

NEWS AND NOTES

NOMINATIONS

The Committee on Nominations of the American Political Science Association invites all members to suggest persons for nomination as officers of the Association. The offices to be filled are: President-Elect, three Vice Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, and eight members of the Council. Suggestions and supporting statements may be sent to the chairman or to any member of the Committee: Alexander Heard, University of North Carolina; Royden Dangerfield, University of Illinois; G. Homer Durham, University of Utah; Malcolm Moos, Johns Hopkins University; Victoria Schuck, Mt. Holyoke College; and David B. Truman, Columbia University, chairman. In order to be considered, suggestions should be received by the Committee not later than April 15, 1957.

PROFESSIONAL CONFERENCES

The Western Political Science Association held its annual meeting at the University of California (Los Angeles) February 22-23. Among those who read papers were: Maure Goldschmidt, Reed College, "The New Conservatism—at Its Best"; John C. Livingston, Sacramento State College, "The New Liberalism—at Its Best"; William A. Robson, London School of Economics and Political Science, "Sound Strategy in Two-Level Urban Government"; Kenneth C. Tollenaar, executive secretary, Oregon Legislative Interim Committee on Local Government, "How Much Home Rule for Big Cities?"; Minos Generales, San Diego State College, "Suez—National Sovereignty and International Waterways"; George Lenczowski, University of California, Berkeley, "Arab Nationalism: Diagnosis and Prognosis"; Gilbert G. Lentz, Office of Legislative Auditor, Sacramento, "Better State Government Through Better Legislative Services"; Allan R. Richards, University of New Mexico, "Pleas, Prejudices and Practicability"; Gabriel Almond, Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, "Developments in Western Europe"; Fred Warner Neal, University of California, Los Angeles, "Developments in the USSR and Eastern Europe"; Phillip O. Foss, University of Oregon, "Home Rule of the Federal Range"; Grant McConnell, University of California, Berkeley, "The Multiple Use Concept in Forest

Policy"; Douglas H. Mendel, Jr., University of California, Los Angeles, "Prognosis on Japan"; Thomas A. Rusch, The Asia Foundation, San Francisco, "India's Evolution Towards Democracy"; Robert Y. Fluno, Whitman College, "How Deep is the Court in Politics"; Robert A. Horn, Stanford University, "The New Attack on the Fourteenth Amendment."

The 28th annual meeting of the Southern Political Science Association was held in Gatlinburg, Tennessee, November 8-10, 1956. Panel topics included: "Woodrow Wilson—His Politics and Policies," "The Operation and Staffing of State Constitutional Conventions," "Teaching of American Government," "The Contemporary Middle East," "A Century of Two-Party Politics," "Personality, Psychology, and Politics," "The Government of Medium-Sized Cities in the South," and "The Supreme Court's Desegregation Decisions." At a luncheon meeting, Don Shoemaker, executive director of the Southern Education Reporting Service, and the *Southern School News*, addressed the association on the subject of his work. President E. E. Schattschneider of the American Political Science Association addressed a dinner meeting, speaking on the subject of a reinterpretation of the function of political parties in the American system of government and politics. He was followed by

President Carl B. Swisher of the Southern Political Science Association, who spoke on "Dred Scott One Hundred Years After." Officers elected for the following year are Marian D. Irish, Florida State University, president; Charles D. Hounshell, Emory University, vice-president; Richard H. Leach, Duke University, recording secretary. Newly elected members of the executive council are Douglas Carlisle, University of South Carolina; Preston Edsall, North Carolina State College; Avery Leiserson, Vanderbilt University.

The District of Columbia Political Science Association (DCPSA) held its sixth meeting of the year 1956 in the Lounge of the Brookings Institution on December 13th. Roger Hilsman, Chief of the Foreign Affairs Division, Legislative Reference Service, spoke on "The Place of Intelligence in Foreign Policy Planning."

Officers elected for the year 1957 are: Ward Stewart, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, president; Charles J. Zinn, Law Revision Counsel, House of Representatives, first vice-president; Vincent J. Browne, Howard University, second vice-president; Martha K. Trytten, Staff of Senator Thomas C. Hennings, Jr., secretary-treasurer. Members of the executive committee are: Charles Cerny, Georgetown University; Charles A. H. Thompson, Brookings Institution and S. McKee Rosen, International Cooperation Administration.

The Pacific Northwest Political Science Association will hold its 10th annual meeting at Lewis and Clark College, May 3-4. "The United States and Canada" has been selected as the general topic for the meeting. There will be four round tables: "Harmonies and Strains in United States-Canadian Relations," Geoffrey O. B. Davies, University of British Columbia, chairman; "Problems of Federal-State (Provincial) Relations in the United States and Canada," Charles McKinley, Reed College, chairman; "Party Politics and Pressure Groups on Both Sides of the Border," H. B. Mayo, University of Alberta, chairman; "The Management of Atomic Energy in Canada and the United States," Thomas Payne, Montana State University, chairman. The speakers at the two dinner meetings will be Thomas I. Cook, Johns Hopkins University, whose topic is "Conservatism and Democracy—the United States and Canada," and John J. Deutsch, University of British Columbia, whose topic is "Canadian and American Economic De-

velopment—Contrasts and Similarities." The presidential address will be given by John M. Swarthout, Oregon State College.

The Midwest Conference of Political Scientists will hold its annual meeting in Springfield, Illinois, on May 2-4, 1957. The Illinois Legislative Council and the University of Illinois are co-hosts for the meeting. Featured speakers will include Quincy Wright and E. E. Schattschneider. Inquiries concerning the schedule, program, housing, or other arrangements may be addressed to the office of the secretary-treasurer at Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa.

The first International Congress of Comparative law, held by the International Association of Legal Science in Barcelona, September 10-17, 1956, brought together about 200 delegates from 36 countries. Comparative administrative law was the theme of one of the four round-tables. The subject of discussion was a working paper on the right to a hearing in administrative law, prepared by F. Harry Lawson of Brasenose College, Oxford, England, under the title, "The Doctrine of 'Audi Alterem Partem'." This paper was itself the product of a preliminary small conference held at Oxford in 1955, in which Louis Jaffe of the Harvard Law School and John Hazard of Columbia University took part. About 30 specialists in administrative law from 16 countries participated in four sessions of this round-table, including representatives from USSR and Poland, Egypt, Turkey, as well as Anglo-American and Western European universities and governmental services.

With all the diversities of background, the group was unanimous in support of the principle that the individual subject to administrative sanction was entitled to be heard. The temper of the group was to reject all exceptions. Participants subjected each other to constant shock and surprise by presenting widely divergent procedures as the obviously fair method. An oral hearing seems to be unthinkable in the European practice; the citizen is satisfied that justice has been afforded him if his attorney may file a written statement at an appropriate stage. Again, it appeared that the recourse of the disgruntled citizen was to the court in the U.S.A., to the "question in the House" in Britain, and to the Communist Party in Poland. Some attention was given to the hearing as an educative step in the engineering of social consent, as well as a legal right. Professor

Lawson undertook to revise his report in the light of the discussion. The members of the round-table urged that other aspects of comparative administrative law appear on the agenda of future Congresses. The participants from the U.S.A. included Henry deVries of Columbia University, H. C. Merillat of the Ford Foundation, George Nebolsine, Esq., Stefan Riesenfeld of the University of California, and Charles S. Ascher of the Institute of Public Administration, who served as vice-chairman.

The International Political Science Association held a round table at La-Tour-de-Peilz, Switzerland, September 10-15, 1956. Under the general chairmanship of IPSA's president, James K. Pollock of the University of Michigan, 35 political scientists from 13 countries met at the Hotel Rive-Reine on Lac Lemán. One day was devoted to methodology, with discussion based upon a paper by David Easton of the University of Chicago and upon a responding commentary by M. Pierre Duclos of Paris. A second day was given to probing the idea of peaceful co-existence, the initial paper being presented by R. A. Reynolds, University College of Aberystwyth, Wales; and supplementary papers by Jovan Djordjevic, Institute of Political Science, Belgrade; Maurice Duverger, the Faculty of Law, Paris; and O. H. von der Gablentz of the Deutsche Hochschule für Politik, Berlin.

During the remaining four days, the round-table examined the political role of the farm or peasant sector in national communities as a problem of comparative political science. Discussion began on an outline prepared by the rapporteur, Charles M. Hardin, University of Chicago; and papers were provided by Feliciano Benvenuti of Catholic University, Milan; E. H. Banfield and Herbert Storing of the University of Chicago; and by Professor Djordjevic as well as by Messrs. Amitel Etzioni of Hebrew University, Jerusalem; Joseph R. Motheral of the United States Department of Agriculture; and Peter Self of the London School of Economics and Political Science.

Separate sessions developed the following topics: the influence of farm politics upon the nature of the regime; the emergence of farm organizations and the general representation of farm groups; the political consequences of public economic regulation and promotion of agriculture; voting behavior of farmers and peasants as well as their orientation to partisan politics; and the political aspects of land tenure.

Vigorous debate was sustained throughout the week. If few firm conclusions were reached, the consensus was that the basis has been provided for more effective research upon some of the pressing political problems of this generation. Socially the most memorable event was a Diner aux Chandelles at Chillon, given the round-table by the Council of State of the Canton of Vaud.

Controversy has existed among teachers of international relations as to what the content and method of instruction should be. The "realists" have wished to stress the actual behavior of states and to analyze the effectiveness of means to achieve traditional national objectives, thus emphasizing international politics and diplomatic history; while the "idealists" have felt it important to know how states ought to behave in order to realize such usually accepted values as peace, justice and progress. They have, therefore, emphasized international law and international organization.

The process of synthesising the two points of view was disclosed in a conference of a dozen of the most eminent international lawyers which met under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace at Geneva on August 13 to 15, 1956, to discuss the teaching of international law. Professors from the United States, Great Britain, France, The Netherlands, Belgium and Switzerland were present.

The agenda prepared by Charles de Vischer of Belgium, formerly a judge on the International Court of Justice, dealt with such prosaic questions as whether international law teaching should be oriented toward professional or general objectives; whether law students and non-law students should be given different courses; whether the international law course should be compulsory or voluntary; whether the course should be given early or late in the curriculum; whether it should deal exclusively with law or should include materials from the realms of politics, economics, and organization; whether the lecture or seminar method was preferable; and whether the general course should utilize the expository or the case method. The conclusions dealt with many of these subjects but with appreciation that the conditions, the traditions and the resources of each institution would require considerable variation.

The group was unanimous in recognizing that political leaders as well as practicing law-

yers and diplomats should know more about international law and that international law could not be treated as a formal discipline remote from the changing conditions of the world. After denouncing both the "dogmatic" approach from a "system of norms" elaborated by the professor, and the "reaction" after World War II, which conceived international law as "merely the hypocritical veneer of a purely anachronistic social state," the group, without minimizing its conviction of the importance of a wide understanding of established legal norms, insisted that the student must also be aware of the "multiple, political, economic, and psychological facts" which are "basic to the formation, the interpretation, or the disappearance" of those norms. At the same time, the group believed that the normative character of international law should not be distorted by confusing it with sociology or political science. The group evidently accepted the view, perhaps, heretofore, more prominent in the United States than in Europe, that norms and the conditions in which they function cannot be wholly separated. "The art of the teacher will lie in his ability to combine the amount of legal and extra-legal material offered in his courses in such a way as to preserve the coherence and the original characteristics of law."

The detailed conclusions of the conference are available and will be useful to teachers. The significance of the conference, however, lay in the clarification which these leading international lawyers from many countries gave to the role of international law in college and legal education, and to the need of relating that study to the other international disciplines.—QUINCY WRIGHT

The International Union of Local Authorities will hold its Thirteenth Congress at The Hague, June 12-18, 1957. The main theme for discussion is "Problems of Expanding Cities, Viewed Generally and in Relation to Rural Areas." A substantial report will be presented to the Congress, based upon information on

metropolitan problems from over 25 constituent national municipal leagues. The other subject of discussion is "Traffic." The Twelfth Congress in Rome in 1955 attracted about 1,000 officials and experts in municipal problems from over 30 countries. Further information about participation from the U. S. may be obtained from Mr. Orin Nolting, Secretary, U. S. Committee for International Municipal Cooperation, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37, Illinois.

The International Federation for Housing and Town Planning will hold a meeting of its Council in West Berlin during the week of August 25, 1957. The theme of the discussion is "Urban Land Policy: Condemnation, Land Assembly, Replotting for Urban Redevelopment and for Large Housing Projects." The meeting will take place during an International Exposition for Housing and Planning revolving around the demonstration rebuilding of the Hansa district near the Tiergarten in Berlin. Details of participation from the U. S. may be obtained from Mr. Charles S. Ascher, Secretary, International Committee of NAHRO, 684 Park Avenue, New York 21, New York.

The International Institute of Administrative Sciences will hold a round-table June 19-25, 1957, at Opatija, Yugoslavia, the seaside resort once known as Abbazia, near Trieste and Fiume. The themes for discussion are: "Delegation of Authority and Decentralization of Operations," "Automation in the Public Service," and "Promotion and Compensation of Higher Civil Servants." There will be also be program-planning meetings of the standing committees of the Institute. Members of the Institute are welcome. Detailed information may be obtained from Mr. Robert J. M. Matteson, Secretary of the International Section of the American Society for Public Administration, 6042 Kimbark Avenue, Chicago 37, Illinois. Members of this section are automatically members of the Institute.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

The California Conference on State Government was held at Stanford, September 13-16, 1956. Members of the Conference Advisory Committee were: Pierce H. Fazel, California Department of Finance; Richard Graves,

Community Facilities Corporation; Robert C. Kirkwood, California State Controller; Edward D. Landels, Attorney; Grant McConnell, University of California; Dean E. McHenry, University of California at Los Ange-