

NEWS AND NOTES

PERSONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

Compiled by the Managing Editor

During the current summer, Professor Edward S. Corwin, of Princeton University, is lecturing and conducting a seminar at the University of Washington as Walker Ames professor of political science.

Professor Graham H. Stuart, of Stanford University, returned to the Department of State for the spring quarter as head of the Historical Records Unit, a position which he held during the academic year 1943-44.

In September, 1945, Dr. Payson J. Treat, whose writings on Japan are well known to political scientists, will retire after forty years of service as professor of history at Stanford University.

On April 17, Professor William Y. Elliott, of Harvard University, now vice-chairman for civilian requirements, War Production Board, delivered the tenth annual Edmund J. James Lecture on Government at the University of Illinois. His subject was "The Strategy and Politics of Raw Materials in Peace and War."

Professor Thomas I. Cook, of the University of Washington, has joined Professors Kenneth C. Cole and Linden A. Mander on the War Labor Board panel for the 12th Regional War Labor Board.

Professor Joseph R. Hayden, who before taking leave in 1941 to serve as a member of the board of analysts in the Office of Strategic Services, was chairman of the department of political science at the University of Michigan, died suddenly in Washington, D. C., on May 19. A memorial will appear in the next issue of the REVIEW.

Dean William E. Mosher of Syracuse University's Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs died in Alexandria, Virginia, of a heart attack on June 1. A memorial will appear in the next issue of the REVIEW.

Professor Hans Kohn, of Smith College, will deliver in July five lectures on the Norman Wait Harris Foundation at Northwestern University. They will deal with representative thinkers of nineteenth-century European nationalism and will be published by the Macmillan Company under the title "Prophets and Peoples."

Dr. L. V. Howard has been granted a leave of absence from the University of Georgia to devote full time to the work of Governor Arnall's

Agricultural and Industrial Development Board. He will continue to serve as the Board's executive director, a position he has held for the past year and a half.

Dr. Herbert Wright, professor of international law at the Catholic University of America, died in Washington, D. C., near the middle of May.

Dr. Frederick M. Watkins has resigned as associate professor of government at Cornell University, and Dr. Mario Einaudi, assistant professor in the Graduate School at Fordham University, has been appointed associate professor on the Cornell staff.

Dr. David W. Knepper, for eighteen years chairman of the department of social studies in the Mississippi State College for Women, has been appointed director of the division of public administration at the University of Houston. In his new position he will develop a joint university-city in-service training program and also the university public service training program.

Mr. Warren Cunningham, of the Bureau of Government Research at the University of Washington, has completed a report on postwar planning for the Citizens' Committee of the Seattle area.

Professor Charles E. Martin is chairman of a new faculty committee at the University of Washington in charge of awarding foreign student scholarships.

Major Albert Lapawsky, USA, on leave from the University of Chicago, has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

The Bureau of Government Research at the University of Washington has been allotted general administrative control over a research fund of approximately \$40,000 a year, the projects to be selected by the Bureau in coöperation with the Association of Washington Cities.

The Southern Regional Training Program in Public Administration continued in the second quarter, during which time fellows were in residence at the University of Tennessee. There they heard, as part of the program, various TVA and state officials, including Mr. G. F. Gant, TVA Director of Personnel; Mr. G. O. Wessenauer, TVA Manager of Power; Mr. Hayden Johnson of the Tennessee State Planning Commission. The fellows were in residence at the University of Georgia during the spring quarter.

The annual meeting of the American Society of International Law, usually held in Washington, D.C. toward the end of April, was postponed

in 1945. In its place, local meetings were arranged in Washington and elsewhere. The Washington meeting was held on April 13-14 at the Carlton Hotel, and addresses were delivered by Henri Bonnet (French Ambassador), Robert H. Jackson (Associate Justice of the Supreme Court), and Julius C. Holmes (Assistant Secretary of State.)

During the first term of this year's summer session, the University of Wyoming is holding an Institute of International Affairs devoted to the politics and problems of Central and Eastern Europe. Dr. Feliks Gross, lecturer at New York University, is director, and the teaching staff includes J. W. Baldwin, Vojta Benes, Lewis Corey, V. C. Coulter, Petras Dausvardis, Waclaw Lednicki, Phillip Lohman, Nicholas G. Mavris, Anatole G. Mazour, Ante Pavelich, Michael J. Politis, Sylwin Strakacz, G. Harrison Thomson, and Basil Vlavianos. The program consists of lecture and seminar courses in economics, political science, history, literature, and education, with a number of moving pictures and public addresses also included.

During the spring, Secretary of State Stettinius appointed three survey groups, each consisting of a foreign service inspector, a representative of the Bureau of the Budget, and a business man, to visit and study the foreign service establishments of the United States in Europe, Africa, and South America, respectively. The group for Europe included Dr. Donald C. Stone and that for South America, Dr. Walter H. C. Laves. Reports to the Secretary of State, dealing with organization, administration, procedures, and inter-agency field relations, will be made shortly.

Under House Concurrent Resolution 18 (79th Cong., 1st Sess.), a Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress has started a comprehensive study of the internal organization and external relationships of Congress. The chairman is Senator Robert M. LaFollette, Jr.; the vice-chairman, Representative A. S. Mike Monroney; and the remaining members are Senators Elbert D. Thomas, Claude Pepper, Richard B. Russell, Wallace H. White, and C. Wayland Brooks, and Representatives E. E. Cox, Thomas J. Lane, E. C. Michener, Everett M. Dirksen, and Charles A. Plumley; and Dr. George B. Galloway, recently chairman of the American Political Science Association's Committee on Congress, has been appointed staff director. The Committee has been holding hearings throughout the month of June.

Under a resolution passed in 1943, the General Assembly of Georgia provided for an Agricultural and Industrial Development Board, the twenty-one members of which have now been appointed by the governor. The Board is divided into seven panels (of three members each), having to do with agriculture; education; government; health; trade, commerce,

and business; public works; and industry. Each panel has a chairman and an administrator known as director. Two political scientists are playing an important part in the work, Dr. L. V. Howard being executive director of the Board, and Professor Cullen B. Gosnell, of Emory University, acting director of the government panel. A major task that has thus far interested the Board is that of constitutional revision, and Professor Gosnell has had a leading part in carrying it forward.

Publication by the Library of Congress of the first number of *The United States Quarterly Book List*, a guide to the most important new books published in this country during the last quarter of 1944, was announced in March at the Library of Congress. A total of 132 titles, carefully selected on the basis of recommendations received from a staff which at present numbers nearly 400 reviewers attached to scholarly institutions throughout the United States, is included in the first issue. Indicative of the American reading public's wartime interests is the fact that nearly half of the books reviewed in this issue—59 titles, to be exact—are works pertaining to the social sciences; and most of these are in the field of political science, about half dealing with contemporary and post-war problems. The *Book List* had its origin in a recommendation included in the Final Act of the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace held at Buenos Aires in 1936, the substance of this recommendation being that each American Republic should issue a quarterly bulletin giving bibliographical notice of recently published works of a scientific, historical, literary, or artistic nature, such bulletin to be distributed and exchanged among the Republics by suitable government agencies. The publication will be sold by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C., on a subscription basis at \$1.25 per volume, with single copies available at 35 cents each.

The National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel has issued a four-page pamphlet under the title of *Description of the Profession of Political Science*. This *Description* is one in a series of brochures describing the various professional fields with which the Roster is actively concerned, such as political science, history, psychology, economics, and social work. These brochures will constitute part of certain educational and training material to be distributed to the local offices of the United States Employment Service with which the National Roster is closely collaborating in connection with placement of professionally qualified civilians and demobilized soldiers and sailors with previous training in professional and technical fields. The *Description of the Profession of Political Science* was prepared by the officers of the Association and adopted at the meeting of the Executive Council on February 1, 1945. Members of the Association are invited to scrutinize the text and to offer suggestions for improvement

in case a second edition is issued. Copies of the *Description* can be obtained by writing the Secretary-Treasurer of the Association, or by addressing the National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel, War Manpower Commission, Washington 25, D. C.

Under the auspices of the Washington Chapter of the Society for the Advancement of Management and the School of Social Sciences and Public Affairs of the American University, a Federal Fiscal Series has been developed to promote the wider dissemination of information concerning the application of good management techniques in fiscal and budgetary administration. The purpose of the series is to make available to those interested in fiscal and budgetary administration the material developed through the Budget Planning Round Table of the Washington Chapter of the Society for the Advancement of Management. The individual numbers of the Series are presented in the form of case studies of government agencies, so selected as to represent different types of budgetary systems. Case studies of the fiscal procedures of the following agencies will appear in mimeographed form: Tennessee Valley Authority; Civil Aeronautics Administration (now available); Forest Service, Department of Agriculture; Department of Justice; Federal Housing Administration; Coast Guard, Navy Department; and Government Accounting Office.

Westel Woodbury Willoughby (1867–1945). On March 26, 1945, occurred the death of the scholar whom the late James W. Garner had eight years before called the dean of American political scientists. The title was indeed fitting; for few men had done so much as Dr. W.W. Willoughby to establish political science in the United States as an independent subject of study. He was one of the principal founders, in 1903, of the American Political Science Association, and for the first decade of its publication, the first of the three distinguished managing editors of this REVIEW. At the same time, he created the graduate department of political science at the Johns Hopkins University, and carried it to a notable and in many ways unique position.

It is well to remember that Dr. Willoughby's department was distinguished neither by the size of its teaching staff nor by the variety of its course offerings. When the present writer was a graduate student in the department in 1919–21, Dr. Willoughby gave two lectures a week and conducted a periodic seminary, while President Goodnow taught, by the case system, a two-hour course in constitutional or administrative law, and Dr. Willoughby's twin brother, Dr. W. F. Willoughby, came over once a week from the Brookings Institution to offer some undergraduate instruction and give a graduate lecture. This was the sum of formal graduate work in political science, though every student had to take a

first and second minor, and thus came into contact with such men as Latané, Lovejoy, Hollander, and Barnett.

The greatness of the department lay in the imponderables of scholarship and personality. Dr. Willoughby considered the first obligation of a political scientist to be dedication to productive scholarship, and his first responsibilities as a teacher to be a high example of such scholarship and the training of his students in the principles of juristic and political theory. He told them that once they had grasped the basic principles of political science, they could work up particular subjects for themselves as occasion demanded. He assumed that his students were as interested in serious scholarship as he was, and by this very assumption he gave political science the dignity of a high calling. He stressed the importance of the doctoral dissertation and advised younger Ph.D.'s to tackle large subjects which it might take them years to complete. Always courteous and eminently fair in his judgments, Dr. Willoughby would tell his students that his deliberate policy was to throw them into the water to sink or swim for themselves, and then would ask with a twinkle in his eye how they were making out. Meanwhile, he treated them as his intellectual equals who would scorn to be coddled and needed only the opportunity to work out their own academic salvation. The only examinations he ever gave were the final ones to test whether that salvation had been attained. In those who learned to swim, there was engendered an invaluable sense of academic self-respect.

In a volume published in 1937 in Dr. Willoughby's honor,¹ there are to be found an evaluation of his contribution to political science by the late Professor Garner, the tribute paid by the present writer in presenting Dr. Willoughby's portrait to the Johns Hopkins University, and a list of his published works.

Over a long period of years, Dr. Willoughby was from time to time legal adviser to the Chinese Government. This connection began with a tour of service at Peking (1916-17). He also advised that Government at the Washington Conference, at three opium conferences, and in the Sino-Japanese controversy over Manchuria before the League of Nations. Out of these experiences grew several important volumes.

Dr. Willoughby is survived by his brother, to whom he was always very close. Born on the same day, they resembled each other markedly in physical appearance and had strikingly parallel careers. Both were graduated from the Hopkins in 1888. Both were constitutional advisers to the Chinese Government. Both were elected to the highest office in the gift of their profession: the presidency of the American Political Science Association. "W. W." was the theorist, "W. F.," more concerned with applied

¹ John Mabry Mathews and James Hart (eds.), *Essays in Political Science in Honor of Westel Woodbury Willoughby* (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1937).

political science. But the difference was not so sharp as it might superficially appear to be. For even in the more practical field the search of "W. F." has been for general principles; and he used constantly to advise his students to take the "problem" approach to government.

Dr. Willoughby lived to see political science become more practical and more pragmatic. Under the pressure of events and of philosophical skepticism, many of its earlier assumptions were dissolved, as those of physics itself had already been. There was hurried and often immature search for new approaches and new emphases. This ferment was wholesome, and it opened up new horizons to explore.

Of late, however, the more thoughtful men in the field have once more begun to take their bearings. They do not advocate return to the pure rationalism which the founding fathers of American political science inherited from the nineteenth century. But they are keenly aware of the futility of the raw empiricism of the 'twenties. While they would relate their theory more definitely to practice, they would also insist upon grounding practice in theory. It is in this sense that men are coming once more to realize that theory is the heart of political science. It is in this sense, so meaningful for the continuity of our thought, that the spirit of Dr. Willoughby is vindicated even as he passes from the scene.

JAMES HART.

University of Virginia.