

NEWS AND NOTES

PROFESSIONAL CONFERENCES

Forty-eighth Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association: Transactions of the Council and General Business Meeting

The Council of the American Political Science Association convened in Parlor B of the Statler Hotel, Buffalo, New York, at 10:00 A.M. on Monday, August 25, 1952. President Luther Gulick called the meeting to order. The following officers and members of the Council were present: M. Margaret Ball, Wilfred E. Binkley, Taylor Cole, John H. Ferguson, Lee S. Greene, Luther Gulick, Ray F. Harvey, Pendleton Herring, Edward H. Litchfield, Boyd A. Martin, Roscoe C. Martin, Dean E. McHenry, John D. Millett, Roy V. Peel, Robert S. Rankin, Lloyd M. Short, Ivan M. Stone, David B. Truman, and Edward W. Weidner. Past Presidents William Anderson, Peter H. Odegard, and Henry R. Spencer, Committee Chairmen V. O. Key, Jr., Julian Park, and William S. Stokes, Acting Chairman Marshall Dimock, Paul T. David, Director of the Cooperative Research Project for the Study of Convention Delegations, and Harvey C. Mansfield, member of the Committee on Organization, were also present.

The Managing Editor of the *REVIEW*, Mr. Taylor Cole, presented both an oral and written report. He reported that two meetings of the members of the Editorial Board had been held during the year. At the January meeting it was decided that a policy of solicitation of articles, as distinguished from a purely laissez-faire policy, was necessary and desirable. Changes in the format were agreed upon and were instituted in the March, 1952 issue. Mr. Cole called attention to the fact that printing costs are steadily increasing, even though economies, such as the use of lighter weight paper, have been introduced. In resigning as Editor of the *REVIEW*, Mr. Cole expressed his deep appreciation to the News and Notes Editor, Walter H. Bennett; to the two Associate Editors, Merle Fainsod and Robert J. Harris, and to the other members of the Editorial Board, Franz L. Neumann, Philip W. Buck, Charles S. Hyneman and Charles M. Kneier; to the Editorial Associates, H. Arthur

Steiner, Francis G. Wilson, Mario Einaudi, Herbert A. Simon, J. Alton Burdine, and Emmette S. Redford. He called attention to the loyal and devoted services of Professor Frederic A. Ogg, who was a member of the Board until his death in the fall of 1951. Mr. Cole also paid tribute to Mr. Hugh L. Elsbree, who has been Book Review Editor for the past three years and who has been selected by the Council as the next Managing Editor.

In the absence of Chairman Claude E. Hawley, Mr. Marshall E. Dimock presented the report of the Committee on the Advancement of Political Science Teaching. During the year the Committee held one meeting, but all other plans and proposals were worked out through correspondence. The Committee expressed an interest in the preparation of: (1) a comprehensive political science bibliography prepared for college and university library guidance, (2) a brochure on professional opportunities for political science majors, (3) an inquiry to political science department heads as a follow-up on *Goals for Political Science*, and (4) a proposal for producing a film on the processes leading to nomination of presidential candidates. Mr. Dimock particularly called the attention of the Council and Association members to the recommendation made in *Goals for Political Science* that there is an urgent need for a careful and authoritative study of the working conditions of teachers of political science and their general economic status. He emphasized the Committee's belief that this was a matter to be studied carefully, possibly in cooperation with a committee of the American Economic Association. He asked whether the Council members felt this to be an urgent matter and expressed the belief that if there were no objections the Executive Committee should be encouraged to explore the subject further. There were no objections.

In the absence of the chairman of the Committee on American Legislatures, President Gulick briefly summarized the written report. During the past year Committee members have again revised their recommendations for the reorganization of the state legislatures in the United States and in 1953 the Committee hopes to publish its study which is tentatively

entitled "Representative Assemblies of the American States."

Mr. Lloyd M. Short, Chairman of the Committee on Awards, reported orally and in writing. He stated that this year eighty-five books were received for consideration from thirty-five commercial and university publishers. Panel members voted in favor of Josué de Castro's *The Geography of Hunger* to receive the Franklin D. Roosevelt Foundation Award for the best book in the field of Government and Human Welfare. The Willkie Memorial Building of Freedom House panel recommended that the award in the field of International Relations go to George F. Kennan's *American Diplomacy 1900-1950*. The members of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation panel made their award in the field of Government and Democracy to Samuel Lubell for *The Future of American Politics*. Mr. Short raised the question as to the future of the Association's awards program. He pointed out that it has been six years since these awards were established and since 1947 several questions have come up which should be clarified for the guidance of future chairmen and panel members. He suggested that the President of the Association appoint a special committee to review the regulations formulated in 1947, with a view to their clarification and possible revision in time to be of help to the 1953 Committee on Awards. Mr. Herring asked for an expression of opinion from the Council members on this suggestion. Mr. Odegard felt that the entire process should be re-examined and that the Foundations might be asked to express their interest in the awards program in some tangible way. He suggested that the Council recommend to the incoming President and Executive Director that the possibility of putting this program on a more reciprocal basis be taken up with the Foundations. Mr. Roscoe Martin moved that the incoming President place this matter before the Executive Committee and the Council, urging that such action be taken as the Committee would advise. The motion was seconded by Mr. Peel and passed.

President Gulick reviewed briefly the written report of the Committee on Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union in the absence of the Committee's Chairman. A major portion of Chairman Barghoorn's work this year was in connection with the planning of that portion of the Buffalo Program which was devoted to their area. One meeting of the Committee was held during the year, at which major interest

was expressed in the possibility of the Committee interesting itself in some substantial way in three main enterprises: a source book of materials on Eastern Europe, a "political dictionary" on the Soviet Union or Eastern Europe, and a survey of post-war developments in the major fields of intellectual activity in the U.S.S.R.

The written report of the Committee on the Far East was also briefly reviewed. The Committee's interest in the preservation and transfer to the United States of SCAP (Tokyo) files of documents, reports and memoranda, in order to safeguard and make them available for scholarly research was noted. The Committee report had commented with special interest upon the progress of classification of the microfilm collection of documents related to Japanese foreign policy in the Library of Congress. It urged an extensive translation of the microfilmed documents as might be practicable; it also expressed to the Department of State the view that Chinese and Japanese should be included among the languages that may be offered by candidates for the written examinations for the Foreign Service. Members of the Far East Committee planned the panels for the Annual Meeting devoted to their area and a subcommittee of three members, David N. Rowe, Amry Vandenbosch and Robert A. Scalapino, prepared the report on the subject of procedures and curricula desirable for the preparation of political scientists for teaching and research in Far Eastern subjects.

Mr. Litchfield briefly reviewed the report of the Committee on International Relations in the absence of the Committee's Chairman, who resubmitted to the Council the basic recommendations the Committee had made in 1951 of kinds of activities which this kind of committee might usefully perform on behalf of the Association. President Gulick commented that this Committee had a greater number of specific suggestions for projects covering a larger area, but the possibility of carrying out any of the suggestions could be considered only after the functions of the Association's committees had been decided upon.

In summarizing the written report of the Committee on Labor-Management Relations, President Gulick noted that the Committee had arranged two panels for the Buffalo meeting jointly with the Industrial Relations Research Association. The Committee's Chairman recommended that continued liaison

between the two groups would be beneficial to the Association.

Chairman William S. Stokes of the Committee on Latin American Affairs presented a written and oral report to the Council. No meeting of the Committee was held during the year, but Latin Americanists were polled as to their preference for topics and personnel for the Buffalo program and a questionnaire was sent to as many political scientists in the United States as possible with primary teaching and research interests in the comparative government or international relations of the Latin American countries. From the replies an introductory report on the tentative and suggestive findings was prepared, which indicated the almost unanimous feeling that Latin Americanists are expressing a preference for interdisciplinary methodology with an emphasis on political dynamics. The Committee recommended that the study be continued and expanded to fill in gaps and to include those Latin Americanists who did not contribute to the work. The Committee also hopes to work on the following projects which members would hope to complete and make available to all Latin Americanists in the near future: (1) a directory of all Latin Americanists; (2) a directory of all courses dealing with Latin America given by colleges and universities in the United States; (3) a memorandum on the major research possibilities and problems in Latin American government and politics; and (4) a national list of all unpublished dissertations and theses concerned with Latin America.

In the absence of the Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, James McCamy, President Gulick presented the written report. He stated that Association members could take great pleasure in the quality of the slate of candidates presented, and asked whether the general system of nomination of officers in use at the present time left anything to be desired by the council. When there were no comments he assumed the Council members were satisfied with the present system. The Committee report indicated that a letter had been sent to the chairmen of 114 departments of political science which offer graduate work, requesting the chairmen to consult with their colleagues and to send to the Committee suggestions of candidates to be considered. Suggestions were received from 38 persons outside the membership of the Committee, who submitted names for consideration in the following number: 37 for President Elect;

62 for Vice Presidents; and 79 for members of the Council. In a preliminary ballot by mail the Committee on Nominations considered all names suggested, and in a second ballot chose the following slate of candidates to be presented to the Annual Business Meeting on August 27: President Elect—Ralph J. Bunche, United Nations; Vice Presidents—Charles Aikin, University of California (Berkeley); Charles McKinley, Reed College; E. E. Schattschneider, Wesleyan University; new members of the Council for a two-year term—Walter H. Bennett, University of Alabama; Hugh A. Bone, University of Washington; Robert A. Dahl, Yale University; David Fellman, University of Wisconsin; Victor Jones, Wesleyan University; Jack W. Peltason, University of Illinois; Emmette S. Redford, University of Texas; Clinton L. Rossiter, Cornell University.

Mr. Julian Park, Chairman of the Local Arrangements Committee, briefly summarized the significant aspects of the preparatory work involved in preparation for the meeting. At the conclusion of his comments the President expressed the Association's deep appreciation for Dean Park's activities and asked that he convey that appreciation to the members of his group.

The written report of the Committee on Public Administration was reviewed by President Gulick and it was decided to discuss the work of this Committee after the place of committees in the Association structure had been established.

President Gulick called attention to the proposal of the Chairman of the Committee on Research Methods, who was in Europe for the summer, that this Committee be dissolved. Mr. Gulick felt that perhaps the difficulties arose from too broad a definition of the functions assigned to the Committee, and suggested this experience be kept in mind in the consideration of future Association committee structure.

A written report of the Committee on Science and Technology was prepared by Mr. Albert Lepawsky as Acting Chairman, in the absence of the Committee's Chairman. On the recommendation of the Council in 1951, Chairman Arthur Holcombe submitted an application to the Ford Foundation for a grant to the group as independent of the Association. While the Foundation had responded cordially, it was Mr. Lepawsky's opinion that further attention would probably not be given the request until the fall of 1952.

Chairman V. O. Key, Jr., reported orally

and in writing for the Committee on Political Parties. He noted that in August of 1951 a statement was issued recommending that the major parties hold conventions in 1954 as a step toward regular sessions in off-years. Reactions to this proposal were reported in the *REVIEW*, June, 1952, pp. 617-621. Two subcommittees, on national conventions and the 1950 Report, are continuing their work, and the Association's Cooperative Research Project on Convention Delegations grew out of the work of the Committee. The Committee devoted its single meeting of the year to a discussion of the problems of the project. Mr. Key recommended to the Council that the Committee be continued for a year for the purpose of: (1) completing those undertakings it now has under way; and (2) preparing research memoranda indicating problems within the field of political parties judged by the Committee to be worthy of high priority in the allocation of resources for research or inquiry through appropriate instrumentalities either within or without the Association.

Mr. Roy V. Peel, Chairman of the Census Advisory Committee, reported orally. He stated that the Bureau of the Census has a number of professional advisory committees, but this is the first composed of political scientists. The Committee will hold its first meeting in September. Mr. Peel said the Census Bureau would welcome suggestions as well as the opportunity to be helpful to the profession whenever possible.

President Gulick asked the Council members for any broad comments they wished to make concerning the substance, areas covered, or the practice followed in the past with respect to committees. Mr. Herring referred to Mr. Litchfield's letter of December 4, 1951 to all committee chairmen, and commented that in reading over the committee reports he observed that in a few outstanding instances the chairmen had found useful committee tasks to do, but there were also other extremes where the chairmen were unhappy because of no financial support for the committees' activities. Some committees have found a field for usefulness, largely by communicating with other people in their field. Mr. Litchfield commented on the response to his letter to committee chairmen and noted that the response had been particularly favorable with regard to assistance in preparation for the annual program.

The Executive Director presented a written and an oral report on negotiations for finan-

cial support for a study of delegations to the national political party conventions. He further noted that there had been interest expressed on behalf of a family foundation in strengthening the work of both the professional staff in Washington and also the Association's general efforts to identify research problems and design study projects for their solution. He announced at this time the receipt of a grant of \$15,000 a year for a three-year period beginning September 1, 1952, which would provide \$10,000 each year for strengthening the Association's central offices and \$5,000 for each of the three years for aid in project design. Mr. Litchfield indicated that the Executive Committee's actions soliciting these grants must be approved by the Council if the grants themselves were to be accepted.

In this connection President Gulick pointed out the gain in Association membership, the special research projects which had been undertaken during the last several years, and the other worthwhile activities which had resulted from the opening of the Washington office through the assistance of the Carnegie Corporation. He said that in his judgment the proposed foundation grant would offer an opportunity to consolidate the gains already made. After a brief discussion, Mr. Odegard moved that the Council not only gladly accept this grant, but commend the officers of the Association for their initiative in soliciting support for further vital activities of the Association and for bringing the negotiations to such a successful conclusion. The motion was seconded by Mr. Rankin. Members voted unanimously in favor of accepting the grant.

Mr. Herring reported that the Ford Foundation had asked the Association, the Social Science Research Council, the Public Administration Clearing House, the League of Women Voters, the National Planning Association, and the National Civil Service League to join in sponsoring a representative Commission of Inquiry for Public Service Personnel. After some discussion the Council accepted the Foundation's invitation and agreed to join with the other organizations in taking such steps as might be required to submit a panel of names for membership on the Commission to the Board of Directors of the Ford Foundation. The motion accepting the invitation was made by Miss Ball, seconded by Mr. Truman, and carried unanimously.

The financial report of the Executive Director was presented to the Council, both orally and in writing, by Mr. Litchfield, who

noted that exclusive of the \$15,000 foundation grant for the coming year and the \$14,000 which remains from the study of convention delegations, the Association's income during the next year will amount to approximately \$65,000. He pointed out that now the gap had been closed between what the Association needs and its resources and that additional funds are needed only because of additional activities. He also called attention to the fact that the expenses of the executive and editorial offices had been partially combined.

President Gulick asked that the auditor's report, attached to the report of the Executive Director, be acted on first by the Council. The auditor had commented with reference to the general endowment and trust funds, totalling close to \$40,000, which are invested entirely in United States Government securities and produce a rather low rate of income. He also stated that a certain portion of these funds are not endowment funds, but have accumulated from current income. President Gulick recommended that incoming officers make the necessary audit of the funds and present to the Council a policy with reference to the endowment fund and its use. Mr. Binkley moved that the auditor's report be accepted. The motion was seconded by Miss Ball and carried unanimously. After discussing the proposed budget submitted by the Executive Director, Mr. Roscoe Martin moved that the budget as presented in Attachment B of the Report of the Executive Director be approved for the year, August 1, 1952 to July 31, 1953, with the authority vested in the Executive Committee to approve transfers between the items as listed by the Executive Director. The motion was seconded by Mr. Odegard and carried.

Mr. Litchfield then commented on Attachment C of his report, the Report of Progress and Proposed Future Plans of the Cooperative Research Project on Convention Delegations. He explained that the Committee on Political Parties had originally identified this as an area in which either the Committee itself or some other Association instrumentality should undertake research. Shortly after this expression of interest, members of the subcommittee on conventions and representatives of the Committee on the Advancement of Political Science Teaching met. As a result of this meeting a project designed by Mr. Paul T. David, a member of the Committee on Political Parties, was examined by the Executive Committee and submitted for foundation support. The Brookings Institution agreed to contribute

a substantial portion of Mr. David's salary during the time he would work on such a project, and as a result of this and a \$30,000 foundation grant, a project was set up and Mr. David was invited to undertake the directorship. It was pointed out that individual members of the Committee on Political Parties have occasionally offered advice and counsel, but Mr. David functions independently as project director, reporting jointly to the Executive Director of the Association and the President of Brookings Institution. Mr. Litchfield said that the enthusiasm generated by the project so far has been not only gratifying, but surprising, and is indicative of the type of cooperative projects which can be undertaken by the Association as a whole.

Mr. David then presented his written and oral report to the Council. He explained that he had been exceptionally fortunate in having more than the usual amount of time to devote to the planning of the project before the funds were actually obtained and the office opened on March 10, 1952. After a general discussion of the alternative courses of action which the present status of the project involves, the Council authorized the Executive Committee to proceed to solicit additional funds with which to explore more fully the research materials already at hand. At the same time the Council was quite clear in specifying that, should it prove impossible to obtain additional funds, the project must be completed on the terms originally outlined and with the use of resources already available.

The Council adjourned for luncheon, and reconvened at 2:00 p.m. In addition to those present in the morning, Mr. Hugh L. Elsbree, the new Editor of the REVIEW, and Mr. Robert, V. L. Wright, assistant to Dr. David, attended the afternoon session.

Mr. William Anderson presented the written and oral report of the Committee on Organization, in the absence of its Chairman, Mr. James K. Pollock. The Committee proposed a reduction in the size of the Council, the elimination of the office of Secretary, the use of a bank officer as Treasurer, and a more detailed statement of the duties and responsibilities of the Executive Director. The Committee also addressed itself to the need for meetings of the Council prior to the time of the annual meeting as a method of preparing the major issues for consideration in the business meeting at the time of the annual convention. It further discussed the significance of substantive discussions of professional policy questions

in the business meeting itself. A discussion of these and related committee recommendations followed. There was some feeling that there should be a change in the composition of membership on the Executive Committee. There were others who expressed concern about the expense involved in calling a special Council meeting early in the summer for the consideration of issues to be put to the business meeting. Likewise, there were comments concerning the functions of a secretary to the Council as distinct from a functioning administrative secretary, and his relationships to the Executive Director. There was discussion of the appropriate role of a Treasurer in the structure of an expanding organization. At President Gulick's suggestion, the Council accepted the report of the Committee on Organization with appreciation for its careful and thought-provoking effort. The Council then authorized the incoming President to appoint a Committee on Style, which would attempt to reconcile the several proposals made by the Committee on Organization and the other members of the Council. It would also undertake a comprehensive revision of the language of the constitution to the end that a more consistent document might emerge. It was understood that the new draft would be circulated to the members of the Council well in advance of the meeting in Washington in 1953, that adequate notice would be given to the membership prior to that meeting, and that final action would therefore be delayed until the convening of another annual meeting.

There followed a lengthy discussion of the controversial question of the functions of committees within the Association's structure. The Council reviewed the problems associated with proposed committee activity in the absence of adequate financial resources with which to permit committee meetings. Several of the Council members expressed concern as to the appropriateness of Association-sponsored research activities carried on by individual committees. On the other hand, there were many who urged the importance of Association efforts to identify problems and undertake specific kinds of research activities which were beyond the competence of individual scholars or institutions. As a consequence of this discussion, President Gulick appointed a committee consisting of Mr. Short and Mr. Litchfield to draft a resolution for Council consideration. After committee deliberation Mr. Short moved and Mr. Millett seconded the following resolution: "It is the consensus of the Council

that the Association, its committees, and affiliates should be encouraged to engage in problem identification and project design, and the gathering of factual data of value to the members of the Association on the authorization of the Executive Committee. The engaging upon substantive research projects, however, shall be referred to the Council before commitments are made. The primary concern of the Association at all times shall be to be of assistance to individual and institutional research. Only where the nature or the immediacy of the problem, or the requirement of facilities is beyond the control of individuals and institutions, shall the Association undertake a substantive research project. It is our further observation that committees of the Association lend themselves particularly to the problem identification and project design functions. In those exceptional circumstances in which substantive research is undertaken, the committee system would appear to be less satisfactory."

The motion was carried unanimously and the Executive Director was instructed to use the resolution as the basis for subsequent committee activities.

On the motion of Mr. Millett, seconded by Mr. Herring, it was resolved that hereafter the Council of the Association shall elect the three representatives of the Association on the Social Science Research Council (instead of their being appointed by the President), and that the senior representative of the Association shall be invited to present an annual report of the activities of the Social Science Research Council to the Association. One vacancy occurs each year. This year Mr. Taylor Cole was appointed by President Gulick to serve a three-year term.

Mr. Elsbree spoke briefly concerning the future of the REVIEW and nominated the following persons to serve as members of the Editorial Board for the year 1952-53: V. O. Key, Jr., Harvard University, and James L. McCamy, University of Wisconsin, Associate Editors; Taylor Cole, Duke University; Henry W. Ehrmann, University of Colorado; Harvey C. Mansfield, The Ohio State University; C. Herman Pritchett, University of Chicago; and Francis O. Wilcox, Washington, D. C. By unanimous vote all were elected to membership on the Editorial Board.

The Council adjourned at 6:15 P.M.

The Annual Business Meeting of the American Political Science Association was held in

the Chinese Room of the Statler Hotel, Buffalo, New York, on Wednesday, August 27. The meeting was called together at 4:45 p.m. by President Luther Gulick who announced that a quorum was present. The President reported briefly on action taken by the Council on August 25. He noted that it had been agreed that the Association would accept the invitation of the Ford Foundation to join in the sponsorship of a Committee on Public Service Personnel, that the Council had accepted a recent grant of \$15,000 a year for each of the following three years for the strengthening of Association activities, that the Committee on Organization had made a most useful report and that work was going forth on a constitutional revision which would incorporate the proposals made by the Committee, along with the suggestions for modification which had been proposed by members of the Council.

The Executive Director and Secretary-Treasurer, Edward H. Litchfield, reported that the membership now had reached 6,000, an increase of 20% in the two-year period since the Washington office was opened. He briefly summarized the report he had submitted to the Council and advised that the Council had adopted the budget which estimated revenues for the fiscal year 1952-53 of \$95,934.43, including the balance remaining for the completion of the study on convention delegations now under way and the \$15,000 grant mentioned by President Gulick and discussed at greater length at the Council meeting.

The Managing Editor of the *REVIEW*, Mr. Taylor Cole, summarized his report to the Council. He mentioned the rising costs in publishing the *REVIEW* and the change in format. He noted with regret the death of Professor Frederic A. Ogg, who was Editor of the *REVIEW* for many years and was a member of the Editorial Board until the time of his death. He introduced the new Editor of the *REVIEW*, Mr. Hugh L. Elsbree, who announced the new members of the Editorial Board as approved by the Council. Mr. James Fesler moved that the Association express its warm appreciation to Mr. Taylor Cole for his distinguished service as Editor of the *REVIEW*. The motion was seconded by Mr. Odegard and carried with acclaim.

In the absence of Chairman McCamy, Mr. Joseph P. Harris reported for the Nominating Committee. After explaining the procedure the Committee had followed, he announced the

following slate of officers to be placed in nomination: President Elect—Ralph J. Bunche, United Nations; Vice Presidents—Charles Aikin, University of California (Berkeley); Charles McKinley, Reed College; E. E. Schattschneider, Wesleyan University; new members of the Council for a two-year term—Walter H. Bennett, University of Alabama; Hugh A. Bone, University of Washington; Robert A. Dahl, Yale University; David Fellman, University of Wisconsin; Victor Jones, Wesleyan University; Jack W. Peltason, University of Illinois; Emmette S. Redford, University of Texas; and Clinton L. Rossiter, Cornell University.

It was moved by Mr. Max Kampelman that a single ballot be cast for the nominees as presented. The motion was seconded by Mr. Chester C. Maxey and carried unanimously. President Gulick then turned the chair over to President Elect Herring.

On the motion of Mr. Clarence A. Berdahl, seconded by Mr. Martin, the following resolution regarding State Department publications was adopted:

“WHEREAS: Some of the most crucial issues of our times involving the security of the nation are in the field of international relations, and

“WHEREAS: Wise policies cannot be devised and pursued for national security in a free society without the guidance and support of an enlightened public opinion, and

“WHEREAS: For the formation of such informed opinion it is essential that the government take the public into its confidence by supplying official information honestly and frankly both as to current policies and historical policy developments to the fullest extent possible, subject only to genuine security requirements:

“BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED by the American Political Science Association:

“1. That the Association approves the widest possible dissemination by the Department of State of objective, factual information on current foreign policy through its publication program and other channels of communication;

“2. That the Association deplores the fact that the official public record of American foreign policy presented in *Foreign Relations of the United States* has been allowed to drop farther and farther behind, and that the Association urges that every effort be made to speed up the publication of this series.

“3. That the Association also urges continued support for the publication of *Docu-*

ments on German Foreign Policy and calls attention to the importance of making both this series and that of *Foreign Relations of the United States* available to the public as soon as possible through the war period so that historical writing on the origin and conduct of the war may be based on authentic information, and

"4. That the Secretary of the Association be directed to bring these resolutions to the attention of the Department of State and the appropriate committees of Congress."

Mr. John Manahan moved that the Association's appreciation be expressed to the Hotel Statler and the subsidiary hotels for their cooperation and hospitality. The motion was seconded and carried. On the motion of Mr. Charles Ascher, which was seconded and passed, the compliments and thanks of the membership were extended to members of the Local Arrangements and Program Committees.

President Herring asked for suggestions from the membership regarding future annual meetings and programs. Mr. Gulick suggested that one more summer meeting be held before reconsidering a change and recommended that the Executive Committee and the Council establish a policy for the Association meetings by polling the entire membership after the 1953 meeting. Mr. William Anderson stated that he felt Boston was not the most desirable place for the Association's 50th anniversary in 1954. He also called attention to the long and distinguished career of Professor Frederic A. Ogg in the field of political science.

The 1952 Business Meeting was adjourned at 6:15 P.M.

EDWARD H. LITCHFIELD, *Executive Director*.

The International Political Science Association held its Second World Congress in The Hague, September 8-12, 1952. More than two hundred political scientists from thirty-three countries were in attendance. The American representation included eighteen persons from various parts of the United States; some had already spent several months in Europe while others made the trip especially for the Congress.

The meetings were organized around four major subjects: (1) The Role of Ideologies in Political Change; (2) Local Government as a Basis for Democracy; (3) The Political Role of Women; and (4) The Teaching of Political Science. Formal papers on various aspects of these general subjects were prepared by political scientists from most of the countries represented in the Congress. A limited number of copies of those papers are now available

in the executive offices of the American Political Science Association and additional copies are no doubt available for purchase through the office of M. Jean Meynaud, executive secretary of the International Political Science Association, 27, Rue Saint-Guillaume, Paris VII*, France.

New officers of the International Association were elected for a three-year period. Professor Quincy Wright, the first president of the Association, was succeeded by Professor William A. Robson of the London School of Economics. Professor James K. Pollock of the University of Michigan was elected senior vice president; and Professor Maurice Duverger, Universities of Paris and Bordeaux, was elected vice president. Members of a governing Executive Committee were also elected. They include, in addition to the four officers, the following: Benjamin Akzin, dean of the faculty of law, Hebrew University, Jerusalem; J. Barents, professor at the University of Amsterdam; Marcel Bridel, rector of the University of Lausanne; Themistocles B. Cavalcanti, dean of the national faculty of economic sciences of the University of Brazil; D. N. Chester, fellow of Nuffield College, Oxford University; Edward H. Litchfield, executive director of the American Political Science Association; C. B. Macpherson, professor at the University of Toronto; Francesco Vito, professor at the Catholic University of the Sacred Heart, Milan; and a representative to be appointed from the Indian Political Science Association.

The first meeting of the executive committee of the International Political Science Association was held during the concluding days of the meeting in The Hague. Tentative plans have been made for the creation of a subcommittee on financial development and another working group to consider basic problems of future functions of the International Association. It is expected that the executive committee will hold its next meeting to consider these basic problems in Florence, Italy, in June of 1953.—EDWARD H. LITCHFIELD.

The Executive Bureau of the International Committee for Comparative Law met at Cambridge, England, on July 17, 1952. A two-day colloquium followed to which specialists from the Continent and the United States were invited. The Bureau admitted Turkey as a new member of the Committee and reviewed the work to date. The report on legal education in eight countries has been completed. UNESCO will publish the reports from the

United States, France, and the United Kingdom. All eight will be synthesized by Professor Charles Eisenmann of the University of Paris as part of the social science report of UNESCO.

An annotated bibliography of French law has been completed in English by Professor René David of the University of Paris. Similar bibliographies are in preparation for the law of Argentina, Brazil, Canada, India, Italy, Germany, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The first volume to appear under the Committee's imprint will be a French translation of H. C. Gutteridge's well-known work on Comparative Law. It was scheduled for publication in the autumn of 1952. A volume under the editorship of Professor Henry Ussing of the University of Copenhagen was commissioned in order to make known in English the principal features of the laws of Denmark, Iceland, and Norway. Another volume on United States law is being written in French by Professor and Madame André Tunc of the University of Grenoble.

A colloquium will be held in Paris by the Committee in July, 1954, just prior to the Fourth Congress of the Academy of Comparative Law. While the two meetings will be sponsored separately, they are expected to bring to Paris during the summer of 1954 the principal law professors of all continents. In the interim, the Executive Bureau will hold its next meeting in Copenhagen in May, 1953.

The legal education colloquium established a common aim for legal education, namely, to provide well-rounded servants of the community having special technical knowledge in the field of law. All parties were agreed that the day of the narrowly trained legal technician is past. It was recognized that the manner of preparation of the new type of men and women will vary. England, France, Austria, and Egypt can be expected to adhere to their tradition of legal education following the middle school and containing much cultural material along with that of technical legal character. The United States, Belgium, and Mexico can be expected to retain their system of post-graduate legal education, but even here there will be some intermingling of subjects such as economics in the law school curriculum. In spite of the different systems, enough similarity in teaching problems was found to make fruitful an exchange of experience in teaching methods. All agreed that teaching methods are likely to vary with the psychological past conditioning of teacher and student, but all favored an appropriate blending of lectures and seminar work, with em-

phasis upon the modified case method in the United States and on the tutorial system in England.—JOHN N. HAZARD.

From August 31 to September 6, 1952, the International Law Association was in session at Lucerne, Switzerland, with the Swiss Branch of the Association as hosts. Some thirty-five Americans attended, including Professor Clyde Eagleton, president of the American Branch, Lawrence Preuss (Michigan), Kurt H. Nadelmann (Harvard), Miss Margaret Lambie, and others. The subject of Sovereignty and International Cooperation was opened by Professor van Hamel (Netherlands), and Professor Karl Loewenstein (Amherst) led the discussion thereon. Except for the paper by Loewenstein, the discussion was theoretical, and led to no definite subjects upon which the Association might work in the future. Professor J. P. A. Francois (Netherlands and International Law Commission) reported, in continuation of previous consideration of Rights to Seabed and Subsoil, and the subject is to be continued to the next session. The report upon Legal Status of Aircraft, by Professor J. C. Cooper (Institute of International Air Law, Montreal), was received with favor and he was asked to put it into the form of a draft convention to be submitted to the International Civil Aviation Organization. The Committee on State Immunities (Professor Carabiber, France) proposed the principle that foreign states should not be immune from suit in relation to their acts when engaged in private enterprise; this was approved by the Conference. Other topics discussed were Trade Marks (Professor Derenburg, New York University); International Monetary Law (Professor F. A. Mann, England); International Companies (Professor Gutzwiller, Switzerland); Family Relations (Mr. William Lathey, England). Professor Gutzwiller was elected president of the Association.—CLYDE EAGLETON.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Midwest Conference of Political Scientists will be held at Michigan State College, May 7-9, 1953. Program suggestions may be sent to Marshall Knappen, University of Michigan, chairman of the program committee, or to Kirk H. Porter, State University of Iowa, president.

The next annual meeting of the Western Political Science Association will be held March 29-31, 1953, at the University of Southern California.