

Benjamin Bruce Wallace. The American Political Science Association lost one of its finest members when Dr. Benjamin Bruce Wallace died in Washington, D. C., on January 5. The cause of death was a pulmonary embolism following pneumonia. Operating behind the scenes in his quiet way, "Ben" had long been a constructive force for good government. His sudden death was a profound shock to his many friends in and outside the profession.

Born in Wooster, Ohio, on December 16, 1882, Dr. Wallace received his B.A. in 1902 from Macalester College, of which his father was president, and his Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin in 1912. In 1904, he became Minnesota's first Rhodes scholar. Wallace taught political science at Northwestern University from 1913 to 1918, when he joined the staff of the U. S. Tariff Commission. He was associated with the Tariff Commission for almost thirty years, serving at intervals as chief of its Division of International Relations from 1922 to 1937, and as its adviser on foreign trade policies from 1937 until his death. In these capacities he won a national reputation as a tariff expert and had planned to attend the Geneva Trade Conference in the spring of 1947.

In addition to his distinguished public service as an adviser to the government on tariff problems, Dr. Wallace's career was marked by two special interests: the welfare of the Chinese people and the modernization of Congress—to both of which he made constructive contributions.

His interest in China stemmed from the years he spent there as a member of the Kemmerer mission to China and as adviser to the Chinese ministry of finance during 1929–31. On the eve of his death, he showed his deep affection for the Chinese people by suggesting, as a last wish, that his friends, instead of sending funeral flowers, contribute to the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China. He and his first wife, Mrs. Katherine Seelye Wallace, who died in 1938, had many friends among the Chinese colony in Washington and often contributed in quiet ways to China's cause.

Dr. Wallace was also a pioneer in the movement for congressional reform. He took the initial steps in the Washington chapter of the Association which led to appointment of its standing Committee on Congress in 1941. He served as an active member of this committee until his death and personally financed all of its activities. Dr. Wallace deeply believed in the need for fundamental reforms in our national legislature, especially in liberating it from errand-running and local pressures. Almost his last act was to collaborate with Stanley High in an article entitled "A New Chance for the New Congress," which appeared in the December, 1946, issue of the *Reader's Digest*. I am glad that "Benjie," as we knew him, lived to see the passage and adoption of the Legislative Reorganization

Act of 1946. And I acknowledge here my deep gratitude to him for his many constructive suggestions of methods for strengthening Congress as well as for his indispensable material support.

During 1931–33, Dr. Wallace was associated with the Office of Economic Adviser in the Department of State and participated in the London Economic Conference. And early in 1946 he was a member of the Mission on Japanese Combines, otherwise known as the Zaibatsu Mission, sent to Japan by the State and War Departments.

A painstaking if not a prolific writer, with a keen nose for factual accuracy, Dr. Wallace was co-author (with Lynn R. Edminster) of *The International Control of Raw Materials* (Brookings Institution, 1930), and a contributor to *War or Peace* (1937); *Financing the War* (1942); *The Reorganization of Congress* (1945); and various learned journals.

He was a long-standing member of the American Political Science Association, the American Economic Association, and other professional societies.—GEORGE B. GALLOWAY.

Forty-second Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association. The forty-second annual meeting of the American Political Science Association was held at Cleveland, Ohio, on December 27–29, 1946, with the Hotel Statler as headquarters. This was the second annual meeting held in the year 1946, the 1945 meeting having been held in Philadelphia on March 28–30, 1946. The forty-second annual meeting marked a return to more normal conditions in the postwar period.

This meeting was held without conjunction with other learned societies. There was one joint session, however, with the National Council of the Social Studies. The registration numbered 650, as compared with 317 when the Association met in Cleveland in the year 1930; 555 in Columbus, Ohio, in 1938; and 649 in Philadelphia in 1946. The number of persons actually in attendance at round tables and other meetings is always larger than the number of registrants. Learned societies have not been entirely successful in educating their members to prompt registration at annual meetings.

The meeting in Cleveland coincided with the year of celebration of the 150th anniversary of the founding of the city of Cleveland. A distinguished program was offered as a result of the planning of Professor J. Alton Burdine (University of Texas), chairman of the Program Committee, and his colleagues of the same committee, including Cullen B. Gosnell (Emory University), W. Brooke Graves (Library of Congress), J. Donald Kingsley (Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion), Charles M. Kneier (University of Illinois), Arthur Macmahon (Columbia University), and Benjamin F. Wright, Jr. (Harvard University). The program included eight-