

NEWS AND NOTES

PERSONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

Compiled by the Managing Editor

Reprints of the symposium, "Ten Years of the Supreme Court: 1937-1947," begun in the December issue and concluded herein, will be available only for filling orders received by the Managing Editor *within three weeks* after the present issue appears. The price of reprints, complete and with covers, will be twenty-five cents per copy.

After teaching at Stanford University during the autumn term, Professor Robert S. Rankin has returned to his regular post at Duke University.

Dean Wilbur W. White, of Western Reserve University, has been chosen president of the University of Toledo and will assume his new duties on April 1.

Professor Hugh A. Bone, of Queens College, has rejoined the newly revived New York State Joint Legislative Committee on Industrial and Labor Conditions as director of research and is preparing the committee's 1948 report, to be published during the spring.

Since September, Mr. Willard F. Barber, chief of the Caribbean Division of the Department of State, has been temporarily detailed to the National War College, Washington, D. C.

At the University of Tennessee, Dr. Salo Engel formerly of the Geneva Research Center, has been appointed visiting professor. Dr. Engel was formerly associated with the registrar of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Additions to the political science staff at the University of Oregon this year are Professor Charles P. Schleicher, formerly of the University of Utah; Assistant Professor Leon D. Epstein, formerly with the National Resources Planning Board and Roosevelt College of Chicago; and Assistant Professor Howard E. Dean, formerly instructor at Columbia University.

Mr. Russell H. Ewing is now head of the department of government and director of the Bureau of Public Relations at Los Angeles University.

At the University of Michigan, Dr. Robert E. Ward has been appointed to an instructorship.

During the coming summer, Professor Richard W. Van Wagenen, of Duke University, will teach at San Diego State College.

Dr. Heinz Eulau, from 1944 to 1947 an assistant editor of the *New Republic*, is now an assistant professor at Antioch College.

Dr. Richard F. Behrendt, professor of international affairs and chairman of area studies at Colgate University, will serve as visiting professor in the summer school of the Universidad de San Carlos (the National University of Guatemala) during the summer of 1948. He will conduct in Spanish a course on inter-American relations and one on economics and trade of Central America.

Dr. James J. Robbins, who recently resigned as professor of political science in the School of Social Sciences and Public Affairs, the American University, has been commissioned First Secretary (Public Affairs Officer) at the American Embassy in Stockholm. Since July, 1945, he has been on duty at that post, where he was originally assigned as head field representative for the Office of War Information.

Dr. Robert D. Baum, of the African Branch of the State Department's Division of Research for Near East and Africa, is touring the former Italian colonies as secretary of the American delegation on the Commission of Investigation (FIC). The Commission, a quadripartite group established by the Council of Foreign Ministers, is a fact-finding body endeavoring to ascertain the will of the inhabitants with respect to the ultimate disposition of the territories.

During the period March 2-11, the Bureau of Urban Research at Princeton University is sponsoring a series of five lectures on "The Causes and Consequences of Metropolitan Decentralization." The lecturers are Professors Philip M. Hauser, of the University of Chicago, and Ansley J. Coale, of Princeton University, and Messrs. Henry S. Churchill, architect and city planner, Homer Hoyt, urban real estate consultant, and Joseph D. McGoldrick, former comptroller of New York City.

Colonel Francisco A. Mendieta, of Managua, Nicaragua, has been appointed honorary coördinator of the Committees of Voluntary Speakers for the United Nations established in Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama. He has also been appointed correspondent and representative of the Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production in Central America.

Mr. Robert S. Avery, formerly of the personnel department of the Tennessee Valley Authority, has been named associate professor and associate director of the Bureau of Public Administration at the University of Tennessee. Miss Edith Foster and Mr. George Howard have been named research associates, replacing Mrs. Virginia Brown and Mr.

Evan Iverson, resigned. The Bureau is undertaking to furnish executive secretarial service for selected organizations of local officials, and Miss Eleanor Keeble, formerly of the Tennessee State Planning Commission, has joined the staff to direct this work. In the department of political science, Mr. Burton R. Brazil has replaced as instructor Mr. William F. Larsen, resigned to continue graduate studies.

Under the auspices of the Institute of Studies of Comparative Government and Education, a series of weekly round-tables on "The Political and Social Evolution of the Nations of America and Europe from the Nineteenth Century to the Present Day" is being held throughout the year at Teachers College, Columbia University.

In lieu of its annual meeting in 1947, the Southern Institute of Local Government was one of the joint sponsors of the National Conference on Government held in November by the National Municipal League at Nashville, Tennessee.

A fellowship of \$1,800 offered by the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform and open to women college graduates showing promise of usefulness in public service, is, for 1948-49, available for graduates of approved Midwestern institutions, and may be applied for by April 1, 1948, through a committee of Barnard College (Professor Stansfeld Sargent, chairman) which administers it.

The special graduate program in public administration offered in the Maxwell Graduate School, Syracuse University, has been slightly reorganized this year under the direction of Dean Paul H. Appleby and under the direct supervision of Mr. Ernest A. Engelbert, until this year assistant professor in the extension division of the University of Wisconsin. The class has twenty-three members, who at the completion of a twelve-month program will be candidates for the degree of master of arts. Twelve members of the Syracuse faculty and five public officials have participated in the program of academic instruction, with a half-dozen other supplementary lecturers.

New York University and the Maxwell Graduate School, Syracuse University, have this year coöperated in the establishment at Albany, New York, of a graduate program in public administration. Dr. L. K. Caldwell, formerly associated with Northwestern and Indiana Universities and more recently with the Council of State Governments, was appointed professor at Syracuse and assigned in residence at Albany to full-time direction of the program. Dr. William J. Ronan has been in charge for New York University. Four courses are offered this year, two by each university; and eighty-nine persons, chiefly employees of the New York

state government, are enrolled. Additional courses will be offered next year. Office, library, and classroom facilities are provided by the state.

A three-year study of present-day revolutions and their effects on relations among nations is being undertaken by Stanford University on the basis of a \$180,000 grant received from the Carnegie Corporation of New York. A portion of the grant will support experiments to determine the best means of getting accurate and expert knowledge about international problems to the widest possible public, and a research program will be carried on by the Hoover Institute and Library on War, Revolution, and Peace under the direction of Dr. Harold H. Fisher, chairman of the Institute and Library, and Dr. Easton Rothwell, vice chairman. The study will aim at showing how the conduct of foreign relations, particularly by the Great Powers, is influenced by revolutionary change.

A grant from the Rockefeller Foundation has made it possible for Columbia University to appoint, during the next few years, a limited number of Senior Fellows of the Russian Institute. Some of the fellowships will be awarded to mature scholars who have already done outstanding work in the Russian field. Others will be available for scholars of exceptional ability and proved technical competence who have not previously worked on Russian problems, but who now wish to center their future careers on the application of their own special disciplines to Russian subject-matter. It is expected that normally these candidates will already have received the doctorate, and that they will usually have demonstrated their ability and competence by publishing work of value in their previous fields of specialization. To such persons, the Senior Fellowships of the Russian Institute offer an opportunity, first, for systematic study of the Russian language and the Russian area at the Institute, and second, for subsequent research work, at the Institute or elsewhere (in this country or abroad), in the application of the fellow's discipline to a problem in the Russian field.

Professor T. V. Smith, of the University of Chicago, gave a J. G. Winant Memorial Lecture at the Maxwell Graduate School, Syracuse University, on November 21 on the subject, "The Surplusage of Ideals." Earlier, Professor Charles E. Merriam gave a series of three lectures on the general title, "A New Look at the Border-line of Policy and Administration," followed by an informal one-day conference in which the visiting participants included Mr. Beardsley Ruml, Professor Arthur W. Macmahon, Professor Pendleton Haring, Professor T. V. Smith, Mr. Louis Brownlow, Mr. Frank Bane, Mr. Herbert Emmerich, and Professor Rodney L. Mott. Other recent lecturers at the Maxwell School have included Mr. Arthur Smithies, of the U. S. Bureau of the Budget, Professors E. E.

Schattschneider, of Wesleyan University, John W. Manning, of the American University, John M. Gaus, of Harvard University, and Carl J. Friedrich, of Harvard University, Mr. Joseph D. McGoldrick, of New York City, and Mr. Philip Glick, of the Public Housing Administration, Washington, D. C.

A regional association of Western political scientists was established November 29, 1947, at a meeting at Salt Lake City. The following officers were elected: G. Homer Durham, University of Utah, president, Vincent Ostrom, University of Wyoming, vice-president; and as council members, Mr. Phillip G. Auchampaugh, University of Nevada, Floyd Cave, San Francisco State College, Henry K. Stanford, University of Denver, H. P. Sturm, Idaho State College, Frederick C. Irion, University of New Mexico, and Franz B. Schick, University of Utah. The organization has been named the Western Political Science Association and is planning to publish a journal.

Under the joint auspices of the Citizenship Clearing House of the New York University Law School, the American Political Science Association's Committee on Citizenship Participation in Public Affairs, and the Institute of Practical Politics of Ohio Wesleyan University, an Ohio Conference on Citizen Participation in Public Affairs was held at Ohio Wesleyan University on December 12. Sessions were devoted to "Political Parties and Volunteer Citizen Movements, Politicians—Professionals or Amateurs" (Professor Howard White, Miami University, presiding), and "Techniques of Organizing the Efforts of Citizens in Civic or Occupational Groups (Mr. William H. Hessler, of the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, presiding). Some fifty Ohio political scientists attended, and program participants included Professor E. Allen Helms, of Ohio State University, and W. E. Binkley, of Ohio Northern University, and former Mayor Theodore R. McKeldin, of Baltimore.

John Bassett Moore. Many memorials will be written about the commanding figure, John Bassett Moore, who died on November 12, 1947. It seems appropriate here to recall the scholar and teacher rather than the statesman, jurist, and practical lawyer, although Judge Moore was all of these.

He was a prolific writer, not only in his own special fields of international law and diplomacy, but also in history and government. Yet as he himself recounted, he was largely self-taught; he never, for example, took a formal course in American history, although he was master of much of it and maker of parts of it. He said that he was "born in a studious tradition"; he lived in that tradition. In the later years of his life, he embarked upon a monumental undertaking of which the published eight volumes were

only the beginning. The title, *International Adjudications, Ancient and Modern*, may conceal from some the fact stated in his preface to the first arbitration in Volume I of the Modern Series that these volumes contain a wealth of material not only for the international lawyer, but also for the historian, the geographer, the cartographer, and, one may add, the editor. The volumes which he produced are models of perfection in completeness accuracy, and care. It is said that he realized he never could complete in his own life-time the vast undertaking which he projected, but that he wished to set a standard for his successor. It may unfortunately be true that the standard is too high and that no one else will dare to follow in his train.

Of his other works, the best known is his *Digest of International Law*, published in eight volumes in 1906. Together with the earlier (1896) six-volume *History and Digest of the International Arbitrations to Which the United States Has Been a Party*, this work laid the foundation for modern source-books in international law. *American Diplomacy, Extradition, Four Phases of American Development*, and a twelve-volume edition of the works of James Buchanan, are further illustrations of the range and mass of his scholarly productions. Many scattered and fragmentary writings, as well as reprints of some which are better known and more readily accessible, are to be found in the seven volumes of his *Collected Papers*, published in 1944.

It is to be noted with regret that none of his numerous writings was published in this REVIEW except his presidential address delivered as the tenth president of the American Political Science Association at its eleventh annual meeting in December, 1914. That address, entitled "Law and Organization," is reprinted in the volume called *International Law and Some Current Illusions* which appeared in 1924. After the lapse of ten years, Judge Moore found little to change, but a good deal to add. While he believed that most of the League of Nations advocates were chasing rainbows, much of his prescription for an international organization is embodied, albeit imperfectly, in the Charter of the United Nations.

His was a pungent pen: There is bitter sarcasm in some of his writings, there is devastating mockery, there is probing analysis and minute dissection. But, as one of his former colleagues has noted, his shafts were directed to the heart of pretentiousness and were tipped in kindly encouragement for sincere young scholars.

John Bassett Moore was proud to be a native of Delaware, where he was born on December 3, 1860. He was Third Assistant Secretary of State at the age of twenty-six and Assistant Secretary (at times Acting Secretary) of State on the eve of the war with Spain when he was still under forty. His subsequent public services were numerous and distinguished, but his year as Counsellor of the State Department under

Bryan in 1913-14 was not a happy one. He was the obvious choice for first American judge on the Permanent Court of International Justice, on which he served from 1921 to 1928.

In 1891, he became the first incumbent of the Hamilton Fish Professorship of International Law and Diplomacy at Columbia University—a chair which he held for thirty-three years. Year after year, his former students from many countries eagerly called upon him in his New York apartment to pay their respects. He was not a showman in the class-room, but few who studied under him have forgotten the impress of his erudition and wisdom. He was unceasingly insistent upon fundamentals, and he made it his business to know the background of every subject he discussed. In the roster of great names in international law from the precursors of Grotius down to any present time, John Bassett Moore will always be included.—PHILIP C. JESSUP.

Forty-third Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association. The forty-third annual meeting of the American Political Science Association was held at the Hotel Statler in Washington, D. C., on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, December 28-30, 1947. The program was designed as a natural sequel to that of the forty-second annual meeting held at Cleveland in December, 1946, where the general theme related to problems of government in the postwar world. To a considerable extent, the program for 1947 was designed to appraise the manner in which some of the more compelling problems in this area have been met. The emphasis on the foreign policies of the United States and on governmental problems of an international character was greater than customary. However, a number of round-tables were designed to raise the question of whether the United States can achieve by democratic methods a solution for problems of economic and social stability. The program as presented at the meeting was as follows:

Sunday, December 28, at 10:00 A.M.

JAPAN—OCCUPATION PROBLEMS AND THE PEACE SETTLEMENT

Chairman: David Nelson Rowe, Yale University.

Secretary: Richard L. Walker, Yale University.

"The Problem of Democratization in the Light of Japanese Traditional Political Theory," Chitoshi Yanaga, Yale University.

"Machinery for Enforcement of the Peace Treaty with Japan," John Masland, Dartmouth College.

Discussion: Dale Pontius, Roosevelt College; Claude E. Hawley, University of Southern California.

SOVIET DOMESTIC POLICY

Chairman: John N. Hazard, Columbia University.

Secretary: Elton Atwater, American University.