

## NEWS AND NOTES

### PROFESSIONAL CONFERENCES AND INSTITUTES

After preliminary planning sessions in Paris in 1948 and 1949, the first International Political Science Association meeting was held at Zurich, Switzerland, during the period September 4–9, 1950, as part of the First World Congress of Sociology and Political Science. In contrast to the almost countless round tables, general sessions and luncheon meetings, beginning in the morning and extending far into the evening, which characterize the American Political Science Association annual sessions, the program arranged at Zurich was relatively simple. Only one meeting was scheduled for any one time and the general plan called for one morning and one afternoon session. Mimeographed copies of the formal papers were sent to the delegates beforehand and the oral presentations were informal. The discussion on each topic was extended, with numerous delegates participating.

A joint opening session of political scientists and sociologists at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology was addressed by various persons, including representatives of the Swiss Republic and the city and canton of Zurich. Subsequent meetings of the political scientists were scheduled in the Beckenhof, a country house built about the middle of the eighteenth century. On the second day of the Congress the political scientists and sociologists were guests of the canton and city of Zurich at a dinner.

After listening to an address by Quincy Wright of the University of Chicago on "The Significance of an International Political Science Association," the conference proceeded to a consideration of the topic, "What are the Minimum Conditions for an Effective and Permanent Union of States?" Formal papers for this discussion were prepared by K. C. Wheare of Oxford University and J. A. Maxwell of Clark University. The paper by Professor Wheare dealt with the allocation of powers, while the paper by Professor Maxwell dealt with financial problems.

On Tuesday the conference discussed the paper of Maurice Duverger of the University of Bordeaux on "The Influence of Electoral Systems upon Political Regimes." It may be noted at this point that a French committee headed by Professor Duverger and including Francois Goguel, J. Cadart, G. de Loys, S. Mastellone, A. Soulier, and G. Vlachos had prepared a monograph bearing the above title which was presented to the Association in the form of a printed volume of 177 pages.

Wednesday was devoted to a joint session with the sociologists on "The Role of the Citizen in a Planned Society." The political aspects were dealt with by J. Barents of the University of Amsterdam. On Thursday and Friday joint sessions with the sociologists gave attention to "The Role of Minorities in International Affairs." Walter Filley of the University of Michigan discussed the problem as it relates to Canada.

Approximately 75 political scientists from Argentina, Australia, Austria,

Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Yugoslavia, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United States were in attendance. Political scientists of the United States who were present included the following: J. Dunner, Grinnell College; Walter Filley, University of Michigan; R. K. Gooch, University of Virginia; K. A. Hochschwender, University of Florida; Walter H. C. Laves, formerly of UNESCO; E. Lay, Army Historical Service; Eve Lewis, formerly of the University of Alabama; Karl Loewenstein, Amherst College; R. L. Mott, Colgate University; Franz Neumann, Columbia University; M. Niles, Army Historical Service; James K. Pollock, University of Michigan; and Harold Zink, Ohio State University.

Provisional officers were designated as follows: president, Quincy Wright, United States; vice-presidents, Marcel Bridel, Switzerland, and D. W. Brogan, Great Britain; members of the executive committee: J. Barents, Netherlands; F. Celibkas, Turkey; Maurice Duverger, France; Isaac Ganon, Uruguay; J. Goormaghtigh, Belgium; E. Håstad, Sweden; J. N. Khosla, India; C. N. Macpherson, Canada; and Adam Schaff, Poland. The executive secretary-treasurer is J. Meynaud of France. The provisional executive committee has given its attention to the drafting of a constitution for a permanent organization, the setting up of a committee on research, the possibility of founding an international institute of research in the social sciences, and the fixing of a date for a second international meeting.

Eight national associations were formally admitted as collective members and were invited to appoint delegates to the Council, which is to be the permanent governing body of the Association. The Constitution provides that each collective member be represented by one, two, or three delegates. It was decided that the United States, Great Britain and France would each have three delegates; Canada, India, Poland and Sweden would each have two; and Ireland would have one. It is considered likely that some 30-odd national associations will become collective members of the International Political Science Association within the next few years.

The provisional organization, established at the Paris meeting in September, 1949, will continue until the national associations have appointed their delegates to the Council and a meeting of the Council has been held. At that time the provisional organization will cease to exist.

It was decided to attempt to hold another congress late in 1952, independently of other international social science associations.

There was discussion of the proposal to establish an international political science review, but it was felt that the financial situation did not warrant such an enterprise at this time and that the interests of the Association can be taken care of in UNESCO's *International Social Science Bulletin*, which devotes a certain number of pages to each of the international social science associations.

Applications for membership in the International Political Science Association may be sent to M. J. Meynaud, 27 Rue Saint-Guillaume, Paris 7e, France.—Harold Zink.

The Eighth International Congress of Administrative Sciences, organized by the International Institute of Administrative Sciences, met at the invitation of the Italian Government in Florence, Italy, from July 25 to August 3, 1950. Twenty-one governments, including the Government of the United States, accredited official delegations to the Congress. The personnel of the official American delegation was: Donald C. Stone, chairman; Everett H. Bellows; Ralph J. Burton; and Rowland Egger. Other American delegates were present from ECA missions in Greece and Italy, the High Commissioner's Office in Germany, and UNESCO.

The work of the Congress was organized around three major topics: (1) administrative practices; (2) international administration; and (3) central administration. Donald C. Stone was chairman of the series of meetings dealing with administrative practices, the discussions of which centered upon the work of organization and methods units in the several countries, and upon the techniques of management improvement generally. Walter R. Sharp was the general *rapporteur* of the sessions on international administration. E. Seeldrayers of the Belgian Ministry of Finance served as general *rapporteur* for the sessions on central administration, which were primarily concerned with an analysis of the common characteristics of central administrative institutions of Continental governments.

A number of modifications of the statutes of the Institute relating to the composition of the Bureau, or governing body, elections to titular membership, etc., were adopted at the General Assembly on August 1. Dr. Oscar Leimgruber, chancellor of the Swiss Confederation, was elected to a second and statutorily final term as president of the Institute. Herbert Emmerich was re-elected vice-president. The Institute will sponsor a conference on constitutional courts and on the teaching of administrative law in Monte Carlo in 1951, and, if local arrangements can be satisfactorily concluded, will meet in congress at Istanbul in 1953.—Rowland Egger.

The International Committee for Comparative Law held its first general meeting in London, July 19–20, 1950, under the chairmanship of Dean de la Morandière of the Faculty of Law of Paris. A considerable number of teachers and practitioners attended to discuss the teaching of comparative law and its concern to practitioners. As a result of the discussion the International Committee will inaugurate a study of problems of documentation. The study will be a part of the broader study of documentation being conducted by all international associations formed since the war under UNESCO's auspices. A subcommittee under the chairmanship of Judge Marc Ancel of France will explore the problem in preparation for a meeting of the Executive Bureau of the International Committee to be held in Paris, December 28–30, 1950. William Sprague Barnes, newly appointed at the Harvard Law School to plan the fuller utilization of Harvard's large foreign law collections, will serve on the subcommittee for the United States.

Formal organization of the International Committee was completed at its

business session, and committees were admitted to membership from Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Italy, Nicaragua, Peru, the United States and Uruguay. Committees were admitted provisionally from Brazil, Mexico and the United Kingdom, in expectation of early completion of formalities. An application from Spain will be discussed further in the light of UNESCO's opinion. The representative from the United States in the International Committee will be the American Foreign Law Association, whose president is Phanor J. Eder, 74 Trinity Place, New York.—John N. Hazard.

The second conference on political science in German universities, called by the Hessian Ministry of Education, met in Koenigstein (near Frankfort) July 15–16, 1950. Those present included representatives of all of the universities and ministries of education of Western Germany and Berlin. The purpose of the conference was to review the progress that had been made since the conference at Waldleiningen in September, 1949, and to discuss practical steps to be taken for the advancement of political science teaching and research.

The discussion of teaching was led by Professors Theodor Eschenburg of Tuebingen and Ernst Wilhelm Meyer of Frankfort. Professor Michael Freund of Kiel opened the session on research with a report emphasizing the needs and opportunities for political science research in Germany. The conference program also included a paper on political science in France by Charles Burdeau of the University of Dijon, as well as reports by John B. Mason and C. B. Robson on the fields of international relations and comparative government as they have been developed in America. President James K. Pollock of the American Political Science Association was present and conveyed the greetings of the Association to the German political scientists attending the conference. Other Americans present included Karl Loewenstein, Carl J. Friedrich, Franz Neumann, James Read and Jay B. Westcott.

It was noted in the discussions that considerable progress had been made since the summer of 1949 in the extension of the teaching of political science in the universities of Western Germany at the level of general lectures for students of all faculties. The development of advanced and specialized work for training political scientists for careers in government and as research scholars has, however, been handicapped by the limited number of qualified professors, the difficulty of access to the relevant literature, and the lack of facilities for research. Resolutions urging the ministries of education and the universities to support a continuing development of political science at each of these levels and also calling for the organization of a German political science association to promote the desired ends were adopted at the closing session of the conference. Guiding principles for the proposed association were drafted, and a working committee was set up to prepare for an organization meeting during the winter semester of 1950–51.

In connection with the redevelopment of political science in Germany, it should be noted that an Institute for Research in Political Science has been established in Berlin under the joint sponsorship of the Free University and the

High School of Politics. Another significant development during the past summer was the launching of a High School for Political Science in Munich, which has announced a program of lecture and seminar courses for the winter semester.—C. B. Robson.

An international workshop for the social studies was conducted at Heidelberg, Germany, July 17–August 18, under the sponsorship of the United States Department of State. The primary objective of the workshop was to clarify thinking as to content, methods of instruction and purpose of the social studies in the educational systems of the German *Länder*. Participants included approximately 60 German educators, selected from all types of schools in the American zone, as well as nine American consultants, and approximately a dozen consultants from other European countries. Serving the group as a consulting specialist in political science was Howard White of Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. The general report of the workshop is under the editorship of Chris De Young of the National Education Association, U. S. A., and William Berger of Bremen, Germany. Copies of this report, a condensation of the reports of the workshop's various committees, are being distributed among educators in Germany.

The Institute of Public Affairs of the University of Virginia held its seventeenth session in Charlottesville, July 9–15, 1950. The session was the first to be held by the Institute since 1942, when its activities were temporarily discontinued because of the exigencies of war. The program was on the general theme, "The United States and the Postwar World," and focused attention on both foreign and domestic problems. Nine panel discussions were devoted to problems in Europe and Asia, the outlook for international organization, controls and uses of atomic energy, foreign and domestic economic problems, agricultural policy, and possible threats to individual freedoms. The Institute was addressed by Philip C. Jessup, ambassador at large for the United States, on the topic, "The Future of Europe," and by President Colgate W. Darden, Jr., of the University of Virginia, who spoke on the topic, "The Dynamics of the Mid-Century World." Others to address the Institute included H. Hume Wrong, Canadian ambassador to the United States, Stringfellow Barr, president of the Foundation for World Government, Bertram M. Gross of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, and Charles F. Brannan, United States Secretary of Agriculture.

St. Lawrence University conducted a Canadian affairs workshop July 3–August 11, 1950. The major emphasis of the workshop was on Canadian history and government, although attention was also devoted to geography, cultural development, and social and economic problems. Participants included, in addition to students, several members of the faculty of St. Lawrence University, while A. R. M. Lower of Queens University and Keith Greenaway of the Canadian Defense Research Board were guest lecturers. The workshop



was under the general direction of William R. Willoughby of the St. Lawrence history and government department.

The second annual Institute on Administration of Scientific Research and Development was held at the American University, October 23–27, with the cooperation of the National Research Council and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Serving as director of the Institute was Lowell H. Hattery of the department of political science and public administration of the American University.

The Institute of Government and the Extension Division of the University of Utah sponsored a labor institute for the United Steelworkers of America on the campus of the University, August 25–26, 1950. The program, consisting of a series of discussions on topics in the general area of labor relations, included participants from approximately a half dozen departments of the University, while Ellsworth E. Weaver, assistant professor of political science, served as moderator for the institute. The institute was the third of a series of such meetings held at the University with a view toward making the University's facilities available to the Steelworkers in their training programs.

The Southern California Political Scientists held their fall meeting on the campus of Whittier College on October 13. The general theme of the program for the meeting was the current California political scene. Speakers included: Bernard Brennan, campaign manager for Richard Nixon, Republican candidate for the United States Senate; George E. Outland of San Francisco State College; and Walter Slater of the Research and Education Department of the Congress of Industrial Organization.

The fourth annual meeting of the New York State Political Science Association was held at Utica, New York, October 20–21, with an attendance of 75 members. The program included three panel discussions dealing with values in administration, the prospects for European federation, and the teaching of government and citizenship in the schools. Additional features of the program were an address by John M. Gaus of Harvard University on the topic, "Political Scientist Back Home," and an address by Joseph Kaitz, deputy director of planning, New York Civil Defense Commission, to a session at which "Civil Defense and Atomic Warfare" was the topic for discussion. Officers elected by the Association for the coming year are: Roscoe C. Martin of Syracuse University, president; Clinton L. Rossiter of Cornell University, vice-president; Ronald M. Stout of Colgate University, secretary-treasurer; and William E. Diez of the University of Rochester, Kurt Wilk of Wells College and William R. Willoughby of St. Lawrence University, members of the Executive Council. The Association will hold its 1951 conference at Syracuse, New York.

The ninth annual meeting of the Midwest Conference of Political Scientists will be held on the campus of the University of Minnesota, May 4–6, 1951. The program committee for the meeting is under the chairmanship of Harvey

Mansfield of Ohio State University, while Asher N. Christensen is chairman of the committee on local arrangements.

The Washington Chapter of the American Political Science Association is continuing with its regular schedule of monthly meetings. Political scientists visiting Washington may secure information relative to the exact dates and places of the meetings from the officers of the Chapter. The officers for 1950-51 include: Franklin L. Burdette of the University of Maryland, president; W. Brooke Graves of the Library of Congress, first vice-president; Catheryn Seckler-Hudson of American University, second vice-president; and Vincent J. Browne of Howard University, secretary-treasurer.

#### OTHER ACTIVITIES

The General Assembly of the United Nations at its third and fourth sessions took action creating an International Centre for Training in Public Administration. The activities of the Centre are directed by the Technical Assistance Administration in the Department of Economic Affairs of the Secretariat, under the supervision of the Economic and Social Council. The Centre is still in the process of development but it is expected that it will be fully organized by 1951.

The first international seminar undertaken under the auspices of the Centre is on the general subject of public personnel administration. Sessions are being held at the new United Nations building in New York. The program was opened on October 30 and will continue through 37 sessions to January 30, 1951.

The group of participants includes some 25 senior public officials, each of whom is actually responsible for the planning and direction of activities in the field of public administration in his own country. In general, there is only one participant from each country. The countries represented include several of those in which techniques of administration are relatively highly developed, such as Belgium, Canada, Norway and the United States of America, and a number of those, like Afghanistan, Bolivia, Pakistan and Thailand, in which such techniques are relatively less developed. Plans for the seminar include visits, from November 24 to December 31, to appropriate governmental offices at the federal, state and local levels, as well as to private industrial, academic and other organizations.

The 1950-51 seminar is only the first step in developing a much broader program. The resolutions of the Economic and Social Council and of the General Assembly outline two broad objectives. The first aim is to afford opportunities for well-qualified civil servants of member governments to receive specific training in problems of public administration, so that they may contribute, upon return to their home countries, to the improvement of the organization and management of the governmental offices and services. The following means are envisioned for the accomplishment of this objective: annual distribution of fellowships and scholarships, promotion of a series of seminars, exchange of

civil servants among member governments for periods of study and observation, organized dissemination of technical information, assistance to member governments for the creation or reorganization of national schools, and institutes or centers designed to train in public administration.

The second and ultimate purpose is to develop and spread the art and science of administration for the benefit of all nations. It is hoped that many of those who are selected for training will be able and willing to make valuable written contributions to the common fund of knowledge which constitutes the art and science of public administration.—Harvey Walker.

The International Institute of Administrative Sciences (IIAS) is now well under way with its two new tasks, providing information on administrative practices to the United Nations and to the German Institute of Public Affairs. It has \$10,000 contracts this year for both projects and has opened a new Administrative Practices Office at its headquarters in Brussels to administer the projects.

The IIAS's work for the United Nations is a part of the extensive program for the exchange of information in public administration which is being carried out by the International Centre for Training in Public Administration. Under the terms of the IIAS-UN contract, the IIAS is providing to the United Nations, for use by its member states, information on effective administrative practices. This is being done both through the identification of existing documents and through a number of special studies.

The IIAS's work with the German Institute of Public Affairs (GIPA) has been arranged through a contractual agreement between the IIAS and the Office of the United States High Commissioner for Germany. Under this agreement the IIAS will provide the GIPA with information on administrative practices and experiences in other countries, on significant developments in the improvement of administration at local, state, and national levels, and on the application of democratic principles in administration.

The GIPA operates on a nation-wide basis from headquarters in Frankfurt. It has the specific objectives of promoting effective government, responsive to the needs and desires of the people of Germany, and of furnishing a channel for the exchange with other democratic countries of information and persons in the field of governmental affairs. In carrying out these objectives, the GIPA works as a central liaison and coordinating center for major civic and public administration associations in Germany.

The newly created Administrative Practices Office in Brussels has a small staff headed by an executive secretary, Paul Schillings of Belgium, and serves to bring the various resources of the IIAS to bear on the requirements of these two "clients." The Office functions under the general supervision of a small body of the IIAS known as the Supervisory Committee. The membership of this Committee includes: Louis Camu of Belgium, chairman; John R. Simpson of the United Kingdom, vice-chairman; Harry Fite of the United States, vice-chairman for program; Hartvig Nissen of Norway; and Roger Gregoire of France.—Donald C. Stone.



A seminar on modern France was recently organized by the Institute of Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey. Lecturers for the autumn sessions of the seminar included: from France, Raymond Aron, Jean-Jacques Chevallier and Jean Gottmann of the University of Paris; from Great Britain, J. P. T. Bury and David Thomson of Cambridge University and E. L. Woodward of Oxford University; and from the United States, Edward Meade Earle and Joseph Kraft of the Institute for Advanced Study, Gilbert Chinard and William Ebenstein of Princeton University, Henry W. Ehrmann of the University of Colorado, Paul Farmer of the University of Wisconsin, Edward Fox of Cornell University, H. Stuart Hughes of Harvard University, and Gordon Wright of the University of Oregon. The seminar was planned with a view toward emphasizing the nature, the origins, and the probable consequences to France and to Europe of the present-day French political and economic crisis.

A management improvement survey of the field services of the United States Department of the Interior has been undertaken by Princeton University. The staff, under the direction of Joseph E. McLean, includes Guthrie S. Birkhead, Frederic N. Cleaveland, and Donald Riddle of the department of politics of Princeton University, and James Clark, William Fee, Norman Horowitz, and Joseph McCracken, recent graduates of the Woodrow Wilson School program for training in public affairs. The staff is being assisted by an advisory committee consisting of Dean Thomas C. Donnelly of the University of New Mexico, James Fesler of the University of North Carolina, Charles McKinley of Reed College, and Herman Pritchett of the University of Chicago.

Mississippi State College recently organized a social science research center, whose purpose will be to sponsor research and off-campus activities in political science, public administration, sociology, economics, history and related fields. The center is under the chairmanship of John K. Bettersworth, head of the department of history and government, while Harold F. Kaufman, head of the division of sociology and rural life, is associate chairman. Among the major off-campus activities sponsored by the center will be a community organization program.

Kenneth Colegrove of Northwestern University has been appointed by the president of the American Political Science Association as the Association's delegate to the American Council of Learned Societies. He will serve for a four year term beginning January 1, 1951.

Charles Fairman of Stanford University has been appointed by the president of the American Political Science Association to be one of the Association's representatives on the Social Science Research Council.

Since the opening of the Washington Office of the American Political Science Association in October and the appointment of Edward H. Litchfield as its executive director, the organization of the Office has developed further in the

direction contemplated by the Committee on the Washington Office. The staff of the Office has been increased by the appointment of one professional and three clerical assistants. Professor Litchfield has named Ralph J. D. Braibanti, assistant professor of political science at Kenyon College, as his assistant. Professor Braibanti, granted a one-year leave of absence from his teaching duties at Kenyon College to assist in the organization of the Washington Office, served for two years as military government officer in Japan and has been a frequent contributor to professional journals on problems of occupied areas. He has taught in the summer sessions of Syracuse University and Trinity College (Hartford) and has been appointed lecturer in political science at George Washington University. Margaret Schrader, a graduate of the University of Indiana, has been engaged as general secretary of the Office. Ann Templeton, a graduate of Duke University, has been appointed membership secretary, and Julia Claude, a graduate of Vassar College, is the receptionist and office assistant.

*Federal Reporting of Statistics on Governments.* Federal reporting of basic statistics on state and local governments has been placed on a firmer footing by Public Law 767 of the 81st Congress, which President Truman signed on September 7. This legislation requires that a complete "census of governments" be taken for 1952 and each five years thereafter, covering at least the subjects of "taxes and tax valuations, governmental receipts, expenditures, indebtedness, and employees." The new law replaced a part of the old Census Act of 1902, which authorized, but did not require, that such a census be taken each ten years. Periodic reporting of benchmark government statistics is thus placed on a statutory basis like that which already applied to the quinquennial censuses of manufacturing, trade and service industries, and agriculture.

The first major undertaking under the new law will be the census of governments for 1952, for which preliminary preparation has already begun. In planning the content and coverage of this undertaking, the Census Bureau has sought the help of a representative group, including state and municipal officials, economic research agencies, professors of political science and economics, and others directly interested in governmental statistics.

The first major phase of the 1952 census will involve identification and listing of all local governments in the nation. This task, which is essential to the later gathering of financial and employment figures for all governments, will also provide new benchmark information on numbers of governments. The Census Bureau expects to publish such figures by early 1952, bringing up to date the count last made for 1942, when over 108,000 school districts and 46,000 other local governments were reported in existence.

Subsequent major phases of the 1952 census of governments, as now planned by the Census Bureau, will relate to realty valuations for property taxation, public employees and pay rolls, and governmental finances. Census reports on these various subjects are being scheduled for publication at intervals from 1952 until mid-1954.—Roy V. Peel.

## APPOINTMENTS AND STAFF CHANGES

Robert L. Abbey, recently a graduate student at Harvard University, has been appointed to an instructorship in political science at Tulane University.

Thornton H. Anderson, formerly of the University of California, has been appointed assistant professor at the University of Maryland to serve during the absence of Professor Elmer Plischke.

Paul Ashby has been appointed to an assistant professorship in public administration at San Francisco State College.

Stephen K. Bailey has been promoted to the rank of associate professor at Wesleyan University (Connecticut).

Richard F. Behrendt, formerly professor of political science at Colgate University, has been appointed to a professorship at the University of Florida, effective February 1, 1951.

Eric Bellquist will continue on leave from the University of California (Berkeley) through the academic year 1950-51. He is serving as public affairs officer at the American Embassy in Stockholm.

Charles P. Blackmore, formerly of the Fort Hayes Branch of the University of Kansas, has joined the faculty of University College, the evening college of Rutgers University, as instructor in political science.

Mary E. Bradshaw has been named dean of the Washington Semester Program of the American University.

Gordon K. Bryan has been appointed acting professor of government at Mississippi State College.

Franklin L. Burdette has been named head of the department of government and politics at the University of Maryland.

Leo Cagen has been appointed part-time instructor in political science at San Francisco State College.

Lorace Catterson is on leave from Florida State University for graduate study at the University of Missouri.

Charles Clapp is on leave from Florida State University for graduate study at the University of California.

Edward S. Corwin will be visiting professor of political science at Emory University during the spring quarter of 1951.

Aida Raquel Caro Costas is on leave from the University of Puerto Rico, where she is auxiliary professor of history, to serve as director of the Inter-American office of the city government of San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Warren Cunningham, associate professor of government at Miami University

(Ohio), served during the summer of 1950 as supervisor for a group of students studying comparative government in Europe under the auspices of the Bureau of University Travel and the United States Department of State.

John A. Davis of Lincoln University (Pennsylvania) is a visiting lecturer at Ohio State University during the current academic year.

Mary Capen Davis, assistant professor of political science at Vassar College, has been named assistant dean at that institution.

Alfred Diamant, recently a graduate student at Yale University, has been appointed to an instructorship at the University of Florida.

Violet Alkemeyer Earle, formerly assistant professor of political science at San Francisco State College, has joined the political science staff of the University of Alabama as acting assistant professor.

P. T. Fenn has been named chairman of the department of political science of Oberlin College for a three year period.

Theodore Fleming has been appointed instructor in government at Wayne University.

Allen O. Gamble has been serving as lecturer in personnel administration in the fall semester at American University.

Wallace Graves has been appointed to an assistant professorship at DePauw University.

Howard D. Hamilton, recently a graduate student at the University of Illinois, has accepted a position at Albion College.

E. Allen Helms is on leave from Ohio State University for the current academic year to serve as visiting lecturer in political science at Oxford University under the Fulbright program.

Donald G. Herzberg has resigned as instructor in government at Wesleyan University (Connecticut) to accept an appointment in the comptroller's office of the State of Connecticut.

Lynwood M. Holland has been advanced to a full professorship and named chairman of the department of political science at Emory University.

Robert E. Hosack, associate professor of political science at the University of Idaho, is on sabbatical leave for the first semester of the current academic year. While on leave, he is engaged in graduate study at Duke University.

Georgé Hougham has resigned from his position as instructor in political science at the University of Pennsylvania in order to spend a year in research in Canada as a Penfield scholar.

John M. Howell, recently a graduate student at Duke University, is an in-

structor in political science at the University of Idaho for the first semester of the current academic year.

Paul S. Jacobsen has been on leave from his position as chairman of the department of political science of Colgate University during the fall semester of 1950-51 while serving as supervisor for the twelfth Colgate Washington study group.

Howard Cooper Johnson, Jr., adviser on the planning staff of the Bureau of United Nations Affairs, United States Department of State, was a visiting member of the faculty of the University of Idaho for the summer session of 1950

Victor Jones has been promoted to a full professorship at Wesleyan University (Connecticut).

Harvey M. Karlen, formerly lecturer in the department of government of the City College of New York, has been appointed head of the political science section of the social science department at Wright Junior College, Chicago.

Willmoore Kendall is on partial leave from Yale University for the academic year 1950-51 to engage in research.

Klaus Knorr has returned to his position at Yale University after a year's leave spent in teaching at the University Institute of International Studies, Geneva, and in work with the European Economic Commission.

Edgar Lane of Princeton University served as an editorial consultant to the Select Committee on Lobbying Activities of the United States House of Representatives during the summer of 1950.

William F. Larsen, formerly assistant professor at the Citadel, has been appointed assistant professor of political science and director of the public administration clearing service at the University of Florida.

Gertrude C. K. Leighton, visiting lecturer in law at Yale University Law School during the academic year 1949-50, has been appointed assistant professor of political science at Bryn Mawr College.

Werner Levi is on a year's leave of absence from the University of Minnesota, where he is associate professor of political science. He will spend the year in India and Europe.

John D. Lewis of Oberlin College is a visiting professor at Wesleyan University (Connecticut) during the current academic year.

Duane Lockard, formerly of Yale University, has been appointed to an instructorship at Wesleyan University (Connecticut).

Charles A. McCoy, recently a graduate student at Colgate University, has been appointed to an instructorship in political science and economics at Worcester College.



I. Thomas McKillop has been serving as lecturer in organization and management in the fall semester at American University.

Donald S. Macrae, formerly administrative assistant in the Public Works Department, San Jose, California, has been appointed personnel director for the City of San Jose.

Harvey C. Mansfield of Ohio State University served as consultant to the Committee on Public Administration Cases during the past summer.

Herbert Marshall, recently a graduate student at the University of North Carolina, has been appointed as an instructor at the University of Florida.

Jaroslav Mayda, formerly of the Charles University in Prague, is a visiting lecturer at Ohio State University during the current academic year.

Lloyd D. Musolf has been advanced to an assistant professorship at Vassar College.

Louis Nemzer has returned to his position at Ohio State University after a leave of absence during which he was engaged in work for the United States Department of State.

Sigmund Neumann of the department of government at Wesleyan University (Connecticut) is a visiting professor at Harvard University for the academic year 1950-51.

Gerhart Niemeyer, professor of political science at Oglethorpe University, has accepted a position in the United States Department of State.

Norman D. Palmer, chairman of the department of political science of the University of Pennsylvania, was a visiting member of the faculty of Columbia University during the summer session of 1950.

John M. Phelps is serving as instructor in political science at Mundelein College during the current academic year.

Elmer Plischke is on leave from the University of Maryland to serve in Germany as historical officer for the United States Department of State.

John Ponturo, recently a graduate student at Yale University, has been appointed instructor in government at Trinity College.

C. Gordon Post, professor and chairman of the department of political science at Vassar College, was a visiting member of the faculty of Cornell University for the summer session of 1950.

Joseph M. Ray has been named dean of the College of Special and Continuation Studies at the University of Maryland, but will continue to give a portion of his time to the department of government and politics.

Elston Roady is on leave from Florida State University for graduate study at the University of Illinois.

Joseph M. Robertson has resigned his position as assistant professor of political science and assistant to the director at the Montgomery Center of the University of Alabama to join the research division of the Kentucky Department of Revenue.

H. Mark Roelofs, recently a student at Oxford University, England, is serving as an instructor in political science at Colgate University during the absence of Professor James Storing.

David N. Rowe has been advanced to the rank of professor at Yale University.

James E. Russell has resigned as assistant professor of political science at Johns Hopkins University to become associate director of the Citizenship Education Project and assistant professor of education at Teachers College, Columbia University.

Elmer E. Schattschneider, who headed a program for German exchange students at Syracuse University during the academic year 1949-50, has returned to Wesleyan University (Connecticut), where he is serving as chairman of the department of government.

Walter R. Sharp has resumed the chairmanship of the department of government of the City College of New York after serving for fifteen months in Paris as chief of the International Cooperation Division of the UNESCO Secretariat.

Charles W. Shull has been promoted to a full professorship in government at Wayne University.

H. Gordon Skilling, on leave from Dartmouth College while a senior fellow at the Russian Institute, Columbia University, was in Czechoslovakia for six weeks during the past summer in connection with the study of the impact of Soviet ideas and practices on Czechoslovak politics which he is conducting at the Institute. He will return to Dartmouth for the second semester of the current academic year.

Harold Sprout of Princeton University was visiting professor of international relations at the University of Denver in the second term of the summer session of 1950.

Joseph R. Starr, formerly of the University of Minnesota, has been appointed professor of government and politics at the University of Maryland.

William S. Stokes has been advanced to a full professorship in political science at the University of Wisconsin.

James Storing is on leave from the department of political science of Colgate University to accept a Fulbright teaching scholarship at the University of Oslo, Norway.

John E. Swanson, recently a graduate student at the University of Illinois, has accepted a position at the University of Wyoming.

Richard W. Taylor, recently a graduate student at the University of Illinois, has been appointed to an instructorship at the University of Minnesota for the academic year 1950-51.

Garold Thumm has returned to his position as instructor in political science at the University of Pennsylvania after a year in Europe as a Penfield scholar.

John E. Turner, formerly a graduate student at the University of Minnesota, is teaching at that institution during the absence of Professor Werner Levi.

Kenneth E. Van Landingham, recently a graduate student at the University of Illinois, has accepted a position at the University of Kentucky.

Wilbur W. White has relinquished his administrative duties as president of the University of Toledo because of ill health and is serving as visiting professor of political science at Rice Institute.

William O. Winter has resigned his position as research associate in the Bureau of Government, University of Michigan, to accept an assistant professorship in government at Southern Illinois University.

George E. Wolff, recently a graduate student at the University of North Carolina, has been appointed as an instructor at the University of Florida.

Sheldon S. Wolin has been appointed to an assistant professorship at Oberlin College to serve during the absence of Professor John D. Lewis.

William H. Young has been advanced to a full professorship in political science at the University of Wisconsin.