

# NEWS AND NOTES

## PROFESSIONAL CONFERENCES AND INSTITUTES

### *Forty-sixth Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association: Transactions of the Executive Council and General Business Meeting*

The Executive Council of the American Political Science Association held its 1950 annual meeting in the Pan American Room of the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, December 27, 1950. The meeting was called to order at 9:45 A.M. by President James K. Pollock. On roll call the following officers and members of the Council were found to be present: President Pollock, President-Elect Peter H. Odegard, Vice-Presidents Oliver P. Field and Robert J. Harris, Managing Editor Taylor Cole, Secretary-Treasurer Harvey Walker, Executive Director Edward H. Litchfield, Joseph M. Ray, J. B. Shannon, Matthew C. Mitchell, Robert K. Carr, G. Homer Durham, Albert Lepawsky, Harvey C. Mansfield, Carl B. Swisher, Kenneth C. Cole, John D. Millett and Francis O. Wilcox. In addition to these, the following committee chairmen and members were present at one time or another during the meeting: Catheryn Seckler-Hudson, William C. Johnstone, Jr., Harold Lasswell, Frederic A. Ogg, Royden Dangerfield, Ben A. Arneson, Arthur N. Holcombe, Marshall E. Dimock, Belle Zeller, Pitman B. Potter, Roscoe C. Martin, John E. Briggs, Thomas S. Barclay, Patterson French, Kirk Porter and Benjamin M. Ziegler.

The chairman of the Program Committee, William C. Johnstone, Jr., gave an oral report. He pointed out that both the size of the Association membership and the anticipated attendance necessitated the use of two hotels, the Mayflower and the Statler, for the program, and that the limited availability of rooms with adequate seating capacity to serve the interests of the membership restricted the number of round table and section meetings which could be scheduled. Considering these limitations, the Committee had constructed the program according to five basic principles: (1) within the limited number of round table sessions each substantive field and major interest of the membership was covered, even though many specific topics of interest to individual members were not included; (2) the standing committees of the Association were utilized to the greatest possible extent, each committee being given responsibility for organizing round table sessions in its field of competence; (3) one open general session and two luncheon sessions were scheduled to give an opportunity for all the members to hear outstanding speakers; (4) a special evening series of simultaneous meetings on the general topic "Issues before the Congress" was scheduled in response to suggestions from a number of members of the Association; and (5) the sessions were so divided between the two hotels as to serve the interest of the members and to allow time between sessions to move from one hotel to the other.

The president then called upon Catheryn Seckler-Hudson, chairman of the Committee on Local Arrangements, for her report. She summarized the con-

tents of a mimeographed statement which was available for the use of the Council. She indicated that the Committee had divided the responsibility for local arrangements as follows: public relations, Eli E. Nobleman; registration, J. M. Ray; special events, Elmer Staats; facilities, Catheryn Seckler-Hudson. In addition, Lowell H. Hattery served as administrative secretary for the Committee. Approximately fifty graduate students from American University, Catholic University, George Washington University, Georgetown University, Howard University, the University of Maryland and Trinity College served as monitors, messengers, information personnel and in other necessary capacities. Press releases were sent to eighty press services, newspapers, news magazines, columnists and correspondents by the public relations section. Arrangements were made with the National Broadcasting Company to broadcast a program based on the round table on "Civil Defense in the Atomic Age." A pressroom was provided at the Mayflower Hotel and press liaison at the Statler. Registration was provided at both headquarters hotels, and advance registration had been taken for the first time in the history of the Association. A number of special events were scheduled through the good offices of this Committee, including receptions at the Brazilian, Korean and Australian embassies, and a number of breakfasts and dinners were arranged. Round table chairmen had been asked in advance to indicate the facilities which they desired, and the necessary equipment and arrangements were provided.

President Pollock summarized orally the activities of the Executive Committee. He first indicated that under the constitutional amendments which became effective January 1, 1950, it had been necessary for him to appoint an Executive Committee consisting of the president, the president-elect, the chairman of the Program Committee and the secretary-treasurer (until the creation of the Washington office, and then the director of the Washington office), all *ex officio*, plus two persons appointed by the president. The appointees for 1950 were Lloyd Short of the University of Minnesota and Pendleton Herring of the Social Science Research Council.

In the course of the year the Executive Committee met three times—in Washington on March 9, in Ann Arbor on June 24, and again in Washington on October 12. These meetings were concerned mainly with carrying out the mandate of the Association, adopted at its business meeting in New York in 1949, concerning the opening of the Washington office, and a committee, of which Roscoe C. Martin was chairman, was appointed to plan the needed changes. The Washington office was opened on October 2 in temporary quarters in the DuPont Circle Building; on December 27, the day of the Council meeting, it moved to its more permanent headquarters in the American Council on Education Building, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W. All of the physical property of the Association was moved from the office of the secretary-treasurer to Washington on October 5. Edward H. Litchfield was appointed director, and he in turn appointed Ralph J. D. Braibanti as assistant director, together with the necessary office staff.

Other topics considered by the Executive Committee during the year in-

cluded reports from the newly-elected managing editor, Taylor Cole, and a number of problems arising out of the work of several of the committees, particularly those on the Advancement of Teaching, on Political Parties and on American Legislatures. Pursuant to the mandate of the New York Council meeting, the Executive Committee prepared and adopted a statement of publication policy governing the issuance of committee reports. When the report of the Committee on Political Parties was ready for issuance, a special ceremony was arranged in Washington at which it was presented to the press by E. E. Schattschneider, chairman of the Committee on Political Parties, and the members of the Executive Committee. This report was first published as a supplement to the September issue of the REVIEW; cloth-bound copies for class use are now being issued by Rinehart & Company under a contract which provides that royalties on the sale will accrue to the benefit of the endowment fund of the Association. A similar pattern will be followed by the Committee on the Advancement of Teaching in the publication and distribution of its report.

During the course of the year the Executive Committee felt that it was desirable to appoint two additional Association committees. One of them was created to deal with a problem referred to the officers of the Association by the national government, that of the reapportionment of Congress. The report of this committee, prepared under the chairmanship of Arthur N. Holcombe, will be published in the March issue of the REVIEW. The second new organ was a Membership Committee, which includes a number of prominent members of the Association with membership chairmen in each of the states and territories.

The president reported to the Council that he had appointed Charles Fairman of Stanford University to represent the American Political Science Association on the Social Science Research Council and Kenneth Colegrove of Northwestern University as the representative of the Association on the American Council of Learned Societies. After consultation with the president-elect, he also appointed Quincy Wright, James K. Pollock and Peter H. Odegard as the representatives of the American Political Science Association on the Council of the International Political Science Association.

President Pollock then reported to the Council on the events leading to the formation of the International Political Science Association and the part the American Political Science Association had played, both in its formation and in its subsequent operation. He spoke of the important role of Walter Sharp in drafting the constitution of the international group and of the invaluable assistance rendered by Walter H. C. Laves, deputy director general of UNESCO, in the implementation of its program. The president read the following statement from Jean Meynaud, secretary general of the International Association:

Mr. Chairman, and members of the American Political Science Association,

This time last year your Association decided to join the International Political Science Association just formed in Paris and to assist it generously. This meant that you showed

great trust in our Association. Today, after one year's work, we may sum up our activity and make some plans for the future.

The Association started effectively to function in the first months of 1950. As was to be foreseen, because of its international recruitment and of its aims, its beginnings were rather long and difficult. We are far from realizing all we wished. However, our Association counts already more than ten national member associations. In many other countries it has investigated the establishment of new associations. We have been able to establish many very useful contacts with political scientists and institutions in most parts of the world.

The First World Congress on Political Science, last September, gave us the opportunity for gathering together, on a somewhat modest scale, about eighty political scientists belonging to twenty-three countries. Our administrative body is now organized and we have at our disposal a documentation which will allow us to start an important work. We shall begin in the next few weeks carrying out an extensive inquiry into the teaching of political science throughout the world, and our Research Committee is setting up a subject for the study of which we will ask the assistance of all national associations and which will constitute the main theme of the Second World Congress of Political Science, to be held in 1952.

What we have done up to now is relatively little. We are desirous of realizing important achievements. We are conscious of all our faults, but the impulse seems to be there and we ask once more for your confidence.

This confidence is the more indispensable for us as our Association can not achieve anything serious or important without the complete assistance of vital national associations. We would like to avoid becoming an administrative engine which could only superimpose its activity on already existing bodies. On the contrary, we wish to serve as a medium for exchange of information, a center for contacts between political scientists in the world, to allow them to become better acquainted and to work together in a spirit of complete fairness and scientific activity. The work we would like to promote is the starting and the co-ordinating of extensive research and important inquiries, in which we would ask every member association to participate with its integral contribution and its own possibilities and from which we will make every effort to draw conclusions by means of organizing congresses and round tables or, more simply, by joint work meetings.

By reason of its very high achievement and of its particularly brilliant development, American political science has a great responsibility in our Association. You and your members have already done your utmost to fulfill this responsibility by assisting our efforts. We are proud to have as our President one of your past Presidents, one of the leading political scientists in the world: Professor Quincy Wright. We never shall forget that our Association owes its beginnings to the tenacious work of Professor Walter R. Sharp, at the time he worked in the Social Science Department of UNESCO. At Zurich, we had the pleasure of greeting an American delegation of fifteen or so members, led by your President, Professor James K. Pollock.

It would take too much time to name here all those of your members who assisted my efforts and who advised me since the inception of the Association: I would like to express my thanks collectively to them. I wish also to say that the International Political Science Association is at your disposal for every help. I would like it to become your second Association and we welcome all those of you who would wish to become individual members.

We will reach together the aims outlined by the founders of the International Political Science Association: to promote the advancement of political science throughout the world. There is magnificent work to be done by us, especially in spreading political science in those countries where it represents yet an unknown field.

But our Association has another fundamental part to play. That is, to quote Professor Lasswell, "to bring to completion the revolutionary process of our historical period." Our paramount aim should be to contribute to the advancement of a human society, on a

national and international scale, where man, freed from need and fear, will be able to develop fully his possibilities.

Beyond the technical problems of the different parts of our program, our Association's program and action ought to contribute to a better understanding among nations. This is a condition of peace. Our world is difficult; but those difficulties are for us an encouragement to action and we know that we can count on full assistance from your Association.

Mr. Chairman, members of the American Political Science Association, the International Political Science Association wishes many years of prosperity for your Association.

/s/JEAN MEYNAUD

In the discussion which followed this report, President Pollock pointed out that while the next meeting of the International Association would not occur until 1952, it was contemplated that there might be meetings of its Council in the interim. The program of the international group for 1951 has been determined by the interim organization and will consist primarily in a comparative report on the teaching of political science in the various countries of the world. On the recommendation of Quincy Wright, Marshall E. Dimock, chairman of the Committee on the Advancement of Teaching, was appointed United States representative on the panel which is preparing this report and to serve as one of the *rapporteurs*.

Harold Lasswell, as chairman of the Committee on Research, reported that at the request of the International Association his committee had prepared a list of suggestions for needed research in the international field. President Pollock reported that conferences of international and European national groups in this area were attended in 1949 by Quincy Wright, and in 1950 by Quincy Wright and himself, together with other members of the Association who were available in Europe at the time of the Zurich meeting in September, 1950.

The report of the secretary-treasurer was presented by Harvey Walker. He explained the difficulties arising from divided responsibility for both receipts and expenditures during the year 1950, due to the opening of the Washington office. It was clear, nevertheless, that expenditures during the year had followed closely the estimates made and approved at the New York meeting. Total actual receipts for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1950, were \$51,546.63, while expenses for the period amounted to \$42,764.91, leaving an excess of income over expenses for this period of \$8,781.72. This surplus is due largely to the receipt from the Carnegie Corporation of a grant of \$10,000, which the Executive Committee decided should be used over a two-year period to supplement other available funds for the opening of the Washington office. Cash on hand and in the bank as of November 30, 1950, was \$23,462.41. This, together with other assets, produced a total of \$25,437.28, against liabilities consisting of prepaid dues and deferred income of \$14,908.23, leaving a general fund surplus of \$10,162.35. The trust funds of the Association showed a total of \$7,564.32 in the endowment fund and \$16,229.70 in the general trust and reserve funds. In addition, there was a balance of \$5,598.86 from a total grant



of \$10,000 from the Carnegie Corporation for the uses and purposes of the Committee on the Advancement of Teaching.

The secretary-treasurer reported that most of the funds and securities of the Association had been transferred to the custody of the Washington office, and that the balance in all funds would follow shortly after the beginning of the year. One reason for the delay was his desire to take advantage of the interest payment date on two building and loan deposits as of the 31st of December, 1950.

The secretary-treasurer also presented a report from the auditor, Harold J. Bobys of Washington, D. C. The auditor reported that the financial statements of the current operating account and the trust funds fairly present the financial condition as of November 30, 1950, and the results of operations for the fiscal year ending the same date. On motion of President-Elect Odegard, seconded by J. B. Shannon, the report of the secretary-treasurer was approved with an expression of appreciation to him for his services. The report of the auditor was also approved and filed.

Some discussion of possible adjustments in the schedule of dues followed. However, no action was taken, and it was indicated that this subject would receive some attention by the Executive Committee during the following year.

Edward H. Litchfield made his first report to the Council as director of the Washington office. He indicated that much of what he planned to say already had been covered. He pointed out that the office had been in operation for less than ninety days, and that since no personnel had been transferred from the office of the secretary-treasurer it had been necessary to establish an entirely new staff. He indicated that the staff now employed was all that the budget permitted, although it was not large enough to take care of all of the services which the members seemed to desire. All of the staff members are college graduates, trained in the social sciences. Members of the Council were invited to visit the new offices.

The director then presented his budget for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1951. He indicated that, in view of the lack of experience with the operation of an office on a basis similar to the one on which the Washington office now stands, the estimates could not be much more than guesses. However, he felt that the amounts suggested would be adequate for carrying on current services during the fiscal year. He indicated that there had been a seven per cent increase in membership since the opening of the Washington office—partly from increased interest in the Washington area. He expressed the hope that the new Membership Committee would succeed in stimulating a similar increase in other parts of the country.

The director of the Washington office then turned to problems of function, which he discussed under the following headings: (1) personnel service; (2) assistance in research programs; (3) reference service for members; (4) service to federal agencies; and (5) miscellaneous business. Under the first heading, he suggested the possible establishment of a roster for the political science profession in cooperation with the federal government. He felt that the nature of

the personnel service had changed somewhat with the opening of the Washington office, so that it now served not only junior but also senior members of the profession. Likewise, placement was not only in teaching positions but also in government service. He indicated that arrangements had been made for interviews by a number of government agencies with possible job applicants during the course of the current meeting.

In connection with the second function, he suggested the desirability of sufficient additional support from foundations or other sources to enable the Association to employ a professional staff which could serve committees. He also mentioned the desirability of extending information about the Association to areas where it is not so well known. He cited the example of the report of the Committee on Political Parties and the inquiries which it stimulated. He thought that new markets were needed for the ideas of the research committees of the Association.

In the discussion which followed, the director was asked whether or not the Washington office would undertake to watch congressional legislation of interest to the members. The director felt that this should be done, but that it could not be done adequately with the present staff. Several members of the Council emphasized the importance of avoiding any pressure activities, but the president-elect indicated that he felt the Association could render some service in this area without engaging in lobbying. On motion of the secretary-treasurer, seconded by John D. Millett, the budget was approved and power was delegated to the Executive Committee to make any transfers which might be necessary within the budget total of \$61,152.

Belle Zeller presented an oral report for the Committee on American Legislatures. She indicated that an extended report had been prepared by the Committee and that copies of several chapters had been sent to members of the Executive Committee for comment. She felt that in a few months it would be possible to have the report in final form and that, after approval by the Executive Committee, in accordance with the publication policy, arrangements for publication could be made with a commercial concern. She asked that provision be made for two additional meetings of the Committee in Washington for this purpose. On motion of the secretary-treasurer, seconded by the president-elect, the Committee was continued for another year and the questions of financing the meeting and of the publication were referred to the Executive Committee.

John E. Briggs presented a report for the Committee on Regional Societies. While the Committee felt that it would not be feasible to prescribe precise geographical boundaries for the regional groups, it approved the suggestion of making regional meetings available to members in all parts of the country. The Committee had discussed a suggestion from the Executive Committee that a plan for more complete geographical coverage be explored by the Committee on Regional Societies, particularly in view of the fact that several states now lie outside any existing regional association. The Committee recommended (1) that the policy of encouraging the voluntary organization of regional

political science societies to satisfy recognized needs should be continued by the Association, (2) that the formation of a Missouri Valley political science association be facilitated, (3) that regional associations should be organized in such fashion as to be eligible for recognition as sections of the American Political Science Association, and (4) that the New York Political Science Association be recognized by the Council as a section of the national Association. On motion of the secretary-treasurer, seconded by Matthew C. Mitchell, the recommendations were approved and the Committee was continued with the understanding that during 1951 it should consist of the presidents of the several regional societies.

At this point the Council recessed for luncheon.

Following the luncheon, President Pollock read the following letter from President Harry S. Truman:

THE WHITE HOUSE

Washington

December 22, 1950

Dear Dr. Pollock:

I wish to extend my greetings and good wishes to the members of the American Political Science Association as they assemble for their forty-sixth annual meeting.

In recent years, through such agencies as the Committee on Congress and the Committee on Political Parties, your association has presented wise and constructive proposals for the improvement of our governmental machinery.

In this time of national emergency, it is even more vital that we take all necessary steps to make our democracy work better. The strength of democracy stems from popular participation in the Government and popular support of our free institutions. Unfortunately, in the past ten years we have seen a marked decline in the percentage of eligible voters who go to the polls. This is a serious matter which challenges the interest of all citizens, regardless of party affiliation.

I would welcome the advice of the American Political Science Association on what steps should be taken by our people to halt this downward trend in voting and to increase citizen participation in government. Perhaps an initial study by a non-partisan commission might reveal the extent of voting and non-voting, and give us a clearer understanding of why the percentage of voters is declining and what can be done about it. I believe that the American Political Science Association, because of its particular interest in this field, may have some valuable suggestions as to how the various branches of government, Federal, state and local, and the interested citizens' groups, can approach this vital matter.

In our lifetime, we have seen the forces of dictatorship endanger democratic institutions in one country after another. We must recognize, here in this country, that the preservation of the institutions of freedom is everybody's job. We should strengthen democracy at home at the same time as we help to strengthen the free Nations throughout the world.

Very sincerely yours,  
HARRY S. TRUMAN

Dr. James K. Pollock,  
President,  
The American Political Science Association,  
DuPont Circle Building,  
Washington, D. C.



The discussion which followed the reading of the letter indicated sincere appreciation on the part of the Council and a desire to respond to the challenge with constructive suggestions. The whole matter was referred to the incoming officers.

Pitman B. Potter presented a report for the Committee on International Cultural Relations. The activities of the Committee during the year have been varied. They have included contact with the SSRC on the Fulbright program, the supplying of information to the Commission on Occupied Areas of the American Council on Education, assistance in the planning of the conference of the International Political Science Association, and maintenance of contact with the Department of State and the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization and other specialized agencies of the United Nations, as well as with the Division of International Educational Relations of the Federal Security Agency and the Institute of International Relations. In discussing the report of the Committee, President-Elect Odegard proposed a wider recognition in the committee structure of the problem of area study. He suggested the formation of three new committee groups to supplement the one already in existence on Latin America, in order to provide coordination of area studies in the Far East, Eastern Europe and the USSR, and Western Europe. The Council agreed that the Committee should be continued under the name of "Committee on International Relations," that it should be relieved of further responsibility for the work formerly performed by the Committee on Aid to Foreign Universities, and that, if possible, provision should be made for meetings of the Committee.

The secretary-treasurer read a letter from the Institute of Public Administration in London, acknowledging receipt of a file of the AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE REVIEW for the Institute's permanent library. The policy of distribution of back numbers of the REVIEW was discussed, and it was agreed that the distribution of these numbers should be determined by the Executive Committee in the light of the available stock and the budget.

The president-elect asked for discussion by the Council of the question of whether the appointive members of the Executive Committee should be chosen from within or from outside the Council membership. After considerable discussion the consensus of the Council was that appointive members should be chosen from the Council.

Marshall E. Dimock presented a report for the Committee on the Advancement of Teaching. He indicated that the principal activity of the Committee during the year past was the preparation of the manuscript for the Committee's report, which is to be published early in 1951 by William Sloane Associates of New York. The intensive work in the preparation of the manuscript and the collection of data upon which the report is to be based were made possible by a grant of \$10,000 from the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. The publisher has agreed to supply a copy of the report to each member of the Association. Additional copies will be sold and royalties will be paid for the benefit of the endowment fund of the Association. On motion

of the president-elect, seconded by Carl B. Swisher, the report was accepted and the Committee continued. In the discussion of this motion, the Council members commended the policy adopted by the Program Committee for the Washington meeting in scheduling discussion sessions to be led by committees which are in the process of preparing, or which have recently issued, extensive reports.

Roscoe C. Martin presented a final report for the Washington Office Committee. This report summarized the steps leading to the opening of the headquarters office. On motion of the secretary-treasurer, seconded by Kenneth Cole, the Committee was discharged with the sincere thanks of the Council for its arduous and successful labors.

Harold Lasswell presented an oral report for the Committee on Research. He pointed out that many of the committees of the Association are engaged in research and that hence there might be some question about the desirability of having a separate committee on research. He suggested that there were two separate problems in the research field—first, that of method and procedure, and, second, that of policy and operations. The Committee on Research should, he felt, concern itself primarily with the first of these. To carry out this idea, the Committee accepted responsibility for the conduct of three round tables at the Washington meeting. The chairman described at some length the plans of the United States Office of Education for a survey of research in the United States in the field of political science. He indicated that this survey was now in progress and that, at the request of the Bureau of the Budget, it had been extended to include all of the social sciences. He felt that it was important that the Association continue to cooperate in this ambitious project. It was agreed by the Council that the Committee should be continued, that the Washington office should take over the direct contacts with the United States Office of Education and that a letter of appreciation be written to the Office of Education commending its initiative in instituting this study. The resolution of appreciation, prepared by the chairman of the Committee and adopted by the Council for submission to the business meeting, is as follows:

**RESOLVED:** That the American Political Science Association commends the United States Office of Education for its initiative in conducting a national survey of research in progress in political science. This study served as the basis for planning those sections of the 46th Annual Meeting devoted to research. It is the hope of the Association that the United States Office of Education, so admirably suited for such studies, may continue to conduct similar surveys on an annual basis.

**RESOLVED FURTHER:** That the secretary-treasurer send a copy of this resolution to the United States Commissioner of Education, the Director of the Division of Higher Education of the United States Office of Education, and the Director of the United States Bureau of the Budget.

Arthur N. Holcombe presented a report for the Committee on Science and Technology. This Committee held a significant meeting in Ann Arbor, Michigan, on July 26–27, 1950, which was made possible by a grant of travel funds from the Social Science Research Council. Three subcommittees have been formed

to explore areas within the Committees' competence. On motion of J. B. Shannon, seconded by Robert J. Harris, the Committee was continued and the officers were directed to solicit foundation support for furthering its work.

Frederic A. Ogg presented the report of the Committee on Awards. This report described the personnel of the panels and the procedure which had been used in carrying out the Committee's task. A total of seventy-two books was considered and the chairman indicated that the results would be announced at a session on the first evening of the annual meeting. On recommendation of the chairman, the Council voted to direct the secretary to convey to the Woodrow Wilson, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Wendell L. Willkie foundations an expression of the Association's appreciation and thanks. A similar expression was also to be made to Mr. Frank Altschul of New York, who rendered for the Association the valuable service of printing gratis the scrolls which symbolized the awards. The Council also agreed that the awards program should be continued.

Royden J. Dangerfield made a report on Department of State publications, indicating the present status of the various series and volumes. He presented the following resolution, which was unanimously approved by the Council, for recommendation to the business meeting of the Association:

BE IT RESOLVED:

(1) That the American Political Science Association express to the Department of State its appreciation for the publication during 1950 of *Post-War Foreign Policy Preparation, 1939-45*, Volume III of *Documents on German Foreign Policy, 1918-45*, *Germany, 1947-1949: The Story in Documents*, the quarterly reports of the High Commissioner for Germany and of the High Commissioner for Austria. These publications are of great value to political scientists interested in American foreign policy.

(2) That the Association express to the Department of State the hope that it (a) will endeavor to push the preparation and publication of *Foreign Relations of the United States* so as to close the gap between the event and the publication of documents (now seventeen years) to ten years; (b) will reconsider its decision to discontinue work on the Hunter Miller edition of *Treaties and other International Acts of the United States of America*; (c) will push the work on *U. S. Treaty Developments*; and (d) will increase the amount of documentation published in the *Department of State Bulletin*.

(3) That the appropriations committees of the two houses be asked to provide adequate funds for improving and extending the publication programs of the Department of State.

(4) That the Association commend the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations for the publication of *A Decade of American Foreign Policy: Basic Documents, 1941-49*, and ask the Committee to undertake the task of bringing the Malloy treaty volumes up to date.

(5) That the Secretary be asked to call these resolutions to the attention of the Department of State and the appropriate congressional committees.

It was felt that with the opening of the Washington office there was no longer a need for a special committee on Department of State publications, and the functions of this committee were made part of the duties of the Washington office.

The report of the Committee on Citizen Participation in Politics was presented by the chairman, Ben A. Arneson. He indicated a number of significant

activities during the year, both by the Committee and by other cooperating organizations. On motion of John D. Millett, seconded by J. B. Shannon, it was voted to continue the Committee and to refer, with the general approval of the Council, to the new Committee the recommendations presented. It was pointed out in the discussion of this motion that this Committee should play a vitally important part in the Association's program in response to the letter from the White House which had been read earlier.

Managing Editor Taylor Cole presented a report covering his first year in that office. A total of 1,120 pages were published in the *REVIEW*, plus 99 pages of supplement. Of this number, approximately 1,100 pages consisted of text. The managing editor reported that substantial increases have already occurred in the cost of paper and printing and that others were in prospect. He indicated that the advertising rates in the *REVIEW* were being increased. The managing editor nominated the following persons for membership on the editorial board for 1951: Harold Zink, associate editor, Ohio State University; James W. Fesler, associate editor, University of North Carolina; Frederic A. Ogg, University of Wisconsin; Franz Neumann, Columbia University; Merle Fainsod, Harvard University; Charles S. Hyneman, Northwestern University; and Philip W. Buck, Stanford University. On motion of Robert J. Harris, seconded by John D. Millett, the persons recommended by the managing editor were elected to serve as the Board of Editors of the *AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE REVIEW* for 1951.

The secretary-treasurer read a memorandum from the Committee on Labor Management Relations, prepared by individual members of the committee, and indicated that this memorandum would serve as a basis for discussion at a meeting of the Committee to be held on December 28. On motion of G. Homer Durham, seconded by J. B. Shannon, this Committee was continued.

In the absence of Elmer E. Schattschneider, chairman of the Committee on Political Parties, President-Elect Odegard indicated that the principal contribution of this Committee had been its published report which appeared as a supplement to the September issue of the *REVIEW*. He felt that the Committee desired to continue with its investigations and that it would emphasize during the coming year the nominating processes, particularly the direct primary. On motion of the president-elect, seconded by the secretary-treasurer, it was voted to continue the Committee and to express to it the thanks of the Council for its most effective and interesting report.

The secretary-treasurer summarized the report for the Committee on Latin American Affairs, in the absence of Russell B. Fitzgibbon, chairman. The report indicated that the Committee had made formal application to one of the foundations for a considerable sum to assist in the field study necessary for a series of monographic studies on the political and governmental systems of selected Latin American states. A comprehensive bibliography of works dealing with Latin American governments and politics had been prepared during the year by a member of the Committee and was published by the Pan American Union.

Arthur N. Holcombe summarized briefly a report on the subject of reapportionment of Congress, prepared by a committee, under his chairmanship, created in response to a request from several government agencies. President Pollock indicated that this report was a typical example of the service which the Association would now be able to render to the government through its new Washington office.

Thomas S. Barclay presented the report of the Committee on Nominations. The names submitted for the various offices were as follows: president-elect, Luther H. Gulick, director of the Institute of Public Administration; vice-presidents, Paul H. Appleby (Syracuse University), J. Alton Burdine (University of Texas) and George B. Galloway (Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress); members of the Council for two years, M. Margaret Ball (Wellesley College), Wilfred E. Binkley (Ohio Northern University), Ray F. Harvey (New York University), Royden J. Dangerfield (University of Illinois), Alpheus T. Mason (Princeton University), James L. McCamy (University of Wisconsin), Roy V. Peel (director, Bureau of the Census), and Edward W. Weidner (Michigan State College). On motion of the secretary-treasurer, seconded by G. Homer Durham, it was voted to recommend to the business meeting the election of the persons nominated by the Committee on Nominations, subject to nominations from the floor.

President-Elect Odegard reported on program and arrangements for the 1951 meeting, which is to be held at the Fairmont and Mark Hopkins hotels in San Francisco, California, August 28-30. The chairman of the Program Committee is J. A. C. Grant, of the University of California at Los Angeles, and the chairman of the Committee on Local Arrangements is George Lipsky, of the University of California at Berkeley.

The secretary-treasurer reported that arrangements were completed for holding the 1952 meeting on August 26-28 at the Hotel Statler, Buffalo, New York. The director of the Washington office indicated that invitations for the 1953 meeting had been received from Washington, New York and Chicago, and that others could be anticipated. The secretary-treasurer delivered to the director of the Washington office an invitation from the City of Columbus, Ohio, for the 1953 meeting as a part of the state's sesquicentennial celebration.

On motion of John D. Millett, seconded by Matthew C. Mitchell, Edward H. Litchfield was elected secretary-treasurer to serve until the end of the 1951 annual meeting. After some discussion of the provisions of the present constitution of the Association, the president-elect and the Executive Committee were directed by the Council to institute a revision of the constitution to provide all of the needed changes which arise from the establishment of the Washington office.

Roscoe C. Martin and Patterson French presented a proposed certificate of incorporation for the Association under the District of Columbia law. It was moved by Francis O. Wilcox, seconded by Robert J. Harris, that the Council approve the proposed certificate of incorporation and direct Patterson French and the Washington office to proceed with the incorporation. On motion of the



secretary-treasurer, seconded by Robert J. Harris, the Executive Committee was directed to prepare and submit the necessary bylaws to a mail ballot of the Council.

At this point the Council adjourned for dinner. Following the dinner, President Pollock and President-Elect Odegard discussed with the Council the application which had been made by them on behalf of the Association to the trustees of the Ford Foundation for a grant of funds. Such funds would permit the Association to canvass the areas in which it might be of service in accomplishing the purposes of the Foundation. The report of the committee appointed by the Foundation to outline a program and policy was commended to the Council as important reading for all its members. It was suggested that this report presents a challenge to all social scientists, particularly to political scientists. The report is oriented, not by disciplines, however, but by problem areas.

President-Elect Odegard recommended that the Association establish a committee on research planning and policy to explore the opportunities for service which lie within our disciplinary area. He also recommended the creation of the following committees, which he felt were needed in order to round out the Association's program of service to its members and to the general public: a committee on public administration, a committee on national defense, and three new area committees, namely on the Far East, on Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, and on Western Europe. On motion of Robert J. Harris, seconded by John D. Millett, these recommendations of the president-elect were approved.

On motion of J. B. Shannon, seconded by Oliver P. Field, the Washington office staff was directed to proceed with the roster project recommended earlier by the director of the Washington office.

Robert K. Carr proposed the establishment of a committee on national security and individual freedom. He stated that this proposal had also the support of Harold Lasswell. This proposal was referred to the Executive Committee with power to act if such action be found desirable.

It was reported that the director of the Census, Roy V. Peel, desired the appointment by the Association of a committee to advise him in connection with census problems. The president-elect was authorized by the Council to appoint an *ad hoc* committee for such a purpose if he deemed it necessary or desirable.

The Council was adjourned at 8:20 p.m.

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The annual business meeting of the American Political Science Association was held in the Grand Ball Room of the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., on December 29, 1950. The meeting was called to order at 4:50 p.m. by President James K. Pollock, who then announced that a quorum was present and presented to the membership a report on the establishment of the Washington office. He introduced the director of the Washington office, Edward H. Litchfield, who spoke briefly on his plans for the development of the services of the

office and introduced Ralph J. D. Braibanti, his assistant. It was reported that the Association was in the process of incorporation.

William A. Robson, Walter H. C. Laves, Walter Sharp, Quincy Wright and President Pollock then spoke on the International Political Science Association. The facts concerning the establishment of this new organization are reported in the December issue of the *AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE REVIEW*. The support of the Association for the international organization, through individual memberships and through contributions to the *International Social Science Bulletin* of UNESCO, was solicited by the speakers.

The activities of the Association in the field of publication were next reviewed. Managing Editor Taylor Cole presented a report on his first year in that office, and listed the names of the Board of Editors for 1951, as approved by the Council.

President Pollock reported briefly for Elmer E. Schattschneider on the publication of the report of the Committee on Political Parties in October.

Marshall E. Dimock reported that his Committee on Advancement of Teaching had completed its report and that publication could be expected in the spring. He spoke also of the project of the International Political Science Association for the comparative study of the teaching of political science in different countries. President Pollock indicated that Chairman Dimock would serve as the representative of the American Political Science Association and of political scientists in the United States in this project.

Belle Zeller, chairman of the Committee on American Legislatures, indicated that a report of that Committee containing recommendations for the improvement of state legislatures was in draft form and that completion of the report could be expected during the 1951 Association year.

At this point the secretary-treasurer reported to the membership on the actions taken by the Council at its meeting on December 27. (For the details, see the report of the Council meeting which precedes.)

Secretary-Treasurer Walker, on behalf of the Council, presented, for consideration by the members, the resolution approved by the Council commending the United States Department of Education for its initiative in inaugurating a survey of political science research in progress, and the Council-approved resolution on publications of the United States Department of State (for the text of both resolutions, see the minutes of the Council meeting which precede). On motion of the secretary-treasurer, these resolutions were unanimously approved by the members. The following resolutions of thanks were presented for consideration by the membership, and were approved by unanimous vote:

**RESOLVED:** That the American Political Science Association, assembled in Washington for its 46th Annual Meeting, express its sincere appreciation to the Committee on Program under the chairmanship of William C. Johnstone for the excellent meeting which it has developed, and to the very able Committee on Local Arrangements under the chairmanship of Catheryn Seckler-Hudson for the smoothness and efficiency with which the meeting has proceeded.

**RESOLVED:** That the Association express its appreciation to the management of the Mayflower Hotel and the Statler Hotel, and to the Washington Convention Bureau, for

the excellent hospitality which they have afforded during our 46th Annual Meeting.

RESOLVED: That the Association record its deep appreciation to the American University, George Washington University, Georgetown University, Catholic University, University of Maryland, Howard University and Trinity College, to their officers, faculty and students for their indispensable assistance in planning and carrying forward the 46th Annual Meeting.

Thomas S. Barclay, chairman of the Committee on Nominations, presented the report of his Committee. (For the names placed in nomination, see the report of the Council which precedes.) President Pollock asked if there were nominations from the floor. As there were none, on motion of the chairman of the Committee the persons nominated were unanimously elected to the offices indicated in the report.

The secretary-treasurer announced that the 1951 annual meeting would be held at the Fairmont and Mark Hopkins hotels in San Francisco, California, on August 28-30, and that the 1952 annual meeting would be held at the Statler Hotel in Buffalo, New York, on August 26-28.

At this point William Anderson made the following motion:

I make a motion expressing thanks of this Association to Mr. Harvey Walker for his very loyal and faithful services to this Association, first as assistant to our former secretary-treasurer, Mr. Colegrove, and later as secretary-treasurer of the Association in his own official capacity. We all know Harvey Walker and the faithful work he has done for this Association in conducting the placement service for a long time before he had any official title for that service, and for the rest of the work he did before he became secretary-treasurer. I think the Association should make a motion of sincere thanks and appreciation.

This motion was approved by a rising vote.

President James K. Pollock at this point delivered the gavel to President-Elect Odegard, who gave a brief response and adjourned the 1950 business meeting at 6:05 P.M.—HARVEY WALKER, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

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Problems of legal documentation were the principal concern of the meeting in Paris on December 28-30, 1950, of the Executive Bureau of the International Committee for Comparative Law. The United States was represented by William S. Barnes, director of foreign law research in the Harvard Law School and member of the Executive Bureau's subcommittee on documentation. Two projects were agreed upon, one for 1951 and the other for the next five years.

The 1951 project calls for the cataloguing of sources of information on the law in the principal areas of the world, including both the listing of periodicals and serial publications with information on their character, size, cost and editors, and the listing of centers of legal activity and law libraries. The five-year project calls for encouragement of (a) bibliographies of legal literature basic to an understanding of each jurisdiction or system of law, together with yearly supplements; (b) a basic introduction to the law of one or two countries to serve as a pattern for others; (c) a yearbook on the law of one of the countries already introduced; (d) a plan for uniform indices and format susceptible of

translation and compilation eventually as a looseleaf yearbook of the law of the world; and (e) the formation of centers of documentation in each country with a clearing house among them.

The organization of a report on the teaching of law was the second task before the Bureau. It is to be coordinated with UNESCO's project for the other social sciences (sociology, anthropology, economics and political science) in eight countries (USA, United Kingdom, India, France, Sweden, Poland, Mexico and Egypt). Stress is to be laid on the role of law in the educational system. Professor J. P. Niboyet (France) was chosen as the general *rapporteur* for the eight countries. The American Foreign Law Association will head the effort in the United States. At its meeting of January 4, 1951, the American Foreign Law Association elected Alexis C. Coudert as its representative on the Executive Bureau for the next term. He is director of the Parker School of Foreign and Comparative Law in Columbia University and a member of the law firm of Coudert Brothers.

The International Union of Local Authorities will hold its 1951 congress in Brighton, England, June 25–30. The chief topic on the agenda will be "Local Authorities and Education." The congress will consider specifically the administrative aspects of education in the countries of member organizations of the International Union and will attempt to clarify the role of local government in the field of education. A second topic to be considered will be "Water Supply and Sewerage." Persons interested in the congress may obtain additional information from N. Arkema, general secretary of the International Union, 5 Paleisstraat, The Hague, Netherlands.

The Chicago area members of the American Political Science Association met at Northwestern University on November 17, 1950. The program for this meeting was a panel discussion on the subject: "Organization for Governmental Regulation of Labor Relations." Participants were William W. Wirtz, professor of law at Northwestern University, Edwin E. Witte, chairman of the department of economics of the University of Wisconsin, Avery Leiserson of the department of political science of the University of Chicago, and Rollin B. Posey, chairman of the department of political science of Northwestern University.

The fourth annual meeting of the Western Political Science Association was held at Idaho State College, Pocatello, Idaho, November 24–25, 1950. The program for the meeting included nine round tables, which focused attention on both domestic and foreign problems. Separate round tables gave attention to the war in East Asia, the role of the organization of the American states in the defense of western democracy, public power policies in western states, and the present-day status of civil liberties. Among the additional features of the program was an address by Claudius O. Johnson of Washington State College on the topic, "Civil Liberties: The Citizens' Unfinished Business." The Asso-

ciation decided to hold its fifth annual meeting at San Francisco, California, in conjunction with the forty-seventh annual meeting of the American Political Science Association. Officers of the Western Political Science Association for 1951 include: Samuel C. May of the University of California (Berkeley), president; Leo C. Riethmayer of the University of Colorado, vice-president; and F. B. Shick of the University of Utah, secretary-treasurer.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the Southern Political Science Association was held at Durham and Chapel Hill, North Carolina, November 16–18, 1950. The program for the meeting was devoted principally to southern government and politics, although attention was given to subjects of more general interest in some of the addresses and round table discussions. "An Obituary of a Political Scientist" was the subject of the presidential address, by Jasper B. Shannon of the University of Kentucky. President James K. Pollock of the American Political Science Association, who represented this Association at the meeting, delivered an address on "The First Year of the Bonn Government." Others to address the meeting were Jonathan Daniels, editor of the *Raleigh News and Observer*, and Paul Appleby, dean of the Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs of Syracuse University. The latter spoke on hostility to government at a luncheon for the Southern Political Science Association and southern members of the American Society for Public Administration. The Southern Political Science Association will hold its next annual meeting at Chattanooga, Tennessee. Its newly elected officers include: Taylor Cole of Duke University, president; Lynwood M. Holland of Emory University, vice-president; and Henry N. Williams of Vanderbilt University, recording secretary.

Regional meetings of political scientists to be held in the spring of 1951 include the annual meeting of the Pacific Northwest Political Science Association to be held in April at Eugene, Oregon, the annual meeting of the Midwest Conference of Political Scientists to be held May 4–6 at the University of Minnesota, and the annual meeting of the New England Political Science Association to be held at Williams College.

The twenty-seventh session of the Institute of World Affairs was held at Riverside, California, December 10–13, 1950. The occasion marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Institute under the chancellorship of Rufus B. von Klein-Smid, chancellor of the University of Southern California. The director of the 1950 session was J. William Robinson, professor of international relations at Whittier College. Within the general theme of world leadership in mid-century, addresses, round tables and discussions were held on various aspects of the topics, "America and World Leadership," "World Viewpoints toward American Leadership," and "American Leadership and International Organization." Among the participants were Robert A. Millikan of the California Institute of Technology; Albert C. Jacobs, chancellor of the University of Denver; Clyde Egleton of New York University; Hans J. Morgenthau of the University of



Chicago; Clark Eichelberger of the American Association for the United Nations; and Edgar E. Robinson of Stanford University. Twenty colleges and universities, as well as several professional groups and government officials, cooperated in presenting the Institute's program.

The seventh annual Public Affairs Conference, sponsored by the department of history and political science at the State College of Washington, was held in Spokane, Washington, on October 14, 1950, with a registration of approximately 200 persons from the Pacific Northwest area. The theme of this Conference was "Better Living Through Community Planning." Panel discussions focused attention on the administrative, fiscal and personnel problems of the planning agency, traffic and parking problems, planning for the metropolitan community and planning for the smaller community. Featured speakers at the general sessions were Charles McKinley, professor of political science at Reed College and long-time member of the planning commission of Portland, Oregon, and Charles B. Bennett, director of planning for the City of Los Angeles. The director of the Conference was Paul Beckett, associate professor of public administration at the State College of Washington.

#### OTHER ACTIVITIES

On January 29, 1951, the President of the United States requested the director of the Bureau of the Budget to establish a federal history program for the agencies engaged in emergency defense activities. The program is to be under the active direction of the Bureau of the Budget, although the studies to be undertaken under the program are to be conducted by the individual agencies. It is expected that the studies will be of assistance in orienting new officials and in enabling all officials to obtain a broader understanding of agency problems and policies. It is not intended that they include a detailed review of the accomplishments of the several agencies, but rather that they constitute objective analyses of problems confronted and how the problems are met.

This program is to be similar to the federal history program conducted during World War II. The latter resulted in a series of studies which are being used in the current mobilization effort, especially in the fields of military procurement, economic stabilization, and expansion of the armed forces. James W. Fesler of the University of North Carolina, who served as War Production Board historian during World War II, has been consultant to the Bureau of the Budget during the planning for the program which is now being inaugurated.

The University of Chicago has announced the establishment of a center for the study of American foreign policy, which has been made possible by a grant from the Lilly Endowment, Inc., an educational trust. The director of the center is Hans J. Morgenthau, professor of political science at the University of Chicago. His staff includes a historian, a political scientist and two research assistants.

Princeton University recently received a gift of \$500,000 from the Milbank