

training for advanced students through coöperation with offices of various units of government. The Institute will be under the direction of an executive committee with Dean E. Blythe Stason, of the Law School, as acting chairman and Professor John A. Perkins, of the political science department, as secretary.

At Fordham University, an organization known as the Burke Society has been formed to promote the study of political society. Dr. Ross J. S. Hoffman is chairman, and the charter membership consists of the members of the two departments of history and political philosophy and the social sciences. Four discussion meetings are being held during the current academic year on the general subject of democracy: the Soviet use of the term, promotion through American foreign policy, the rôle of public opinion in a democracy, and the possibility of "socialist" democracy remaining democratic. All of the discussions are to be published, and papers delivered at an initial meeting, comprising a symposium on De Tocqueville's *Democracy in America*, have already been issued as "Fordham University Studies, Burke Society Series, No. 1."

Forty-first Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association. The forty-first annual meeting of the American Political Science Association was held at Philadelphia March 28-30, 1946, with the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel as headquarters. This was the first normal annual meeting of the Association since the American entrance into World War II. Although held in 1946, it was considered the 1945 annual meeting. Due to congested hotel accommodations, the Association did not hold a joint meeting with allied societies, although the Southern Political Science Association was invited to have its presidential address delivered on the same evening as that of the American Political Science Association. On this occasion, President John M. Gaus delivered an address on "Job Analysis of Political Science," and President H. C. Nixon, of the Southern Political Science Association, spoke on the subject of "Politics of the Hills." Several of the round tables were offered in coöperation with the American Society for Public Administration, which had met in the same place on the preceding two days. A round table on "Education for World Citizenship" was held in collaboration with the National Council for the Social Studies. There were also breakfast meetings of the Council of the Southern Political Science Association and the Managerial Committee of the Mid-West Conference of Political Scientists.

The termination of the war and the removal of the Office of Defense Transportation's restrictions on conventions occurred so late in 1945 that it was not considered practicable to plan a meeting for the Christmas recess in that year. A poll of the Executive Council of the Association

indicated a desire for a meeting in the spring. President John M. Gaus assumed responsibility for the preparation of the program, assisted by Pitman B. Potter and Ernest S. Griffith.

In past years, the program generally included two somewhat different types of meetings. The first consisted chiefly of informal participation without prepared papers and the second consisted of the latter alone. Because of unusual circumstances this year, the Program Committee left wide discretion to the chairmen who organized the various meetings, and no effort was made to differentiate sharply between sessions of the two types. Another unusual feature of the program of the 1945 meeting was the devotion of a full day to Association problems. As will be noted from the program below, the session that day opened with a series of panel meetings conducted by the panel chairmen of the Association's Committee on Research. These panels included comparative government, international relations, public law, public opinion, political theory, representative government and the legislative process, military and naval strategy in relation to political science, public administration, and state, local, and municipal government. The luncheon meeting supplied an occasion for considering relationships between the Association and the Social Science Research Council. The afternoon sessions began with reports from three important committees of the Association—the Research Committee, the Committee on Social Studies, and the Committee on Undergraduate Instruction. Late afternoon of the same day was devoted to the business meeting of the Association.

The program of the meeting as actually carried out was as follows:

Thursday, March 28, at 9:30 A.M.

COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT—EUROPE

Chairman: David Fellman, University of Nebraska

Participants:

Eugene P. Chase, Department of State and Lafayette College—"The Labor Government of Great Britain."

Charles A. Micaud, United States Military Academy—"The Launching of the Fourth French Republic."

Max Ascoli, New School for Social Research—"The Political Reconstruction of Italy."

Eric C. Bellquist, Department of State and the University of California—"Government and Politics in the Smaller Countries of Northern Europe: An Appraisal of Recent Developments."

COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT—THE FAR EAST

POLITICAL REORGANIZATION IN CHINA

Chairman: Harold Quigley, University of Minnesota

Participants:

Paul M. A. Linebarger, Duke University—"The Program of the Kuomintang."

Harold M. Vinacke, University of Cincinnati—"The Communist-Agrarian Program."

David N. Rowe, Yale University—"Non-Party Programs."

Amry Vandenbosch, University of Kentucky—"The Policy of the United States."

ADAPTATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND OTHER NATIONAL AGENCIES TO INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS

Chairman: Clyde Egleton, New York University

Participants: Herbert Abraham, Office of International Information and Walter H. C. Laves, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, "Recent Reorganizations of the Department of State"; Harry N. Kurth, Director, Office of Budget and Finance, Department of State; Donald C. Stone, Bureau of the Budget; S. M. Rosen, Bureau of the Budget; Egon Ranshofen-Wertheimer, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

LATIN AMERICA

DEMOCRACY IN LATIN AMERICA

Chairman: Russell Fitzgibbon, University of California at Los Angeles

Participants: Ellis O. Briggs, U. S. Department of State; A. N. Christensen, University of Minnesota; William Cochran, U. S. Department of State; Lewis Hanke, Library of Congress; Major Willmore Kendall, U. S. Army; William Ebenstein, University of Wisconsin; Edgar Cale, University of Pennsylvania; William S. Stokes, Northwestern University; Arthur P. Whitaker, University of Pennsylvania; and others.

POLITICAL THEORY

Chairman: William M. McGovern, Northwestern University

Participants: William Y. Elliott, Harvard University; Waldemar Gurian, Notre Dame University; Lindsay Rogers, Columbia University; Eric Voegelin, Louisiana State University.

STATE GOVERNMENT

RECENT CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION

Chairman: William L. Bradshaw, University of Missouri

Participants:

Isidor Loeb, Washington University—"The Recent Missouri Convention."

Martin L. Faust, University of Missouri—"Revision and Administrative Reorganization."

Albert B. Saye, University of Georgia—"The Georgia Commission."

John J. George, Rutgers University—"Why Revision Failed in New Jersey."

Discussion: Thomas S. Barclay, Stanford University; John E. Bebout, National Municipal League; William Miller, Princeton Survey; Kirk H. Porter, State University of Iowa.

UNIVERSITY BUREAUS OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Chairman: Roscoe Martin, Bureau of Public Administration, University of Alabama

Participants:

James W. Fesler, Civilian Production Administration, "Public Administration as a Special Field."

Rowland Egger, Bureau of Public Administration, University of Virginia—"Public Administration and Related Fields."

Lent D. Upson, School of Public Affairs, Wayne University, "The School of Public Administration as an Answer to Special Needs."

Samuel C. May, Bureau of Public Administration, University of California—"The Bureau of Public Administration as an Answer to Special Needs."

Thursday, March 28, at 12:15 P.M.

LUNCHEON MEETING

THE UNITED NATIONS

Chairman: Pitman Potter, American University

Speakers:

William E. Rappard, Director, Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva, Switzerland—"The United Nations as Viewed from Geneva."

Francis O. Wilcox, Head Analyst on International Affairs, Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress—"The General Assembly of the United Nations."

Clarence Streit, President, Federal Union, Inc.,—"The Federal Union Point of View."

Thursday, March 28, at 2:00 P.M.

EDUCATION FOR WORLD CITIZENSHIP

(JOINT PROGRAM OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE SOCIAL STUDIES
AND THE AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION)

Chairman: Hilda Watters, Western Illinois State Teachers College

Secretary: Julian Aldrich, New York University

Participants:

Kirk H. Porter, University of Iowa, and Herbert Abraham, United States Department of State—"What Should Elementary and High School Teachers Try to Teach about International Government?"

W. F. Cottrell, Miami University—"What Should Be Taught About Other Governmental Systems?"

Harold M. Long, Glens Falls, N. Y., High School—"How Can International Organization Be Taught to Elementary and High School Pupils?"

FEDERALISM AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

Chairman: William Anderson, University of Minnesota

Participants:

Arnold Brecht, Graduate Faculty, New School for Social Research—"European Experience."

Herman Finer, Harvard University—"Comparative Federalism."

Arthur Macmahon, Columbia University—"American Experience."

H. M. Clokie, University of Manitoba—"Canadian Experience."

Llewelyn E. Pfankuchen, University of Wisconsin—"Federalism in International Organization."

Discussion: Quincy Wright, University of Chicago; Reginald D. Lang, Carleton College; Werner Levi, University of Minnesota; Ben A. Arneson, Ohio Wesleyan University; Raphael Tuck, McGill University; Everett Claspay, U. S.

Department of State; Morley Ayearst, New York University; H. Gordon Skilling, University of Wisconsin.

GOVERNMENT AND CONSUMERS

Chairman: Egbert Wengert, Sweet Briar College

Participants:

Chase G. Woodhouse, Member of the House of Representatives—"Progress in Consumer Protection."

W. S. Sayre and James Scully, Office of Price Administration—"The Consumer and the O.P.A. and the Public Interest."

Florence Stewart, National Housing Agency—"The Consumer and the N.H.A."

Robert Walker, Kansas State College—"The United States Department of Agriculture's Consumer Counsel."

Ralph Baker, New York State College for Teachers—"The Bituminous Coal Consumers' Counsel."

GOVERNMENT AND LABOR

Chairman: Glenn Wiltsey, University of Rochester

Participants:

Paul M. Herzog, Chairman, National Labor Relations Board—"Government Responsibility for the Prevention of Unfair Labor Practices."

Edgar L. Warren, Chief of the United States Conciliation Service—"The Effectiveness of Non-Coercive Forms of Administrative Action in Adjusting Labor Disputes."

Walter Gellhorn, Columbia University—"The Use of Tri-Partite Panels in Labor Disputes."

IMPLICATIONS OF WAR TRAINING IN OVERSEAS ADMINISTRATION FOR PEACETIME EDUCATION

Chairman: Arnold Wolfers, Yale University

Participants:

Colonel Herman Beukema, United States Military Academy—"Some Implications of the ASTP."

Joseph P. Harris, University of California—"Some Implications of the Training Program at the School of Military Government."

Rollin B. Posey, Northwestern University—"Some Implications of the Training Program in the CATS at Northwestern University."

Lawrence Chamberlain, Columbia University—"Some Implications of the Training Program of the Naval School of Military Government and Administration."

Discussion: Major Robert Fisher, School of Military Government, Charlottesville, Virginia.

THE METROPOLITAN REGION

Chairman: Albert Lepawsky, University of Alabama

Secretary: Joseph M. Ray, University of Maryland

Participants:

Edwin A. Cottrell, Stanford University—"Government of Metropolitan Regions in California."

Don Leifer, Boston University—"Developments in Metropolitan Government in New England."

- W. Hardy Wickwar, UNRRA—"Regional Developments in Post-War Britain."
 Robert B. Mitchell, Executive Director, Philadelphia Planning Commission—
 "The Process of Planning in Metropolitan Regions."
 Weldon Cooper, Bureau of Public Administration, University of Alabama—
 "Emerging Trends in the Forms of Metropolitan Government."

THE PRESIDENCY

Chairman: Louis Brownlow, Public Administration Clearing House

Participants:

- James Hart, University of Virginia—"Legislative-Executive Relations: A Crucial Problem of Government."
 Don K. Price, Public Administration Clearing House—"The Direct Responsibility of the President."
 William Y. Elliott—"The Need for a Presidential General Staff."

THE UNITED STATES FOREIGN SERVICE DURING THE WAR AND AFTER

Chairman: Walton C. Ferris, Department of State

Participants:

- Elton Atwater, Research Fellow, The American University—"Recent Developments in the Foreign Service."
 James McCamy, Director, Office of World Trade Policy, Department of Commerce.
 Carl Strom, Assistant Chief, Division of Foreign Service Planning, Department of State—"The Proposed 'Foreign Service Act of 1946'."

SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THEIR RELATIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Chairman: Isaac N. P. Stokes, Associate Chief, Division of International Organization Affairs, Department of State

Participants:

- Walter R. Sharp, College of the City of New York, and Consultant to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization.
 John Gambs, International Labor Relations Adviser, Department of Labor.
 Water Radius, Advisor to the Office of Transportation and Communications, Department of State.
 Leroy Stinebower, Deputy Director, Office of International Trade Policy.
 Esther Brunauer, United States Representative, Preparatory Commission, UNESCO.

Thursday, March 28, at 8:00 P.M.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESSES

Chairman: Arthur N. Holcombe, Harvard University

- H. C. Nixon, Vanderbilt University, President, Southern Political Science Association—"Politics of the Hills."
 John M. Gaus, University of Wisconsin, President, American Political Science Association—"Job Analysis of Political Science."
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Friday, March 29, at 8:00 A.M.

BREAKFAST MEETINGS

COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE INSTRUCTION OF THE AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

Chairman: Francis O. Wilcox, Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress

COUNCIL OF THE SOUTHERN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

Chairman: H. C. Nixon, Vanderbilt University

LATIN AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

Chairman: Russell H. Fitzgibbon, University of California at Los Angeles—"The Problems of Research in Political Science in the Latin American Area."

MANAGERIAL COMMITTEE, MIDWEST CONFERENCE OF POLITICAL SCIENTISTS

Chairman: Howard White, Miami University

Friday, March 29, at 9:30 A.M.

OPEN PANEL MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESEARCH, CONDUCTED BY THE PANEL CHAIRMEN

COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT

Chairman: Harold W. Stoke, University of New Hampshire

Secretary: Andrew Gyorgy, University of New Hampshire

"New Conceptions Affecting Research in Comparative Government"

Arnold Brecht, New School for Social Research

"Significant Fields for Future Research in Comparative Government."

Taylor Cole, Duke University

"Barriers to Improvement in Research in Comparative Government"

John G. Heinberg, University of Missouri

"Utilizing the Results of Research in Comparative Government"

Eugene P. Chase, State Department

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Chairman: Grayson L. Kirk, Columbia University

Discussion Leaders: Frederick S. Dunn, Yale University; Harold H. Sprout, Princeton University; Leland Goodrich, World Peace Foundation and Brown University.

PUBLIC LAW

Chairman: Carl B. Swisher, Johns Hopkins University

Discussion Leaders: Kenneth C. Cole, University of Washington; Earl Latham, University of Minnesota.

PUBLIC OPINION

Chairman: Harwood L. Childs, Princeton University

Discussion Leaders: Herman C. Beyle, Syracuse University; Ruth A. Inglis, Commission on Freedom of the Press; James L. McCamy, U. S. Department of Commerce; Jesse MacKnight, U. S. Department of State.

POLITICAL THEORY

Chairman: Francis G. Wilson, University of Illinois

Discussion Leaders: John D. Lewis, Oberlin College; Wilfrid Parsons, Catholic University; Paul A. Palmer, Kenyon College.

REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT AND THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS

Chairman: Roland Young, Washington, D. C.

Secretary: Stephen K. Bailey, Washington, D. C.

Discussion Leaders: Belle Zeller, Brooklyn College; Hugh MacDowall Clokie, University of Manitoba; Avery Leiserson, University of Chicago; Ernest S. Griffith, Library of Congress.

MILITARY AND NAVAL STRATEGY IN RELATION TO POLITICAL SCIENCE

Chairman: Bernard Brodie, Yale University

Discussion Leaders: Edward Mead Earle, Institute of Advanced Studies; Sigmund Newmann, Wesleyan University; Col. Walter H. E. Jaeger, Army Industrial College; Quincy Wright, University of Chicago.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Chairman: Patterson H. French, Bureau of the Budget

Discussion Leaders: Herman Finer, Harvard University; James W. Fesler, Civilian Production Administration; Donald H. Morrison, Dartmouth College.

STATE, LOCAL, AND MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

Chairman: William Anderson, University of Minnesota

Secretary: Kimbrough Owen, U. S. Army

Discussion Leaders: Charles W. Hyneman, Federal Communications Commission; George W. Spicer, University of Virginia; John E. Stoner, University of Indiana; Paul Ylvisaker, Harvard University.

Participants: Karl Bosworth, Western Reserve University; Arthur Bromage, University of Michigan; John P. Duncan, Oklahoma A & M College; Ernest S. Griffith, Library of Congress; Orren C. Hormell, Bowdoin College; Fritz Morstein Marx, U. S. Bureau of the Budget; Lloyd M. Short, University of Minnesota.

Friday, March 29, 12:15 P.M.

LUNCHEON MEETING

THE ASSOCIATION AND THE SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

Chairman: First Vice-President Robert T. Crane

Speakers: Francis W. Coker, Yale University; Charles S. Hyneman, Federal Communications Commission.

Friday, March 29, 2:00 P.M.

MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR COMMITTEE REPORTS ON POLICY

THE RESEARCH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Ernest S. Griffith, Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress

THE COMMITTEE ON THE SOCIAL STUDIES

Chairman: Howard White, Miami University

THE COMMITTEE ON UNDERGRADUATE INSTRUCTION

Chairman: Francis O. Wilcox, Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress

Friday, March 29, 4:00 P.M.

ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION

Friday, March 29, 6:00 P.M.

DINNER CONFERENCE

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICAL SCIENCE AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION ASSOCIATION

Friday, March 29, 6:30 P.M.

DINNER CONFERENCE

RESEARCH IN MILITARY GOVERNMENT

Chairman: Carl Friedrich, Harvard University

Friday, March 29, at 8:00 P.M.

ASSOCIATION MEETING

THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE ATOMIC BOMB

Chairman: Charles C. Rohlfsing, University of Pennsylvania

Speakers:

Reuben G. Gustavson, Vice-President of the University of Chicago, "The Physical Basis for the New Challenge."

Charles E. Merriam, University of Chicago, "Physics and Politics."

Saturday, March 30, at 9:30 A.M.

COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT—EUROPE

Chairman: David Fellman, University of Nebraska

Participants:

Paul R. Sweet, Bates College—"The Rebirth of the Austrian Republic."

Taylor Cole, Duke University—"The Prospects for Democratic Government in Germany."

Karl R. Bopp, Director of Research, Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia—"The Nationalization of the Banks of England and France."

J. G. Heinberg, University of Missouri—"Continuity and Change in European Governments."

COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT—THE FAR EAST

POLITICAL REORGANIZATION IN JAPAN

Chairman: Harold S. Quigley, University of Minnesota

Participants:

Nathaniel Peffer, Columbia University—"The Policy of the United States."

Joseph W. Ballantine, Department of State—"The Position of the Imperial House."

James H. Shoemaker, Colonel, War Department—"The Position of the Military-Industrial Oligarchy."

Charles N. Spinks, Lieutenant Commander, Navy Department—"The Position of the Political Parties."

UNIVERSITY BUREAUS OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Chairman: Roscoe C. Martin, Bureau of Public Administration, University of Alabama

Participants:

Robert S. Ford, Bureau of Government, University of Michigan—"The Place of the Bureau of Public Administration in the University's Administrative Structure."

Charles S. Hyneman, Federal Communications Commission—"Activities and Operations of the Bureau of Public Administration."

Morris B. Lambie, Harvard University—"Off-campus Relations of the Bureau of Public Administration."

Lee S. Greene, Bureau of Public Administration, University of Tennessee—"Problems Confronting the Newly Established Bureau of Public Administration."

INTERNATIONAL AND DOMESTIC INFORMATION PROGRAMS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Chairman: Herbert Abraham, Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs, Department of State

Participants:

H. Schuyler Foster, Division of Public Liaison, Department of State—"Domestic Information."

George E. Taylor, Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs, Department of State—"Overseas Information."

LATIN AMERICA

LATIN AMERICA AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

Chairman: Russell H. Fitzgibbon, University of California at Los Angeles

Participants:

Arthur P. Whitaker, University of Pennsylvania—"Latin America and the UNO."
Panel Discussion

POLITICAL THEORY

Chairman: William M. McGovern, Northwestern University

Participants: Francis W. Coker, Yale University; Harold F. Gosnell, Office of Price Administration; R. C. Hartnett, University of Detroit; Lynford Lardner, Northwestern University; Charles E. Merriam, University of Chicago; Eric Voegelin, Louisiana State University; H. Zandhoff, Mount Holyoke College.

STATE GOVERNMENT

LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH

Chairman: William L. Bradshaw, University of Missouri

Participants:

Donald Axelrod, Research Director, New York State Joint Legislative Committee—
“Legislative Research in New York.”

Robert S. Frey, Director, Pennsylvania Legislative Reference Bureau—“Drafting,
Codifying, and Compiling Statutes.”

Carlton F. Chute, Research Director, Missouri Committee on Legislative Research—
“Meeting a Legislative Crisis.”

Jack F. Isakoff, Director of Research, Illinois Legislative Council—“Fact-finding
for the Illinois Legislature.”

Discussion:

Victor D. Brannon, St. Louis Governmental Research Institute

Karl A. Bosworth, Western Reserve University

Walter F. Dodd, Chicago

Horace E. Flack, Maryland Legislative Reference Service

Ernest S. Griffith, Library of Congress

Gilbert G. Lentz, Hawaiian Legislative Bureau

Arthur H. Schwartz, New York State Joint Legislative Committee

Frank Shallow, Department of Unemployment Compensation, Pennsylvania

Lloyd M. Short, University of Minnesota

Belle Zeller, Brooklyn College

MANDATES AND TRUSTEESHIPS

Chairman: Carl J. Friedrich, Harvard University

Participants: Eric Beecroft, Department of the Interior; Ralph J. Bunche, Associate
Chief, Division of Dependent Area Affairs, Department of State; A. Benjamin
Gerig, Chief, Division of Dependent Area Affairs, Department of State;
Arthur N. Holcombe, Harvard University; William E. Rappard, Graduate
Institute of International Studies, Geneva, Switzerland.

RIGHTS OF THE INDIVIDUAL IN AMERICA TODAY

Chairman: Robert K. Carr, Dartmouth College

Participants: Robert E. Cushman, Cornell University; John H. Leek, University
of Oklahoma; Earl Latham, University of Minnesota; Carl B. Swisher, Johns
Hopkins University.

THE TREATY-MAKING PROCESS IN THE UNITED STATES AND ITS
POSSIBLE DEVELOPMENT

Chairman: Pitman B. Potter, American University

Participants: Edwin Borchar, Yale University; Royden Dangerfield, University of
Oklahoma; Wallace McClure, Department of State.

Saturday, March 30, at 12:15 P.M.

LUNCHEON AND GENERAL ASSOCIATION MEETING

THE ORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS

Chairman: W. Brooke Graves, Bryn Mawr College

Speakers: Senator Robert M. La Follette, Chairman, and Representative Mike
Monroney, Vice-Chairman, of the Joint Committee of Congress on the Or-
ganization of Congress.

The Executive Council of the American Political Science Association met in morning, afternoon, and evening sessions on March 27. In attendance were: President John M. Gaus, First Vice-President Robert T. Crane, Third Vice-President Dorothy Schaffter, Managing Editor Frederic A. Ogg, Assistant Secretary-Treasurer Harvey Walker, Clyde Eagleton, Amry Vandenbosch, Harold Zink, Arthur W. Bromage, Frederick S. Dunn, Charles C. Rohlfsing, Edward F. Dow, Robert J. Harris, John G. Heinberg, and Walter H. C. Laves. In addition, the meeting was attended by Past Presidents Robert E. Cushman and Leonard D. White and the chairmen of most of the Association's committees. Its agenda consisted of thirty-seven items, including: report on the acts of the President; reports of the Secretary-Treasurer on the membership and finances of the Association; report of the Audit Committee; adoption of a budget for 1946; report of the Committee on Nomination of Officers for 1946; report of the Managing Editor of the REVIEW and election of members of the Board of Editors for 1946-47; report on the Personnel Service; together with reports from fifteen special and standing committees of the Association and a number of significant items of new and unscheduled business. At the dinner interlude, Dr. Waldo G. Leland, Director of the American Council of Learned Societies, discussed the development of cultural relations in the Department of State and reported on the drafting and significance of the constitution of UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization), in which he had taken a leading part at the organizing session in London. Dr. Leland urged the Association to concern itself with the international aspects of its discipline and proposed the eventual calling, through UNESCO, of an international conference of political scientists. He felt that the American Political Science Association should play a leading rôle in the planning and holding of such an international meeting.

On the eve of the meeting, the Secretary-Treasurer, Kenneth Colegrove, was called to Japan to advise General Douglas MacArthur on the revision of the Japanese constitution. His reports, prepared by him before his departure, were presented to the Executive Council by the Assistant Secretary-Treasurer, Harvey Walker. The Secretary-Treasurer reported that the membership and subscriptions of the Association on December 15, 1945, totaled 3,466. This was the largest in the history of the Association and represented a gain of 250 during the membership year. There were 3,197 regular and associate members and subscribers, 60 sustaining members, 8 contributing members, and 41 life members. The total membership figure included 160 whose dues were unpaid as of December 15. There were 526 new members and 276 cancellations. The increase in membership was due to the increased interest in the study of government and international relations, to the continuance of the mem-

bership campaign in the office of the Secretary-Treasurer, and to professional appreciation of the *Directory of the American Political Science Association*, published in September, 1945.

The financial report of the Secretary-Treasurer showed that the income of the Association for the year ended December 17, 1945, was \$24,232.14, while the expenditures were \$22,185.49, making a net gain for the fiscal year of \$2,046.65. The bank balance of the Association in its general fund on December 17 was \$9,767.03, an increase of \$1,789.29 over the previous year. There were \$1,002.52 in accounts receivable, and all accounts payable were paid.

The expenditures for 1945 showed an outlay of \$10,163.49 for the REVIEW. This was an increase of \$1,200 over the previous year, due mainly to differences in purchases of paper. Expenditures through the office of the Secretary-Treasurer totaled \$12,022, an increase of approximately \$3,000 over the previous year. This increase is represented by the cost of publishing the *Directory*, which amounted to \$3,099.63.

Trust Funds of the Association on December 17, 1945, totaled \$9,120.20, of which \$8,600 was in bonds and \$520.20 in cash. The assets of the Association other than cash were negligible, being represented by office equipment which now is practically depreciated out and the inventory of back numbers of the REVIEW, carried in the accounts at \$8,000. There is also a small stock of other publications on which a valuation is not placed in the report.

The books of the Association for the year 1945 were closed on December 17, and a commercial audit was made on January 7, 1946, by Alexander Grant and Company (1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois), Certified Public Accountants. The Committee on Audit of the Association, composed of Walter F. Dodd and Leonard D. White, examined the accounts of the Secretary-Treasurer and verified the audit prepared by the commercial auditors. The committee found the statement of accounts as prepared by the Secretary-Treasurer to be correct. The report of the committee included the following comments:

"The financial condition of the Association during the current year has been satisfactory. An increase of 250 in membership has been advantageous. The *Directory of the American Political Science Association* has been financed without the necessity of borrowing from the trust funds and will have paid for itself upon payments by members of the Association who ordered and received the *Directory* but who have not paid for it. That the *Directory* was financed without cost was due to the fact that the editorial expense was borne by the National Foundation for Education and it is recommended that the Association express its appreciation to Mr. Samuel R. Harrell, chairman of the Foundation.

"The report of the Secretary-Treasurer shows a bank balance of \$9,767.03 as of December 17, 1945, but this should not encourage additional expenditures. At that time, the expense of publishing the December edition of the REVIEW had not

been paid, and the bulk of the bank balance is composed of dues collected in advance.

"The Committee recommends that members of the Association pay their dues promptly. Much work is required and much expense incurred in sending out second, third, and fourth statements of membership dues. Second statements have this year been sent to about 900 of the nearly 3,500 members. Failure of prompt payment is in practically all cases due to a negligence for which the Association must pay."

The Executive Council unanimously adopted a resolution expressing the deep indebtedness of the Association to the National Foundation for Education and particularly to Samuel R. Harrell, its chairman, for the generous support and invaluable assistance which the Foundation rendered in connection with the *Directory* project. The reports of the Secretary-Treasurer and of the Committee on Audit were approved by the Executive Council.

The budget for 1946 submitted by the Secretary-Treasurer estimated income at \$19,165.00 and expenditures at \$19,065.00. The detailed proposals for appropriation and the estimates of income from the various sources available to the Association were examined carefully by the Executive Council and approved without amendment.

Attention was directed by the President to the recent practice of publishing memorials in honor of deceased members in the REVIEW rather than presenting them to the Council and the annual business meeting. Managing Editor Ogg remarked that the Association had been particularly fortunate during the past six months in having little need for memorials.

The report of the Committee on Nomination of Officers for 1946 was presented by Past President Robert E. Cushman, chairman of the Committee on Nominations. The committee proposed for president Walter F. Dodd (Attorney, Chicago); first vice-president, Louis Brownlow (Public Administration Clearing House); second vice-president, Pendleton Herring (Harvard University); third vice-president, Arnold Brecht (New School for Social Research); new members of the executive council, Ralph J. Bunche (Howard University), Robert H. Connery (Catholic University of America), Charles McKinley (Reed College), C. Perry Patterson (University of Texas), and Harold S. Quigley (University of Minnesota). These recommendations were made after an advisory ballot (as provided by the constitution) of the Association, in which suggestions were submitted by 160 members.

A new and helpful feature of the report of the Committee on Nominations was a summary of principles and considerations which guided the committee's action. The Committee reported (1) that the advisory ballot was regarded as purely advisory and in no way binding upon the committee; (2) that it had aimed at a list of officers, both new and hold-over,

which would be well balanced in respect to geography and the various fields of political science; (3) that it had sought to avoid a concentration of official representation from the same geographical region or the same field of political science over a series of years; (4) that the Association does not choose its officers by promotion from lower rank, and that therefore the committee had avoided nominations which would seem to establish precedents for such promotions; (5) that, in view of the preceding principle, it had refrained from nominating to the vice-presidencies men who seemed likely next year to be seriously considered for the presidency; (6) that the Committee did not nominate any of its own members to any office; (7) and that in nominating members of the Executive Council, the Committee had refrained from naming persons who had served on the Council in recent years or who had already held higher office. The report of the Committee was received and approved by the Executive Council and the nominations referred to the business meeting of the Association for action.

The report of Frederic A. Ogg, Managing Editor of the *REVIEW*, indicated that Volume XXXIX (1945) contained a total of 1,256 pages of text as compared with 1,268 in 1944. The number of pages devoted to leading articles was 175, and the departments were represented by the following number of pages: (1) American Government and Politics, 179; (2) Constitutional Law, 51; (3) Public Administration, 26; (4) Rural Local Government, 12; (5) Foreign Government and Politics, 75; (6) International Affairs, 123; (7) Instruction and Research, 44; (8) News and Notes, 81; (9) Book Reviews and Notices, 286; and (10) Recent Publications of Political Interest, 156. Special features included 13 pages devoted to a list of doctoral dissertations in preparation, 20 pages to the report on Political Scientists and the War, and 15 pages to the volume index. Three issues during the year included group articles or symposia. This feature was introduced in 1943, and there has been a favorable reaction from the membership. The Managing Editor reported that conditions in the printing and publishing business are in many respects worse than during the war, but that the Banta Company has coöperated faithfully in the effort to have numbers of the *REVIEW* appear before the close of the scheduled month, so that during 1945 there were only two failures to attain this objective and by a margin of no more than ten days. It was felt that in view of the situation with other professional publications, this record had been commendable. The Managing Editor nominated Everett S. Brown (University of Michigan), Harwood L. Childs (Princeton University), Russell H. Fitzgibbon (U.C.L.A.), Charles C. Rohlfing (University of Pennsylvania), and Frederick L. Schuman (Williams College) to serve as members of the Board of Editors during 1946 and 1947; and the five nominees were duly elected by the Council.

The report of the Committee on the *Directory* of the Association, prepared by Kenneth Colegrove, was presented by Franklin L. Burdette, editor of the *Directory*. The report summarized the history of the project, which had been reported at various times during the process of compiling and publishing the *Directory*. A financial summary showed that, as of December 17, \$2,335.41 had been collected from the sale of Directories and an additional \$414.40 had been billed, leaving a deficit of \$349.82 to meet the entire cost of the project. It was indicated that since the compilation of these figures many bills had been paid and that these payments and additional sales had brought the amount collected over the cost. Only a small number of copies now remain to be sold. The report indicated also that although the Executive Council had authorized the Secretary-Treasurer to draw upon the trust funds of the Association to meet the cost of publishing the *Directory*, it had not been necessary to use this authorization. This was due in part to the considerable advance sale and prepayment and in part to the rapidity with which the edition was distributed. The Committee recommended that a committee on the *Directory* be continued with authority to publish a second edition in cooperation with the National Foundation for Education upon terms substantially the same as those effective for the first edition. The Committee felt that the new volume should be published in 1947, or as soon thereafter as practicable, and that editorial work should begin during the year 1946. The Executive Council approved the continuation of the committee, with authority to continue or revise policies for the publication. However, the Executive Council felt that it would be unwise, in view of the large number of changes in location of members of the Association due to postwar enrollments, to begin the work of compiling a new edition during 1946. It was therefore requested that the committee study the question of date of publication and bring to the Executive Council a concrete recommendation at the next annual meeting.

Instead of regular reports from the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council, the address of Waldo G. Leland at the dinner of the Executive Council and that of Charles S. Hyneman at one of the luncheon meetings of the Association were regarded as serving the same general purposes.

William Anderson presented the report of the Committee on Endowment. This consisted of the revised text of a brochure outlining the objectives and projects of the American Political Science Association and soliciting funds and bequests for such purposes. Further suggestions for revision of the brochure were invited. Dorothy Schaffter suggested that when published it should be placed in the hands of trust officers in banks and that it should contain a form for bequests. While no date was fixed for the publication of the proposed brochure, it was agreed that it should

be issued as soon as possible by the office of the Secretary-Treasurer.

The report of the Committee on Regional and Functional Societies was presented by the chairman, John E. Briggs. The principal concern of this committee during the year had been with sampling the opinion of members of the Association concerning the time and place of the meetings and their relation to sessions of cognate societies. A random sample was obtained from the *Directory* by taking each twentieth person in alphabetical order. To these members a questionnaire was sent asking a number of questions concerning the meetings of the national organization. Seventy-seven replies were received, including all fields of interest and all geographical areas in approximately the same proportion as in the total membership. According to this poll, 85 per cent approved the 1939 resolution to hold the annual meeting alternately in Washington, Chicago, and a third city: seven per cent were opposed, five per cent advised more flexibility, and three per cent had no preference. Opinion on the date of the annual meeting was partially influenced by the preference for meetings with cognate associations. Counting first choices only, 53 per cent preferred the Christmas holidays; 37 per cent voted for a date in the spring; and 10 per cent wanted the annual meeting in the fall. When second and third choices were included, the consensus of opinion was 49 per cent for Christmas; 34 per cent for spring; and 17 per cent for fall. Only 11 per cent of those replying wished independent meetings. Thirty-three per cent desired joint meetings with the American Society for Public Administration; 23 per cent with the American Economic Association; and 16 per cent with the American Historical Association. Meetings with other closely related organizations, such as the American Society of International Law or the National Municipal League, were supported by only 17 per cent. If joint meetings were to be held with related associations, 89 per cent preferred integrated programs.

In view of these expressed preferences of the members, the committee recommended (1) that the 1939 policy as to meetings be continued, depending upon convenience, available facilities, and the presence of a cognate association; (2) that the annual meeting be held in association with other social science organizations; (3) that the annual meeting usually be held during the Christmas holidays, but sometimes in the spring in conjunction with cognate societies; (4) that the programs of the associated societies be integrated as much as possible without jeopardizing specialized sessions such as those of the research panels; (5) that organized contacts with other social scientists be sought in regional conferences if national joint meetings are not feasible; (6) that members of the Political Science Association organize metropolitan and regional conferences for the discussion of professional interests and the stimulation of research. The report was received and filed.

Chairman Briggs also reported the organization of a District of Columbia Political Science Association and presented a request from that group that the American Political Science Association extend its official recognition as an integral part of the Association. It was pointed out by Ernest S. Griffith that the organization had no desire for a share of the dues paid to the national organization, and that the Washington group merely desired official recognition from the national body. He suggested that this newly formed organization might appropriately take the place of the Washington Committee, which has been in existence since the beginning of the war. Walter H. C. Laves moved that "The Executive Council looks with favor upon the establishment of local political science groups and instructs the Committee on Regional and Functional Societies to submit a plan to the next meeting of the Executive Council by which these groups can be properly related to the Association." The resolution was seconded by Clyde Eagleton and unanimously carried.

On motion of Clyde Eagleton, seconded by Frederic A. Ogg, the Executive Council adopted the following resolution in regard to the publications of the Department of State, presented by Royden Dangerfield:

"WHEREAS the times require a more ambitious program of publication of diplomatic papers than has hitherto been undertaken by the Department of State, and

"WHEREAS the political scientists of the United States have need for more complete documentation than has been made available in the past, and

"WHEREAS many of the series of publications of the Department of State should be expedited to meet immediate needs;

"BE IT RESOLVED by the American Political Science Association that the Secretary be instructed to inform the responsible officers of the Department of State that the Association endorses and supports the following publication program:

"1. *Foreign Relations*. It is believed that the public interest and the cause of scholarship require the immediate publication of the three volumes for the calendar year 1931, the five volumes for 1932, and the five volumes for 1933. All of these volumes are now compiled.

"It is the opinion of the Association that the lag in publishing the diplomatic correspondence should be greatly shortened. It is urged upon the Department of State that sufficient staff and funds be provided so that the diplomatic correspondence may be published no later than seven years following the dates of the documents.

"2. *Documents of the Peace Conference of Versailles*. These documents are needed by scholars and it is recommended that Volumes V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XII, and XIII, now in process, be published with all possible speed. Volumes I, II, III, IV, and XI have been published for some time.

"3. *The Miller Treaty Volumes*. No volumes of these important compilations of treaty texts and notes have been published since 1942. Since these volumes are of great value to scholars, the Political Science Association urges the Department of State to make personnel and funds available for the completion of this work at the earliest possible date. It is regretted that the work has progressed only to the year 1858.

"4. *German Documentation.* The Association endorses the State Department program of publishing German Diplomatic Documents illustrating the events leading to the war. It is recommended that recognized scholars be recruited from the universities in order that this project may be carried to early completion.

"5. *Treaty Collection.* Since Malloy's *Treaties* contain only those treaties and international acts perfected prior to 1938, the need for a fifth volume of the compilation is apparent. Moreover, the Malloy volumes are out of print and contain many inaccuracies. It is therefore suggested that the Department undertake to publish a compilation of texts of treaties and other international acts to supplant the Malloy volumes and to bring the set up to date.

"6. *Treaty Code.* It is recommended that the Department of State prepare a code of annotations to treaties to be published in loose-leaf form. Such publication would answer most of the questions concerning treaties raised by lawyers and scholars in the field.

"7. *Pamphlets.* The Political Science Association endorses the current Department of State policy of publishing in pamphlet form more important documents and policy statements. It is recommended that the number of such pamphlets published be increased and that every effort be made to extend their distribution.

"8. *Improvement of Distribution and Sales.* It is the opinion of the Association that every effort should be made to expand the sales of State Department publications. To this end it is recommended that the Department take steps to secure a change in the sales methods of the Government Printing Office which will permit private book stores to handle the sale of State Department publications in a more effective manner.

"9. *State Department Bulletin.* The members of the Association are pleased with the quality of the Department of State Bulletin and endorse the current policy of including therein important policy statements and diplomatic documents. The Association believes that every effort should be made to increase the circulation of the Bulletin. While the circulation list has increased from 500 to 1,500 in the past year, it is the opinion of the Association that the circulation should be extended far beyond that number. It is recommended that efforts be made to reduce the subscription rate to \$3.00 per year and that subscriptions be sought through every available medium."

Discussion of this resolution developed the fact that it was parallel to one already adopted by the American Society of International Law. It was suggested that the adoption of the resolution be made known not only to the top officials of the State Department, but also to the congressional committees charged with approving the appropriation for the Department of State. A suggestion by Royden Dangerfield that the listing of State Department publications in the *REVIEW* be emphasized and that all important publications be given extended review was referred to Managing Editor Ogg for consideration.

Professor Dangerfield then presented a second resolution suggested by a recent action of the American Historical Association:

"WHEREAS many important diplomatic documents have not been available to scholars for long periods of time because it has been the general practice of Presidents of the United States, upon retirement, to remove considerable bodies of records from the Executive Offices, and

"WHEREAS the Federal Government has now made adequate preparation and is adequately equipped to service such presidential papers for the benefit of both scholars and government officials.

"THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the American Political Science Association expresses its earnest hope that the Presidents of the United States will consider their files as public property and will take with them upon retirement only such correspondence as is strictly personal in character or leave behind true copies of documents removed, and that they will enjoin other officials of the United States Government to do the same."

On motion of Robert J. Harris, seconded by Walter H. C. Laves, this resolution was adopted by the Executive Council.

In the absence of George B. Galloway, chairman of the Committee on Congress, President Gaus presented a written report on his behalf. This report was as follows:

"The Committee on Congress has been inactive during the past year. After a four-year study, your committee submitted a comprehensive report to the Executive Council on February 2, 1945. With the Council's permission, this report was subsequently published under the title *The Reorganization of Congress* and had a wide distribution.

"As a result of the activities of your committee and other factors, Congress adopted a concurrent resolution on February 19, 1945, establishing a Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress which was directed to make a full and complete study of the organization and operation of the national legislature. The Joint Committee organized on March 3, 1945, chose its officers, and named the undersigned its Staff Director.

"During the past year I have perforce been preoccupied with the work of the Joint Committee, which filed its final report on March 4, 1946. Several members of your Committee on Congress testified at the hearings before the Joint Committee or submitted written statements. All but one of the recommendations we made a year ago appear in the final report of the Joint Committee. It remains for Congress to act favorably upon these recommendations and for political scientists to add their weight to the movement for modernizing Congress."

This report was received and filed by the Council after unanimous expressions of commendation of the Committee for its effective work in promoting the modernization of Congress. It was pointed out that the chairman of the committee had served during the year as Staff Director for the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress (the La Follette-Monroney Committee), and that the concluding luncheon on the program of the Association would be devoted to a discussion of this problem by the chairman and vice-chairman of this congressional committee.

President Gaus reported that when the first atomic bomb was dropped on Japan in the summer of 1945 and the existence of this weapon became known to the public, he felt it desirable to have a new committee of the Association for the purpose of following developments in this area and presenting a report to the Executive Council at its next meeting. The com-

mittee which he appointed consisted of Frederick S. Dunn (Yale University), chairman; Clarence A. Berdahl (University of Illinois); William C. Johnstone (George Washington University); Grayson L. Kirk (Columbia University); Walter H. C. Laves (Bureau of the Budget); and Amry Vandenbosch (University of Kentucky). Chairman Dunn reported for the committee that it had viewed as its function that of making some preliminary explorations of the services which the Association might render to its members engaged in research in the problems arising out of the development of atomic energy. The committee discerned two main areas of problems of direct interest to political scientists. First, they are concerned with the possibility of controlling atomic energy for military purposes. Second, they are interested in the implications of atomic energy for social and political relations and institutions in general. Neither of these areas falls exclusively in the domain of political scientists; hence it is to be expected that a large part of the activities in relation to atomic power will call for extensive collaboration with specialists in other fields. Thus it was felt that the first and most important service which a committee of the Association could render would be that of providing a channel of communication between its members working on problems related to atomic energy and the agencies representing other groups of specialists interested in the subject.

The advent of atomic power brought into existence a host of new organizations. These, the committee pointed out, fall into three groups: (1) those formed to promote some specific political program, (2) those formed to educate the public on the implications of the atomic bomb without reference to any particular action, and (3) those formed primarily to foster research in the problems arising from the development of atomic energy. It is with the third type that political scientists are most particularly concerned. The principal agencies of this type are: (1) the Committee on Social Aspects of Atomic Energy of the Social Science Research Council, under the chairmanship of Winfield W. Riefler, of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton; (2) the Advisory Committee on Atomic Energy of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, under the chairmanship of James T. Shotwell, with a branch committee at the University of California under the direction of John B. Condliffe; and (3) the Office of Inquiry into the Social Aspects of Atomic Energy of the University of Chicago, directed by Robert Redfield. It was felt that the first of these was most directly adapted to serve as an instrument of communication and collaboration between political scientists and other specialists working in the area of atomic energy. The chairman of this committee had already expressed his desire to make available the services of his committee to members of the American Political Science Association. In order to take advantage of this offer, the committee proposed

that a permanent committee on atomic energy be established by the Association to bring to the attention of members of the Association the facilities for research now being made available and to keep the Social Science Research Council committee and similar agencies informed concerning the work being carried on by members of the Association.

Pursuant to this recommendation, William Anderson presented the following resolution, which was adopted by the Executive Council:

"RESOLVED that the Association recognizes the grave importance of atomic energy to the nation and to all civilization, and hereby establishes a committee to be appointed by the President to make studies into the political and social implications of atomic energy; to make recommendations thereon; to cooperate with all other groups and agencies in the making of such studies; and to report to the Executive Council on matters relating to the interests of the Association in the problem of atomic energy."

The presentation of the report of the Committee on Atomic Energy and the adoption of the foregoing resolution led to extended discussion in the Executive Council. Walter H. C. Laves presented as a supplement to the report of the Association committee the report of the Special Committee on Implications of Atomic Energy of the Washington Committee of the American Political Science Association, under the chairmanship of William C. Johnstone, of the George Washington University. Dr. Laves offered the following resolution, based upon this report, for adoption by the Council and recommendation to the business meeting of the Association:

"The Executive Council recommends to the Association that it adopt the following resolution and give it appropriate publicity:

"The Philadelphia meeting of the American Political Science Association, noting the great urgency of finding adequate solutions for the social-political problems arising from the release of atomic energy, and having established a Committee on Atomic Energy to engage in studies and to prepare recommendations in this respect, (1) supports the efforts of the United States government to hasten the convening of the United Nations Commission on Control of Atomic Energy and Related Subjects; (2) urges the adoption of national legislation that will place the United States in a position fully and effectively to discharge any future obligations assumed in any agreement for United Nations control of the utilization of atomic energy; (3) affirms support for the principle of civilian control of any U. S. agency established for control of atomic energy and for consultation of all appropriate governmental and private agencies and persons, including the military; and (4) urges fullest and freest exchange of scientific information at home, and abroad by international agreement, as soon as suitable domestic and international security controls and safeguards are established."

It was suggested by a number of members of the Executive Council that such a resolution as that proposed would be a commitment of the membership of the Association on a controversial issue, contrary to the provisions of the constitution of the organization. In the extended dis-

cussion on the resolution, the urgency of the problem was pointed out, and it was felt that the influence of the political scientists of the country should be brought to bear before decisions were reached by the political organs of the national government. The resolution was finally approved by the Council by a vote of six to five and recommended to the business meeting. Those who opposed it wished to have it made clear that while they were sympathetic to the point of view expressed in the resolution, they felt that it was undesirable for the Association to take such action because of the precedent involved.

Professor Howard White presented a report of the Committee on the Social Studies concerned primarily with examination of the question, "How can political scientists maximize the contribution which they, as specialists in one large field of human knowledge, can make toward enriching the teaching of the social studies?" Following a number of suggestions to teaching members of the Association, to other members of the Association, and to other groups in coöperation with political scientists, the Committee made a number of specific recommendations. Two of these were (1) that the Association ask its Committee on the Directory to consider permitting members to list in succeeding Directories educational journals to which they have contributed scholarly articles, and (2) that the Committee on the Social Studies explore further the possibility of closer relationships with local, state, and regional Councils for the Social Studies and report thereon to the next annual meeting. Both were adopted. On the remaining recommendations, no action was taken; and the chairman of the Committee was asked to present these matters to the Association.

The Assistant Secretary-Treasurer submitted a report on the Personnel Service. Due to the problem of demobilization of the armed forces, it was considered desirable to issue in 1945 not only a basic personnel pamphlet but also two supplements. The basic issue was published in March; the first supplement appeared in July and the second in November. A considerable number of appointments resulted, particularly at the junior permanent staff level. There were also several appointments on a temporary basis (due to increased enrollments) to positions to be filled later by return of staff members then on leave for military or civilian service. The large number of new vacancies brought to the attention of the Association late in 1945, the early mailing of the bills for dues with which was enclosed a slip calling attention to the Personnel Service, and the considerable number of new registrants by the end of January, made an early publication of the 1946 service seem desirable. Thus the number for the current year, containing 58 names, was mailed early in March. It is anticipated that one or more supplements will be required during the year 1946.

The Assistant Secretary-Treasurer invited the attention of the Council to the job description of the profession of political science prepared with the assistance of a number of prominent political scientists by the National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel. He also called the attention of the Council to the compilation of data concerning military and civilian war service of the members of the profession, published in the June, 1945, number of the REVIEW. He indicated that this report had been partial and incomplete and requested that corrections and additions be submitted. It was the consensus of opinion that the current year was too early to prepare a final report on this subject, and the project was therefore laid over for further consideration at the December meeting.

President Gaus reported to the Council that in order to have some one member of the Association responsible for following closely the proposals pending in Congress for legislation and appropriations in support of research, he had during the year asked Vice-President Dorothy Schaffter to assume this responsibility. He then called upon Miss Schaffter for a report. She summarized the various events which had taken place in Washington during the past two years with reference to this matter and reported that the legislation pending before the Committee on Military Affairs of the United States Senate was S. 1850 by Senator Kilgore and others. This was an agreed bill incorporating the ideas of various authorities who have proposed measures of this nature, and it was expected that the bill would soon be reported to the Senate for action. The proposed legislation would create a National Science Foundation to which appropriations would be made for the promotion of basic research. While the bill was originally proposed and mainly supported by the natural scientists, the final agreed bill included provision for a division of social sciences. It was from the inclusion of this division that the immediate interest of the Association in the bill arose. Miss Schaffter reported that the natural sciences had already submitted extensive programs of research in support of the legislation, but that thus far the social sciences had not agreed upon such programs. One result is that in the bill it is provided that "until the Administrators of the Board have received general recommendations from the Division of Social Sciences regarding the support of research through that division, support of social science research shall be limited to studies of the impact of scientific discoveries on the general welfare and studies required in connection with other projects supported by the Foundation." It was suggested by members of the Council, following this report, that the Committee on Research of the Association be charged with responsibility for continued concern with this legislation and with the preparation of a research program which could be submitted to the Foundation in connection with the other social

science disciplines as a basis for a general program of research in the social sciences as contemplated by the bill.

Upon motion of Harold Zink, seconded by Frederick Dunn, the Executive Council approved the inclusion of the social sciences in the Kilgore bill and endorsed the statement made by the Social Science Research Council in the hearings before the Committee on Military Affairs. This statement, which was presented by Wesley C. Mitchell, was in part as follows:

"The needs for research, and especially for the types of research which non-governmental research organizations are peculiarly fitted to contribute, are so large that they far outrun existing financial resources on the scale on which these have heretofore been available. Research in the social sciences has been financed by a diversity of private, state, and federal funds. The increase in support required to realize as quickly as can well be done the potential values of social science research to our society and to the Government has little likelihood of materializing unless it is supplied by the National Government. Precedents for Government aid to research carried on by independent institutions are well established, notably in the field of agriculture and for war purposes.

"Questions of specific mechanisms whereby Government support for work in the social sciences can be provided under mutually satisfactory conditions have been and are continuing to be carefully considered by the Council. One satisfactory mechanism consists of the development of contractual relations with universities or other research institutions for individual research projects or work on a specified series of problems.

"The Social Science Research Council favors a program of Government scholarships for superior undergraduate students and fellowships for unusually promising graduate students. Such a scholarship and fellowship program should be planned to meet the needs for research personnel in the several scholarly fields, the natural sciences, the social sciences, and the humanities.

"The Council's position concerning the Government's research program rests upon the fact that a decision to support basic scientific research would fall far short of reaching its avowed objectives if by failure to include the social sciences it neglected to take advantage of the urgent need for greater knowledge in the social fields. If the Government's program is concerned with national defense and security, with national health and welfare, and with the nation's prosperity, any research agency which may be established inevitably will find itself dealing with research in the social sciences.

"The traditional lines of demarcation between the natural and the social sciences have little meaning when confronted with the research problems involved in the safeguarding of the human aspects of every major problem of national interest. Collaboration and coöperation among the sciences rather than an intensification of past rivalries and competitions is essential if the contemplated program is not to worsen the existing situation instead of achieving the goals set for it. The proposed research agency will be concerned with social science problems whether it so wishes or not; the only relevant and essential question is whether it will from the outset be able to deal competently with these problems."

Ernest S. Griffith presented a report for the Committee on Research indicating the progress made in the organization and conduct of panels

in nine areas of political science. He indicated that the Research Committee has conceived its rôle as that of a medium through which the members of the Association might pool their thinking on problems of research. The first and principal task which the Committee set for itself was to discover, analyze, and project the thinking of the Association as to the frontiers of research in its various subject-matter fields. The Committee anticipated that this task would be virtually complete sometime during the calendar year 1946. Other matters with which the Committee had concerned itself were priorities in wartime research and the state of research in the profession generally. In addition, some attention had been given to the better exploitation of the research facilities of Washington in general and the Library of Congress in particular.

As funds have not been available for the holding of meetings of the nine panels set up by the Committee, most of their business has been conducted by correspondence. However, two of the panels, Comparative Government and Political Theory, have published reports, and one is expected shortly from the panel on Public Law. More than 200 members of the Association have participated actively in correspondence on panel business and in such meetings of panels as have been held. Meetings of all of the nine panels were arranged for one day of the annual meeting. In concluding his report, Mr. Griffith alluded to the legislation pending in Congress for federal aid to research and suggested that the work of the Committee on Research could serve as a basis for the presentation of plans and projects to any federal agency created for this purpose. He felt that it might also serve as the liaison and coördinating body to increase the active participation of members of the profession in whatever projects were approved by such a body for execution.

In the discussion of the report, Mr. Griffith emphasized the immediate need for funds to permit panel meetings and said that the Committee planned to solicit such funds. He also suggested that the Committee desired to obtain funds for the purpose of making awards for outstanding contributions by members of the profession through research and publication. On motion of Frederic A. Ogg, seconded by Frederick Dunn, the Council approved the principle of such awards for research and requested the Committee to submit definite proposals to the next meeting of the Executive Council. Robert E. Cushman stated that he felt that research awards should be restricted to the younger men. Mr. Griffith agreed, but indicated that a principle of classification might be used so that the younger men would not have to compete for such awards with more mature scholars. He observed that the policies to be followed might be dictated by the conditions imposed by the donor of the award funds. In concluding the discussion, Mr. Griffith emphasized the need for training in group research and said that he believed that the Association might

take the lead in stimulating graduate students and university faculties to recognize this type of research as an acceptable alternative to the usual individual doctoral dissertation. This he thought was most important if political scientists are to make a significant contribution to the type of research project which is likely to arise under the provisions of the Kilgore bill.

W. Reed West, chairman of the Committee on Election Statistics, submitted a written report which was presented to the Council by President Gaus. The report indicated that because of some uncertainty in regard to the extent of the authority of the Bureau of the Census to carry on election studies, there was now under consideration for presentation to Congress legislation to provide a broader authorization to the Bureau to prosecute such work. The Government's Division of the Bureau has continued the publication of its election calendar, and the Committee reported that there was now some prospect for the publication of an elections yearbook for the two most recent national elections. On motion of Arthur W. Bromage, seconded by Clyde Eagleton, the recommendation of the Committee that the Council indicate its appreciation to the Director of the Census for the work that has already been done in the publication of elections data, and express the hope that the work may be expanded into an elections handbook as soon as possible, was unanimously approved by the Council.

The report of the Committee on Latin America was presented by Russell H. Fitzgibbon. He pointed out that this committee was unique in that its work was confined to the consideration of problems of a geographical area rather than a subject-matter area. Most of the work of the Committee has been exploratory. Its investigations so far have revealed a woeful lack of basic material, and the Committee is now attempting to expand the available material for research and teaching in the problems of Latin America. This effort includes a projected series of monographs on Latin American states and their governmental systems written from a realistic rather than a formal point of view. The chairman indicated that this project had the approval of former Assistant Secretary of State Sumner Welles and present Assistant Secretary of State Nelson Rockefeller. However, the funds needed have not yet been obtained, although efforts are being continued. The Committee is giving consideration also to a suggestion by J. Lloyd Mechem, of the University of Texas, for the establishment of a quarterly journal of the social sciences (other than history) for the Latin American area. It is likewise cooperating with the State Department in making recommendations on its translation program.

The report of the Committee on Latin America, coupled with the talk by Waldo G. Leland at the dinner meeting of the Council, led to a motion by Walter H. C. Laves, seconded by Frederic A. Ogg, that a new com-

mittee of the Association be appointed by the incoming president to concern itself with the interests of the American Political Science Association with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), with the United States Department of State on cultural relations, and with relations with political scientists in foreign countries. This motion was unanimously carried. It was pointed out in the discussion that it would be necessary for such a committee to coördinate its activities closely with those of the Committee on Latin America if overlapping were to be avoided.

President Gaus presented a letter and resolution from Francis O. Wilcox, chairman of the Committee on Undergraduate Instruction in Political Science. This round-table group recommended that the Association provide for the appointment of committees for the following purposes: (1) to keep the Association informed upon the program for distribution of surplus government training films and to explore the various possibilities of sponsoring new training films to be used in political science courses; (2) to experiment with the development and publication of graphic-arts materials, such as charts and film strips for use in political science courses; and (3) to report to the Association on present techniques available for testing the knowledge of political science students and for evaluating teaching effectiveness through opinion measurements. President Gaus suggested that the Committee on Undergraduate Instruction be authorized to appoint its own subcommittees for these purposes, and this recommendation was approved. Howard White pointed out that the activities of the Committee on Undergraduate Instruction and of the subcommittees proposed by that committee should be coördinated with the activities of the Committee on the Social Studies, of which he is chairman.

President Gaus reported that the Committee on the Library of American Political Philosophy had been inactive during the year, due to its lack of success in securing funds for the publication of a projected series of books in the field of political theory. It appeared from the discussion, however, that there was some basis for hope that this project might still be achieved, and the committee was therefore continued.

A report on the activities of the Washington Committee for 1945 was presented by Charles S. Hyneman. Evidences of the activities of this group had appeared at numerous points in the discussions of the Executive Council, but may be summarized for emphasis. The program of the Washington Committee included a series of general meetings for political scientists in the Washington area, with such speakers as Representative Hatton Sumners, Senator J. William Fulbright, Senator Joseph H. Ball, Paul Appleby, Irwin Stewart, Donald Stone, and James Hart. The Committee took an active part in the discussions of social scientists in the District of Columbia concerning provision for the social sciences in the

legislation before Congress relating to federal encouragement of scientific study and research. An active part was taken in the development of the proposal for a Washington federation of social science organizations. The Committee took the initiative in the organization of the District of Columbia Political Science Association. A special subcommittee of the Washington Committee prepared a report on the Social Implications of the Atomic Bomb. Another subcommittee investigated problems of undergraduate instruction in political science. Mr. Hyneman felt that the creation of the District of Columbia Political Science Association made the Washington Committee less necessary, suggesting that the Association discontinue the committee and use the District of Columbia Association to represent it in any of its affairs in Washington and vicinity. President Gaus expressed deep appreciation to the Washington Committee for its assistance, a sentiment in which Managing Editor Ogg joined.

The question of the time and place of the annual meeting of 1946 was discussed at length. The Secretary-Treasurer reported that there seemed to be a general desire among the members for a return to the practice of Christmas meetings. His inquiries disclosed that neither Washington nor Chicago seemed favorable as a meeting place at that time, and that he had taken an option on the Hotel Statler in Cleveland for December 26 to 28, 1946. The Council expressed a preference for the dates December 27 to 29, and in view of the fact that definite information was not available as to whether the Association could be accommodated in Cleveland on these dates, determination of the time and place of the 1946 annual meeting was deferred.

President Gaus made a strong recommendation that the Executive Council plan to hold a meeting during the summer in order to promote better coordination and more adequate leadership in the work of its numerous committees. On examination of the budget, however, it was determined that there would not be funds available to pay the expenses of all members of the Council in travelling to and from such a meeting. On motion of Walter H. C. Laves, the Council endorsed the policy of a summer meeting of the Council provided such could be held without expense to the Association. Members of the Council will be canvassed later on their willingness to attend at their own expense.

The annual business meeting of the Association was opened on March 29 with a brief report by President Gaus on the discussions and transactions of the Executive Council. He indicated that detailed reports would be made to the business meeting on only certain items of the business of the Executive Council, but that reports of most of the officers and committees were available in mimeographed form for the use of interested members. He noted with regret the absence of two officers of the Associa-

tion—Second Vice-President James K. Pollock, who was in Germany, and Secretary-Treasurer Kenneth Colegrove, en route to Japan.

The Assistant Secretary-Treasurer presented the reports on the membership and finances of the Association, as well as the budget for 1946 which had been approved by the Executive Council. The report of the Committee on Audit was presented by chairman Walter F. Dodd, and on his motion, seconded by Walter H. C. Laves, the Association adopted a resolution of appreciation to Samuel R. Harrell, chairman of the National Foundation for Education, for his services and those of his organization in connection with the preparation and editing of the *Directory*. Managing Editor Frederic A. Ogg presented a brief report on the REVIEW and informed the members of the action of the Executive Council in electing five new members of the Board of Editors.

At the request of President Gaus, Vice-President Dorothy Schaffter reported to the members the progress of congressional legislation for federal aid to research (the Kilgore bill). As the Executive Council had approved the principles embodied in the bill, it was suggested that any members who cared to do so should present their views to Senator Kilgore or to Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah, chairman of the committee having the bill in charge, or to their own senators.

President Gaus reported to the membership on the actions taken by the Executive Council with reference to the problem of atomic energy. The resolution by Walter H. C. Laves on behalf of the Washington Committee and approved by the Council was presented to the membership for action. Mr. Laves explained the purposes of the resolution and Robert T. Crane argued that the resolution should not be adopted in view of the prohibition in the constitution of the Association against the making of commitments on controversial questions. On motion of Cullen B. Gosnell, seconded by Robert E. Cushman, the resolution was nevertheless approved by an overwhelming vote of the members present. On motion of Clarence A. Berdahl, seconded by Clyde Eagleton, the president of the Association was directed to forward a copy of the resolution to the President of the United States, to the chairman of the Senate Special Committee on Atomic Energy, and other appropriate persons.

The Assistant Secretary-Treasurer reported that arrangements had been completed, pursuant to instructions by the Executive Council, to hold the forty-second annual meeting of the Association at Cleveland, Ohio, on December 27–29, 1946, with the Hotel Statler as headquarters.

Robert E. Cushman presented the report of the Committee on Nominations, approved by the Executive Council and referred to the business meeting. As there were no nominations from the floor, the report of the Committee, on motion of Isidor Loeb, seconded by Charles W. Shull, was

accepted, and the Secretary-Treasurer was instructed to cast a unanimous ballot of the Association for the nominees named in the report.

Under the heading of new business, a resolution submitted by the Panel on Comparative Government under the chairmanship of President Harold W. Stoke, of the University of New Hampshire, concerning the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, was referred to the Executive Council for later consideration and report.

At the final luncheon meeting, a vote of thanks was extended to President John M. Gaus and to Professor Raymond S. Short, chairman of the Committee on Local Arrangements, for their services in connection with the program and arrangements.—HARVEY WALKER, ASSISTANT SECRETARY-TREASURER.