

NEWS AND NOTES

PROFESSIONAL CONFERENCES AND INSTITUTES

The third annual conference of the Japanese Political Science Association (Nihon Seiji Gakkai) was held at Dōshisha University, Kyōto, on November 3, 1950. The conference was devoted to analysis and discussion of the concept of political liberty. Harada Kō of Chūō University presented a paper on the recent history of the concept, and Okamoto Seiichi of Dōshisha University presented a paper in which current interpretations of the concept were analyzed. Both papers were followed by extensive general discussion. At the conference business session, the president of the Association, Nambara Shigeru of Tōkyō University, was requested to investigate the possibility of Japanese membership in the recently organized International Political Science Association.

The Japanese Political Science Association was founded in Tōkyō in 1948. The teaching of political science in the full American sense is largely a postwar development in Japan, although the disciplines of private, constitutional, administrative and international law, and political theory, have had long and illustrious traditions in Japanese universities. Since World War II, curricula have been expanded to embrace the general approach as well as most of the offerings of departments of political science in American universities. These new developments have in general been well received by the profession, and the founding of the Japanese Political Science Association marks the recognition of a commonality of interests among teachers of the expanded curricula. The present membership of the Association totals 182 persons, and represents the faculties of all major Japanese universities.

The Japanese Society for Public Administration (Nihon Gyōsei Gakkai) is another professional association which has recently been organized in Japan. The inaugural meeting of this Society was held in Osaka on November 4, 1950. A constitution and by-laws were adopted by an assemblage consisting of sixty to seventy teachers of public administration and public officials. Royama Masamichi, formerly of Tōkyō University and widely regarded as the inaugurator of the study of public administration in Japan, was elected president. The total membership of the Society is 181. Formal papers were presented at the inaugural meeting by Professors Tsuji Kiyooki, Kasuya Takao, Yoshitomi Shigeo and Nagano Shirō. The papers, respectively, dealt with the methodology of administrative research, problems of the personnel bureau, the distribution of functions between central and local agencies, and problems of local autonomy.—ROBERT E. WARD.

Forty-seven Europeans from thirteen countries participated in a session of the Salzburg Seminar in American Studies at Schloss Leopoldskron, Salzburg, Austria, during February, 1951. The session was devoted to the study of international politics, with Hans J. Morgenthau of the University of Chicago and Graham H. Stuart of Stanford University serving as faculty members. They were assisted by Curtis Farrar, Fulbright fellow at the London School of

Economics, and Eleanor Farrar of the School of Advanced International Studies in Washington, D. C. The "students" included foreign office officials, journalists, and university professors. One result of the month's session is a projected periodical on international politics, to be edited by a German and a Danish participant in the session. The Salzburg Seminar operates a year-round program at Schloss Leopoldskron and is supported by private contributions. Its office in the United States is in Phillips Brooks House, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Round tables of the International Institute of Administrative Sciences were conducted this year in both Nice, France, and Monaco, Italy. Sessions were held in Nice from May 24 to May 27, and in Monaco from May 27 to May 30. The principal topics for discussion were the teaching of administrative law and administrative sciences, and the constitutional court. In the discussions having to do with teaching, the member sections were particularly concerned with indicating the various establishments where the administrative sciences are taught, with the content of the courses offered, and with teaching methods followed, together with an appraisal of the instruction given. There was also a series of sessions sponsored by the Institute's committee on administrative practice.

The ninth International Management Congress will be held in Brussels, Belgium, July 5-11, 1951. This Congress is intended to provide an opportunity for member associations to acquaint themselves with recent developments in the theory and practice of scientific management. Although the sessions to be held in Brussels will be largely devoted to industrial management, one session will be devoted entirely to public administration.

The American Society for Public Administration held its conference for 1951 in Washington, D. C., March 9-11. The program focused attention on a series of subjects in the general area of public administration, although special emphasis was given to administrative problems arising out of the national defense mobilization effort. The conference was addressed by Frederick J. Lawton, director, United States Bureau of the Budget, and by James E. Webb, United States undersecretary of state. The latter spoke on "Administrative Aspects of Foreign Affairs." Officers elected by the Society for 1951-52 include John M. Gaus of Harvard University, president; and L. P. Cookingham, city manager of Kansas City, Missouri, vice-president.

Problems relating to national defense have been a topic of discussion at recent meetings of the Washington Chapter of the American Political Science Association. The January meeting of the Chapter was addressed by Peter H. Odegaard, president of the American Political Science Association, on "The Meaning of National Defense," while the February meeting was addressed by Harold D. Lasswell of Yale University on "Mobilizing Public Opinion for National Defense." The two meetings were attended by Japanese political scientists and public officials who have recently been in the United States. A guest of honor

at the February meeting was Royama Masamichi, president of the Japanese Society for Public Administration.

A meeting of the Chicago area members of the American Political Science Association was held at the University of Chicago on March 16. The meeting was addressed by Walter V. Schaefer, chairman of the "Little Hoover Commission" of the State of Illinois, who presented a summary of the Commission's recommendations for the improvement of the administrative branch of the government of Illinois.

The fourth annual meeting of the Pacific Northwest Political Science Association was held at the University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon, April 21-22, 1951. Approximately eighty members of the Association, representing institutions in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Utah, and California, attended the meeting. The program included round tables on current problems of state government in the Pacific Northwest, the foundations of and limits upon civil liberties, the Point Four program and reconstruction in southern and eastern Asia, and the effect of defense mobilization on national politics and administration. In addition, the meeting was addressed by Hubertus J. van Mook of the University of California on "A New Approach to Asia," and by Julian Towster of the University of California on "The Strategy of the Soviet Nationality Policy." Officers of the Association who were elected at the meeting are: president, Chester C. Maxey of Whitman College; vice-president, Paul Beckett of the State College of Washington; secretary-treasurer, John R. Cunningham of Whitman College; members of the Executive Council, Nora B. Cummins of the Western Washington College of Education, Kline R. Swygard of Oregon State College, and George A. Shipman of the University of Washington. The Executive Council has selected Washington State College as the place for the meeting of the Association to be held in the spring of 1952.

The Midwest Conference of Political Scientists held its ninth annual meeting May 4-6, 1951, at the University of Minnesota, with a registered attendance of 156. Round table discussions were held on these topics: "Where Do We Stand in the Far East?" "Where is Sovereignty in Western Europe?" "The Problem of Political Awareness," "Problems of Mobilization—1951," "Toward a More Responsible Two-Party System—The APSA Report and Grass Roots Politics," "Europe and American Security: What Should We Defend? How?" and "Government Approaches to Water Resource Development." A general session of the meeting was devoted to the problem of loyalty and loyalty oaths. Also featured on the program were addresses by Carroll Binder, editorial editor of the Minneapolis *Tribune*, and Peter H. Odegard, president of the American Political Science Association. The former spoke on the topic, "An Editor Speaks His Mind about the World Crisis," while the latter, who represented the American Political Science Association at the meeting, discussed "The Status of Political Science." Officers elected at the meeting include: Harold Vinacke of the University of Cincinnati, president; John Stoner of Indiana University, vice president; and Laverne Burchfield of the Public Administration Service

and Richard Spencer of Coe College, members of the Executive Council. The 1952 meeting of the Conference will be held at the University of Notre Dame on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, April 4-6.

The Social Science Section of the Ohio College Association held its conference for 1951 at Kenyon College March 30-31. The conference was addressed by Charles H. Wilson, fellow and vice-president of Corpus Christi College, Oxford University, and by Carl T. Arlt of Oberlin College. The latter spoke on economic aspects of national health insurance. The program also included a series of six panel discussions on topics in the fields of political science and economics, as well as a progress report by a committee on state constitutional revision in Ohio. The membership of the Social Science Section consists of political scientists and economists of Ohio. The president for 1950-51 was Wilfred E. Binkley of Ohio Northern University, while officers elected for 1951-52 are: Lloyd A. Helms of Bowling Green State University, president; Harvey Mansfield of Ohio State University, vice-president; and Mona Fletcher of Kent State University, secretary-treasurer.

The Bureau of Government in the Extension Division of the University of Wisconsin has arranged during the past several months special training schools on the University campus for the following groups of state and local officials: city and village attorneys, public librarians, county treasurers, county clerks, county registrars of deeds, county traffic enforcement officers, county board chairmen, vice-chairmen, and supervisors. The school for public librarians, the Institute of Library Management, was conducted in cooperation with the Wisconsin Free Library Commission and the University's Library School.

The Bureau of Government Research and the University Extension of the University of Kansas have jointly sponsored a series of special training schools for local government officials during the academic year 1950-51. These included a school for city clerks on November 16 and 17, 1950, a school for county clerks on February 8 and 9, 1951, and a school for city managers on April 25-28, 1951. The school for city managers was the fourth such school sponsored at the University during the past several years.

Michigan State College will conduct its sixth annual forum in state and local government July 9-27, 1951. The announced purpose of the forum, formerly called the "summer workshop," is to afford teachers and students of the social studies an opportunity to secure firsthand information about state and local government in Michigan. As in the past, the participants will include state and local officials, as well as college and university professors.

The fifth Annual Institute for Teachers of Government and Administration was held in Washington, D. C., June 10-23, 1951, under the joint sponsorship of the American University and the American Political Science Association. The program, arranged in accordance with the general pattern of previous years' programs, was offered to provide an opportunity for teachers of government and administration to confer with national leaders and to explore resources of

the nation's capital which might contribute to the enrichment of political science teaching and research. Co-directors of the Institute were Lowell H. Hattery and James J. Robbins, both of the American University.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

The Public Administration Clearing House announced in February the opening of an office in New York City, the principal purpose of which will be to serve the expanded program of the Clearing House in international administration. The office is under the supervision of Rowland Egger, associate director, and is located at 45 East 65th Street, New York 21, New York.

A mansion donated to the University of Pennsylvania by the late Samuel S. Fels was recently designated as the Fels Center of Local and State Government. Adjacent to the University campus, the Center will house the research, consulting and teaching activities of the Institute of Local and State Government of the University, and will also serve as conference headquarters for public officials.

A field investigation of university and college courses in which students are trained for active participation in politics was begun early in 1951 by the Citizenship Clearing House, an affiliate of the Law Center of New York University. The investigation, made possible by a grant from the Maurice and Laura Falk Foundation of Pittsburgh, is expected to lead to the preparation of a syllabus for introductory courses in American government. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Reed, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, are conducting the investigation for the Citizenship Clearing House.

A course entitled "Administration and Management in the Federal Government," and consisting of a series of lectures by federal officials, was offered by the School of Public Administration of Florida State University during the spring semester of 1951. Federal officials serving as lecturers in the course were: W. Brooke Graves, chief, Government Section, Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress; Francis P. Brassor, chief of administrative services, Civil Service Commission; William R. Divine, chief of management appraisal group, Bureau of the Budget; Henry F. Hubbard, executive vice-chairman, Federal Personnel Council; O. Glenn Stahl, director of personnel, Federal Security Agency; J. Otis Garber, chief of field service, Bureau of the Budget; Arthur J. Waterman, Jr., training officer, Foreign Service Institute, Department of State; and John D. Young, assistant to the administrator, Civil Defense Administration.

At the request of Governor Walter Kohler of Wisconsin, the Bureau of Government in the Extension Division of the state university has arranged for visitors with combined government experience and academic interests to discuss basic questions of public administration before staff meetings of state officials. Visitors who have appeared before the staff meetings include James C. Charlesworth, assistant director of the Institute of Local and State Government of the University of Pennsylvania, who led a discussion on budgeting; Dean Paul H.