

NEWS AND NOTES

PERSONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

Compiled by the Managing Editor

Two committees of the American Political Science Association which are reconstituted annually have been appointed by President John M. Gaus for 1945. The new Committee on the Nomination of Officers consists of Robert E. Cushman (Cornell University), *chairman*, Thomas S. Barclay (Stanford University), Phillips Bradley (Queens College), Frank W. Prescott (University of Chattanooga), and Lloyd M. Short (University of Minnesota). The new Committee on Program consists of Pitman B. Potter (Graduate School of the American University), *chairman*, Ernest S. Griffith (Library of Congress), and John M. Gaus (University of Wisconsin). Changes in the membership of other committees will be announced later.

Dr. Westel Woodbury Willoughby, who in 1933 retired after more than three decades of distinguished service at Johns Hopkins University and in other connections, died at his home in Washington on March 26 at the age of seventy-seven. A memorial will appear in the next issue of the *Review*.

Dr. Max Lerner, formerly of Williams College, has lately been with the 9th Army on the Western Front as chief correspondent for *PM*.

The Gaspar G. Bacon Lectures at Boston University were given on March 19–23 by Miss Louise Overacker, of Wellesley College, on the general subject of "Presidential Campaign Funds."

Professor Phillips Bradley, of Queens College, delivered a series of lectures at Occidental College, Los Angeles, during the first two weeks of April under the title of "The Political Basis of Industrial Relations." In addition, he gave a number of addresses to community, labor, and management groups in the Los Angeles area.

The semi-annual meeting of the Academy of Political Science held at the Hotel Astor, New York City, on April 4 was devoted to the general subject of "World Organization—Economic, Political, and Social." The opening session, on "The Enforcement of International Security," was presided over by Professor Grayson L. Kirk, of Columbia University, and was addressed (in addition to Professor Kirk) by Professors Arnold Wolfers, of Yale University, and Harold H. Sprout, of Princeton University.

During the spring quarter at the University of Chicago, Professor

Charles E. Merriam is delivering a series of Walgreen Foundation lectures on the general subject of "Government and the Economic Order in the United States." A simultaneous Walgreen series, by Professor Carl B. Swisher, of John Hopkins University, deals with "The Growth of Constitutional Power in the United States."

Miss Alona E. Evans, candidate for the doctor's degree at Duke University in June, has been appointed to an instructorship at Wellesley College.

Professor John M. Gaus, president of the American Political Science Association, is on leave from teaching at the University of Wisconsin during the second semester, but is remaining in Madison for research and writing.

Dr. Charles A. Beard suffered an attack of pneumonia in February and spent some weeks in the Roosevelt Hospital in New York City, but is now recovered.

Professor Raymond G. McKelvey, of Occidental College, represented the American Political Science Association at the observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Graduate School of the University of Southern California on January 25-28, at Los Angeles.

Dr. John W. Lederle, formerly of Brown University, has taken up his duties as assistant professor of political science at the University of Michigan. He is also serving as consultant to the special United States Senate committee studying 1944 election campaign expenditures.

Since the collapse of Italian Fascism, Dr. Angelo Piero Sereni, for several years resident in the United States, has been reinstated in his professorship of international law at the University of Ferrara. At present, he is offering a course at the New School for Social Research on the legislative system of democratic Italy.

Sgt. Dale Pontius has been assigned to the Philippine Research and Information Section, Headquarters USAFFE, "somewhere in the Philippines."

Professor Frank H. Jones is on leave from the University of New Mexico for service with the Armed Forces and is giving or administering all Army and Signal Corps tests at Camp Crowder, Missouri.

Major Karl C. Leebrick has been relieved of assignment overseas and is now assigned to Civil Affairs Staging Area, Presidio of Monterey, California. He was formerly assigned to the U. S. Group CC in England.

Dr. John Brown Mason, on leave from Fresno Junior College, has left

the State Department to go to the Foreign Economic Administration as chief of its Training Division. Besides the more common types of in-service training, FEA provides extensive preparation for its officials and employees who go into the foreign field. Dr. Mason, who was recently appointed chairman of the Inter-Agency Committee on Coöperation in Foreign Service Training, has the special task of setting up a training program for FEA officials who will go to occupied Germany and Austria to administer economic controls. A Far Eastern program will follow.

An Institute of Central-Eastern European Affairs, with Professor Joseph S. Roucek as director, has been founded at Hofstra College, Hempstead, Long Island. The specific purposes of the Institute are: (1) to accumulate and correlate information regarding the culture, history, economics, and arts of the nations of the region, and of their descendants in the United States; (2) to serve as a depository of publications regarding these countries; (3) to assist in the training of students in an area neglected in the past; (4) to assist the community in promoting a better understanding of this region; (5) to sponsor conferences and discussions on subjects relevant to this field; and (6) to publish scholarly studies in the field.

The fifth annual Southern Institute of Local Government was held at Nashville, Tennessee, on November 10, 1944. The proceedings, published in the *University of Tennessee Record*, Vol. 48, No. 1, include a paper on "Municipal Problems in the Reconversion Period," by Walter J. Mathison, city attorney of Milwaukee; a second, on "State and Local Taxation of Federal Property," by Professor Roy G. Blakey, of the University of Minnesota; and a third, by Harold I. Baumes, executive secretary of the League of Virginia Municipalities, on "Administrative Reforms Possible in Southern Counties."

The Empire Parliamentary Association in the Houses of Parliament, London (United Kingdom Branch), has reprinted the two articles by H. Duncan Hall which appeared in the December, 1942, and October, 1944, issues of this REVIEW. The reprint entitled "The Community of the Parliaments of the British Commonwealth and the Congress of the United States," has been circulated to parliamentarians (including cabinet ministers) in the thirty-three British Commonwealth parliaments linked by the Association.

The National Council for the Social Studies announces the publication of (1) *The Social Studies Look Beyond the War*, a statement of policy prepared by an advisory commission of 155 leading teachers in the social studies field and formally accepted and endorsed by the Council at its twenty-fourth annual meeting in Cleveland, and (2) *Adapting Instruction in the Social Studies to Individual Differences*, edited by Edward Krug and

G. Lester Anderson, and being the Council's fifteenth yearbook. Both publications may be procured from the Council's headquarters at 1201 Sixteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C., the former at ten cents a copy, the latter at two dollars.

The Santa Barbara Government Reference Center is a recent development in the field of legislative reference service for local governments. Organized in 1941 by the director, Mackenzie Brown, associate professor of political science at University of California, Santa Barbara College, it is now playing an active part in projected charter revisions for the city of Santa Barbara, Calif, and in local tax programs. While primarily concerned with municipal affairs, it has also been designed as a clearing house of the Santa Barbara region for documents, reports, surveys, and information on governmental problems at four levels—federal, state, county, and municipal; and it has attempted to further coöperation between different levels in the solution of matters in overlapping jurisdictions.

The Michigan Institute of Local Government, under the chairmanship of D. Hale Brake, state treasurer, held a conference for the newly elected county officers at Michigan State College, December 18–20, 1944. The sponsors for the College were the Short Courses Office, directed by Ralph Tenney, and the department of public administration, headed by Professor William H. Combs. Participating in the conference were the county clerks, drain commissioners, prosecuting attorneys, registers of deeds, sheriffs, and treasurers. At the general sessions, the larger problems of state and local governmental relationships were discussed by Governor Harry F. Kelly, State Superintendent Eugene B. Elliott, Dr. Robert S. Ford, formerly director of the Bureau of Government, University of Michigan, and now director of the Department of Business Administration in the state government, Dr. William H. Combs, Audley Rawson, state senator, and Louis Schimmel, director of the research staff, Tax Study Advisory Committee. Professor Albert Coates, Institute of Government, University of North Carolina, gave an address on the aims and objectives of an institute of government. The various groups of officials held sectional meetings at which outstanding county officials instructed the novitiates in the problems of their respective offices.

The most considerable contribution to government-document bibliography in the Latin American countries has been made by a number of catalogues or checklists published for the second Book Fair at Mexico City in the spring of 1943. The President of the Republic had requested the executive departments and other agencies of the government to prepare for this Book Fair catalogues of their own publications. Those of the *Secretaría de relaciones exteriores* and of the *Secretaría de hacienda* were

the most comprehensive, and covered the entire period from the time of independence in 1821. That of the Secretaría de comunicaciones y obias publicas covered the period from its establishment in 1891, and that of the Secretaría de la economía from its establishment in 1933. The volume on the Secretaría de defensa nacional was extensive. Other smaller ones dealt with the Departamento de salubridad pública, with the Academia nacional de medicina, with Secretaría del trabajo y previsión social, with the Secretaría de la asistencia, and with the Partido de la Revolución Mexicana, the official political party. A volume was also published for the Universidad nacional autonoma. In Guatemala, the Tipografia nacional published at the beginning of 1944 a *Catálogo general de libros, folletos y revistas* (pp. 352) printed by it for the government of Guatemala from the founding of the printing office in 1892 through 1943. The arrangement is chronological, but there is no index. Thus Guatemala is the only Central America country with so extensive, and such a recent, record of its official documents.

Under date of September 8, 1944, the *Journal officiel de la République française* for the provisional government under General Charles de Gaulle first appeared at Paris. The two-page issue bore the number 74. The date of the thirty-two-page final issue at Algiers bearing the number 73 was August 31, 1944. Numbering and pagination are continuous, and reprinting of the numbers distributed at Algiers in 1944 is being done at Paris as fast as facilities permit. The first numbers to be reprinted are those of August 10–31, 1944, containing texts of ordinances and decrees which immediately went into effect in continental France. The *Journal officiel* for September 8, 1944 (first one at Paris) contains the decision taken on August 26 of the commissars forming the provisional government of the French Republic to place their posts at the disposal of General de Gaulle, the president of the government. Under date of September 10, 1944, an ordinance established the make-up of the provisional government consisting of one minister of state and of twenty ministries as follows: Justice, Affaires étrangères, Intérieur, Guerre, Marine, Air, Economie nationale, Finances, Production, Agriculture, Ravitaillement, Colonies, Education nationale, Du travail et de la sécurité sociale, Des travaux publics et des transports, Postes, Télégraphes et téléphones, Information, Prisonnières, Déportés et réfugiés, Santé publique, and Afrique du Nord. The designation "Gouvernement provisoire de la République française" was adopted in place of Comité français de la liberation nationale by ordonnance of June 3, 1944, just a year after the establishment of the Comité.