

NEWS AND NOTES

PERSONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

Compiled by the Managing Editor

Professor Leonard D. White, of the University of Chicago, has been made a member of the Committee on Administrative Personnel recently established by the U. S. Civil Service Commission.

During the first term of the coming summer quarter at the University of Chicago, Professor Pitman B. Potter will give courses on contemporary diplomatic problems and international organization.

Professor Floyd M. Reeves, whose return to the University of Chicago was expected in the winter quarter, 1942, will remain in Washington as director of the American Youth Commission and for consulting purposes.

Professor Harold S. Quigley, of the University of Minnesota, will give courses at Stanford University in international relations and Far Eastern politics during the summer quarter of 1942.

Dr. M. M. Chambers, recently of the National Youth Administration, has returned to the American Council on Education as an administrative assistant with an assignment to liaison between education and government in the war effort.

Professor Harold H. Sprout, of Princeton University, and Mrs. Sprout, accepted an invitation from the Foundation for the Advancement of the Social Sciences at the University of Denver to spend two weeks in January, distributed among the University of Denver, Colorado College, and the University of Colorado, as visiting lecturers.

Dr. Willmore Kendall, formerly of Hobart College, now holds an assistant professorship at the University of Richmond (Va.).

At Hofstra College, Professor Joseph S. Roucek has been made chairman of the departments of political science and sociology.

Dr. Ward Stewart, a former Littauer fellow at Harvard University, and at various times with the Tennessee Valley Authority, the United States Housing Authority, and the National Youth Administration, has been appointed executive officer of Foreign Funds Control in the Treasury Department.

Professor Lee S. Greene, of the University of Tennessee, has been made a member of the civil service commission of Knoxville.

At the University of Chicago, Professor Harold F. Gosnell has been granted leave of absence to accept appointment as head of the Com-

munications and Review Section of the Office of Price Administration; Professor Walter H. C. Laves, to direct a unit of the Office of the Coördinator of Inter-American Affairs having to do with interpreting South America to the United States; and Dr. Natan C. Leites, to accept a position with the Special Defense Unit of the Department of Justice. Dr. Hymen E. Cohen, has been appointed instructor and will take over part of the work relinquished by Professor Gosnell and Dr. Leites.

Professor William P. Maddox, of the University of Pennsylvania, has obtained leave of absence to become assistant to the president of the Foreign Policy Association in New York City. Professor Maddox will take over the duties of William T. Stone, who is now with the Board of Economic Warfare in Washington.

Professor John T. Sly, director of the Princeton University Local Government Survey, presented comparative data on the revenues of municipalities at a conference on Louisiana Municipalities and Problems of Defense, held at Louisiana State University, November 6. The forenoon and afternoon sessions were devoted to analysis and discussion, approximately fifty leaders in state, local, and civic affairs being present by invitation. The evening session, open to the general public, was addressed by Governor Jones.

An Institute of Pan-American Relations was held at Drake University, December 5-6, with Professor J. Fred Rippey, of the University of Chicago, Dr. Wallace McClure, of the U. S. Department of State, Professor T. W. Schultz, of Iowa State College, Rear Admiral Ralston S. Holmes, U.S.N., and Mr. Donald Aikman, of the Office of the Coördinator of Inter-American Affairs, among the principal speakers.

On October 31-November 1, the sixth Conference on Governmental Personnel, held at Massachusetts State College, was attended by more than two hundred political scientists, economists, and laymen. The general topic was "The Public Service as a Career"; and principal speakers and discussion leaders included Dr. W. S. Stephens, coördinator and director of training, U. S. Civil Service Commission; Ulysses J. Lupien, director of civil service, Massachusetts; Professor Morris B. Lambie, Harvard Graduate School of Public Administration; and Professor Wolfgang H. Kraus, Smith College.

The fourth Annual Midwest Conference of Political Scientists is scheduled to be held at Spring Mill Inn at Spring Mill State Park, Indiana, on May 15, 16, and 17. Professor Roy V. Peel, of Indiana University, is chairman of the committee on local arrangements and will be assisted by Professors Francis O. Wilcox, of the University of Louisville, J. Harold

De Nike, of the University of Cincinnati, and Orville B. Alexander, of Southern Illinois Normal University. Professor Arthur W. Bromage, of the University of Michigan, is in charge of planning the program, which will recognize the current situation of government and afford opportunity for open discussion of the functions of political scientists in research, teaching, and public service. The managerial committee of the Conference consists of Professors John E. Briggs, State University of Iowa (chairman); F. R. Aumann, Ohio State University; Oliver P. Field, Indiana University; Albert Lepawsky, University of Chicago; Llewellyn Pfanckuchen, University of Wisconsin; J. B. Shannon, University of Kentucky; and Harold Zink, DePauw University (secretary-treasurer).

The *Who's Who of the Allied Governments*, edited by Joel Cang and published in 1941 by the Allied Publications Company, 11 New Road, London E. 1, presents in 79 pages a directory of the government agencies as well as diplomatic and consular representatives of the exiled governments of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Free France. In a subsequent edition it is planned to include the exiled government of Greece and apparently also that of Yugoslavia. The government of Luxemburg, which has its seat at Montreal, Canada, is the only government in exile not included.

The American Academy of Political and Social Science, 3457 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, now offers student memberships at three dollars a year instead of the regular dues of five dollars a year. The only requirement is that the student indicate the name of the educational institution at which he is enrolled. Since these student memberships were first offered in the summer of 1940, about 275 students have joined. A considerable number of persons have given memberships to students in whom they are interested or have made gifts leaving to the Academy the designation of the students.

The American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations held a Regional Conference at Cleveland, Ohio, December 6-7, to study the crisis in the Pacific. Mr. Brooks Emeny, director of the Cleveland Foreign Affairs Council, was chairman of the Conference, the success of which was in large measure due to the work of the Foreign Affairs Council staff in setting up the program and in making the local arrangements. The program included a plenary session on the topic "The Merging Wars"; three round-table discussions dealing successively with the politico-military situation, Japan's "New Order in Asia," and America's Far Eastern objectives; and a final plenary session scheduled to consider the conditions of peace in the Pacific area. Announcement of the bombing of Pearl Harbor, coming a few minutes before the last session started, diverted the

discussion to the war in the Pacific. Participants in the Conference included Professors Ernest B. Price, University of Chicago; Harold M. Vinacke, University of Cincinnati; James T. Watkins, IV, Ohio State University; and Wilbur W. White, Western Reserve University; also Congressmen Bolton, Chipperfield, Jonkman, Mundt, and Vorys.

The International Labor Conference. 1941. Thirty-five nations sent delegations to the session of the International Labor Conference held in New York City October 27–November 4 and in Washington, D. C., on November 5, 1941. This session (regarded officially as a special one) was the first to be held since the outbreak of the European war.¹ A total of some 190 delegates and advisers were reported to have attended. Absent were delegations from the Baltic countries, Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary, Rumania, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, and the U.S.S.R. The occupied countries of Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Holland, Norway, Poland, and Yugoslavia were represented by complete delegations; Luxemburg, by two government delegates; and France, by one government delegate.

The debate on the Director's report to the Conference provided an opportunity, for the first time since the outbreak of European war, for a general and popular discussion of war issues and reconstruction at the end of the present war.² In this respect, the Conference undoubtedly rendered a substantial service in the mobilization of public opinion in support of a stronger union of nations to meet post-war problems. No such extensive international gathering, and no such complete and detailed discussion of the post-war world, took place during the World War of 1914–18.³ The influence of this session, and of succeeding sessions, of the Conference on the post-war settlement is likely to be appreciable.

The Conference also provided an opportunity for renewing and strengthening contacts between the governments of smaller countries, and

¹ The twenty-sixth session of the Conference was originally scheduled for June, 1940, but was postponed when the German armies invaded the Lowlands. *The I. L. O. and Reconstruction: Report by the Acting Director of the International Labour Office to the Conference of the International Labour Organisation*, New York, Oct., 1941 (Montreal, 1941), p. 73; Smith Simpson, "The I. L. O. in War-Time," *American Labor Legislation Review*, Vol. 31, No. 3 (Sept., 1941), pp. 121–128; "The International Labor Organization in 1940," *American Journal of International Law*, Vol. 35, No. 2 (Apr., 1941), pp. 359–363.

² The Inter-Allied Conference of September 24, 1941, held at London, was representative of governments only. *New York Times*, Sept. 25, 1: 1.

³ For descriptions of the meetings held during the first World War, see Carol Riegelman, "War-Time Trade Union and Socialist Proposals," in J. T. Shotwell (ed.), *Origins of the International Labor Organization* (New York, 1934); Lewis L. Lorwin, *Labor and Internationalism* (New York, 1929), pp. 181–185. At the 26th session of the International Labor Conference, 66 delegates from 27 countries took part in the discussion. *Provisional Record*, p. 305.