Brown Mason (Fresno State College); Peter H. Odegard (Amherst College); Catheryn Seckler-Hudson (American University); Russell M. Story (Claremont Colleges); and Elbert D. Thomas (United States Senator from Utah).

Committee on Regional Societies: John E. Briggs (State University of Iowa), *chairman*; Thorsten V. Kalijarvi (University of New Hampshire); Roscoe C. Martin (University of Alabama); Charles C. Rohlfing (University of Pennsylvania); Charles H. Rohr (Trinity College); Schuyler C. Wallace (Columbia University); and Herbert Wright (Catholic University of America).

Committee on War-Time Services of the Association: Charles S. Hyneman (U. S. Bureau of the Budget), *chairman*; Merle Fainsod (Harvard University); Ernest S. Griffith (Library of Congress); William C. Jones (University of Oregon); Robert D. Leigh (National Resources Planning Board); Kirk H. Porter (State University of Iowa); and Herman Walker, Jr. (U. S. Department of Agriculture).

Committee on Endowment: William Anderson (University of Minnesota), *chairman*; Charles A. Beard (New Milford, Connecticut); Joseph P. Chamberlain (Columbia University); Frederick M. Davenport (National Institute of Public Affairs); Walter F. Dodd (Chicago, Illinois); John A. Fairlie (University of Illinois); Charles G. Haines (University of California at Los Angeles); Arthur N. Holcombe (Harvard University); Isidor Loeb (Washington University); Charles E. Merriam (University of Chicago); William B. Munro (California Institute of Technology); Frederic A. Ogg (University of Wisconsin); Lindsay Rogers (Columbia University); and James T. Young (University of Pennsylvania).

Committee on the Personnel Service: Harvey Walker (Ohio State University), *chairman*; Herman C. Beyle (Syracuse University); Arthur N. Holcombe (Harvard University); Evron Kirkpatrick (University of Minnesota); and Samuel C. May (University of California).

Committee on Public Law: Oliver P. Field (Indiana University), *chairman*; Marshall E. Dimock (War Shipping Administration); David Fellman (University of Nebraska); Charles G. Haines (University of California at Los Angeles); and James Hart (University of Virginia).

Committee on Publication of Election Statistics: W. Reed West (George Washington University), *chairman*; Thomas S. Barclay (Stanford University); Harold F. Gosnell (U. S. Bureau of the Budget); E. E. Schattschneider (Wesleyan University); and Catheryn Seckler-Hudson (American University).

Committee on Research: Ernest S. Griffith (Library of Congress), *chairman*; Benjamin E. Lippincott (University of Minnesota); Karl Lowen-

stein (Amherst College); Walter Sharp (College of the City of New York); and Carl B. Swisher (Johns Hopkins University).

Committee on the Social Studies: Howard White (Miami University), *chairman*; Roscoe L. Ashley (Pasadena Junior College); Robert H. Conery (Catholic University); Russell M. Cooper (Cornell College); Henrietta Fernitz (Chicago Teachers College); Samuel R. Harrell (National Foundation for Education); Garfield Jones (Toledo University); David W. Knepper (Mississippi State College for Women); and Harrison C. Thomas (Board of Education, Brooklyn, New York).

Committee on Nomination of Officers for 1943: Charles M. Kneier (University of Illinois), *chairman*; Alfred B. Butts (University of Alabama); Charles G. Haines (University of California at Los Angeles); Robert R. Wilson (Duke University); and Benjamin F. Wright (Harvard University).

Committee on Changes in Political Science Courses in Colleges and Universities during War-Time: Evron Kirkpatrick (University of Minnesota), *chairman*; Ethan P. Allen (Iowa State University); Rodney L. Mott (Colgate University); Kenneth O. Warner (University of Tennessee); and Francis O. Wilcox (Office of Civilian Defense).

Committee to Report on the Proposal of the University of North Carolina Press: Francis W. Coker (Yale University), *chairman*; Peter Odegard (Amherst College); and Frederic A. Ogg (University of Wisconsin).

Committee of Political Scientists in Washington, D. C.: Marshall E. Dimock (War Shipping Administration), *chairman*; James W. Fesler (War Production Board); E. Pendleton Herring (Harvard University); Harold F. Gosnell (Bureau of the Budget); Ernest S. Griffith (Library of Congress); Charles S. Hyneman (Bureau of the Budget); Walter H. C. Laves (Office of Civilian Defense); and Donald C. Stone (Bureau of the Budget).

Committee on the REVIEW: Clarence A. Berdahl (University of Illinois), *chairman*; Ben Cherrington (University of Denver); Arthur N. Holcombe (Harvard University); John W. Manning (University of Kentucky); and Frederick F. Blachly (Brookings Institution).

Advisory Committee to the Division of State and Local Government of the Bureau of the Census: Thomas H. Reed (National Municipal League), *chairman*; William Bradshaw (University of Missouri); Arthur W. Bromage (University of Michigan); M. P. Catherwood (Cornell University); J. C. Charlesworth (University of Pennsylvania); Edwin A. Cottrell (Stanford University); Herman Kehrli (University of Oregon); Charles M. Kneier (University of Illinois); Morris B. Lambie (Harvard University); Lane W. Lancaster (University of Nebraska); Stuart A. MacCorkle (University of Texas); John W. Manning (University of Kentucky); Roscoe C. Martin (University of Alabama); Kirk H. Porter

(Iowa State University); Pressly S. Sikes (University of Indiana); John F. Sly (Princeton University); W. Reed West (George Washington University).

Committee on Audit: Walter F. Dodd (Chicago, Illinois), *chairman*; and John Day Larkin (Illinois Institute of Technology).—KENNETH COLE-GROVE, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

MEMORIALS

Russell M. Story. To his students and colleagues of the past quarter of a century, the name of Russell M. Story stands out as that of a great teacher of political science. In the capacity of one of the first of the many students who came under his influence at Pomona College, I have been asked to collaborate with his colleague, Professor E. M. Sait, in a presentation of a brief memorial following upon his untimely death last May. Although former students still speak of his fine work at the University of Illinois, Russell Story was most effective in the intimate personal relationships which are possible in a small college. He spent his most fruitful years at Pomona, where he took charge of the department of political science in 1926, bringing new life to political science and related social studies. He challenged students to a vibrant awareness of what he called "the human scene," dissipating sham and false pretense with mellow but penetrating criticism. He took his students beyond the formally descriptive materials of political science into the analysis of institutions as they arose out of the *mores* of society. His seminars and classes became centers of genuine intellectual endeavor.

Young people trained under him scattered throughout the United States and entered many forms of employment. Graduate schools both in the West and in the East felt the impact of the early training. His students are found at all levels of the teaching profession. They are present in Congress and, in larger numbers, in the executive branch of the federal government. Civic life in California has been invigorated by their experience. It is in no small part as a result of his efforts that Claremont has become the cultural center of a vast area of Southern California.

As a professor at Pomona, and later as president of Claremont Colleges, he had under way a project for a new collegiate institution for the more realistic study of modern business in a world of corporate enterprise. The depression of 1929 brought one postponement of the project, and the outbreak of war in 1941 brought another. With characteristic hopefulness and understanding of modern trends, however, he predicted thereafter that "certainly the idea will find embodiment some place, somewhere, some time." Although his personal leadership has been lost, his influence, flowing through his students and friends and the institutions with which he was connected, will continue to spread down through the years.—CARL B. SWISHER.

To this memorial, Edward M. Sait added the following words: "Perhaps Story was primarily a teacher. He may be said to have collaborated rather than taught. He had the rare gift of breaking through the formal barriers of the classroom, examining—as an equal and a friend—the problems of each individual, and communicating his own enthusiasms and ideals, which included honest and thorough workmanship. What the young man learned left a permanent impress. Story's influence upon his colleagues was scarcely less notable. When difficulties arose, whether curricular or personal, they sought his advice, knowing how generously he shared his time with others and how sagacious his advice would be. At meetings of the faculty or committees his opinion—often conclusive and always persuasive—was received with great deference. During a close association of fifteen years, I had ample opportunity to discover why he merited such a reputation. In the service of the college and of the public he never spared himself. His death, at the early age of fifty-nine, may be attributed to continuous overwork."

Jesse Siddall Reeves. The death of Jesse Siddall Reeves on July 7, 1942, brought to a close thirty-two years of devoted and fruitful service to the University of Michigan. Called to Michigan in 1910 as chairman of the department of political science, Professor Reeves held that post until 1937, when he decided to give up his administrative duties. In 1931 he was appointed William W. Cook Professor of American Institutions, a chair which he retained until his automatic retirement from the faculty in February, 1942.

Professor Reeves was born at Richmond, Indiana, January 27, 1872, the son of James Eyre and Hannah More (Peters) Reeves. He was proud of an American ancestry which stretched back into colonial days. His education was an indication of the widely-diversified interests which were to mark his later life. After a brief period at Kenyon College, he went to Amherst, where he received his B.S. degree in 1891. Graduate work in history at the Johns Hopkins University brought him the degree of doctor of philosophy in 1894. He was admitted to the Indiana bar in 1897 and for the next ten years practiced law at Richmond. During this period he took an active part in state and local politics, an experience which later proved of great value to him in teaching American government.

Reeves was at heart a scholar and the lure of academic life drew him away from the practice of law. While a graduate student at the Johns Hopkins University, he served as instructor in American history in Woman's College (now Goucher), from 1893 to 1894, and in the year 1905-06 he was lecturer on diplomatic history at the Johns Hopkins University. In 1907, he was appointed assistant professor of political science at Dartmouth College, where he remained until his call to Michigan in 1910.

Reeves did not confine himself to academic life. During the first World War he was commissioned captain in the Air Service, and later was promoted to the rank of major and judge advocate of the 20th Division. He received his honorable discharge from the Army on December 23, 1918. A recognized authority in the fields of diplomatic history and international law, his advice and assistance were frequently in demand. From 1920 until 1930, he was a member of the board of advisers of the Institute of Politics at Williamstown, Massachusetts, and also served as a round table leader at the Institute. He lectured in the Academy of International Law at The Hague in 1924, and from 1925 to 1927 was a member of the Pan-American Commission of Jurists for the codification of international law. In 1926, he delivered the James Schouler lectures in history and political science at the Johns Hopkins University. He was an Associé, Institut de Droit International, and a member of the American Institute of International Law, the American Society of International Law, the American Historical Association, the American Political Science Association (of which he was president in 1928), the American Philosophical Society, and the Research Club of the University of Michigan. He was the recipient of two honorary degrees, that of doctor of humane letters from Amherst in 1926 and that of doctor of letters from Williams in 1933. In 1932, he was named Henry Russell Lecturer in the University of Michigan.

There seemed no limits to Reeves' intellectual interests. Indeed it could well be said of him, as Cotton Mather said of John Cotton, that he was "a most universal scholar and a living system of the liberal arts and a walking library." A voracious reader, he roamed the fields of art, music, and literature, in addition to those of history, government, and international law. Not content with translations, he delved into the original Greek, Latin, French, German, and Spanish texts. He set a high standard of scholarship for himself and his students, a standard clearly set forth in his Honors Convocation address, "Scholarship, an Accomplishment and a Profession," delivered on April 30, 1937. His publications, in addition to numerous essays and reviews, include *International Beginnings of the Congo Free State* (1894); *Napoleonic Exiles in America* (1895); *American Diplomacy under Tyler and Polk* (1907); and *La Communauté Internationale* (1925). He assisted in editing the works of Grotius, and at the time of his death had collected a mass of material for a book on Prester John.

Through the many years of his association with the University, Reeves was one of its most active members on questions of educational policy. His opinions, always eloquently and earnestly expressed, and frequently made more effective by flashes of biting satire, carried great weight with his colleagues. To those who did not know him well, Reeves might have appeared somewhat gruff and reserved. His intimate friends, however, realized that this seeming brusqueness covered a generous and tender

heart, ever ready to champion a just cause, no matter how humble its nature. He was also possessed of a delightful sense of humor. A typical illustration is found in his comments written in the margin of a reprint on "A Statistical Analysis of Golf." Opposite the statement, "each player has an individual type of game," Reeves wrote, "I have a bad one." On the author's conclusion that "the humanly perfect shot is one having a deviation of approximately 5° on both sides of the intended line of flight of the ball," his comment was: "Mine is nearer 45° ; therefore I am by no means humanly perfect. Q.E.D."

At the final meetings of his classes in Political Thought and American Constitutional Law in June, 1941, Professor Reeves was deeply touched by the tributes presented to him by his students. After a recital of some of his scholarly accomplishments, the students in American Constitutional Law concluded: "We are sincerely sorry that future students at the University will not have the opportunity to study under and appreciate the true greatness of so eminent an educator."

It has long been recognized that the greatness of a university depends less on its physical equipment than on the members of its faculty. Measured by this standard, Jesse Siddall Reeves will be listed among the immortals of the University of Michigan.—EVERETT S. BROWN.