

# NEWS AND NOTES

## PERSONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

*Compiled by the Managing Editor*

Publication of the first official *Directory of the American Political Science Association*, containing biographical sketches of all members, is planned for the current year. Members of the Committee on the Directory are Kenneth Colegrove, Northwestern University, *chairman*; Franklin L. Burdette, Butler University, *editor*; William Anderson, University of Minnesota; John E. Briggs, State University of Iowa; Robert E. Cushman, Cornell University; Frederic A. Ogg, University of Wisconsin; and Leonard D. White, University of Chicago. The editorial expense of the *Directory* has been covered by a grant from the National Foundation for Education. Questionnaires have been mailed to all members of the Association, and it is hoped that every member will send the requested information to Franklin L. Burdette, editor of the *Directory*, Butler University, Indianapolis 7, Indiana. The mail of many members of the Association now in military or government service may not be promptly forwarded. The Committee on the *Directory*, accordingly, desires to request all members of the Association who have knowledge of the addresses of their colleagues in military or governmental service to assist the Committee in forwarding the questionnaire as rapidly as possible to such colleagues. Copies of the *Directory*, paper bound, will be sold to members of the Association at \$1.00 per copy (cloth bound, \$2.00); to non-members, prices will be \$2.00 (paper) and \$3.00 (cloth). Postage will be paid on orders accompanied by remittance, but mailing cost will be added to other orders.

Professor Lloyd M. Short, of the University of Minnesota, is occupied in Washington during the summer with an exploratory study of problems affecting social scientists in the national service. The study is being carried on under the auspices of the Committee on Public Administration of the Social Science Research Council.

Professors James T. Young and Roland S. Morris, of the University of Pennsylvania, have been made emeritus professors of political science as of July 1, 1944.

Dr. Harold W. Stoke, professor of political science and recently acting dean of the graduate school at the University of Wisconsin, has been granted a year's leave of absence and is now engaged in research in the Bureau of the Budget at Washington.

Professor Thomas I. Cook, who for a year and a half has been connected

with the Twelfth National War Labor Board, will return in October to his teaching duties at the University of Washington.

Dr. J. C. Phillips, of the University of Pennsylvania, is serving as fact-finder for the Adjustment Board in the ship-building industry.

Mr. George Fort Milton gave three lectures during the summer session at the University of Chicago on problems of congested areas; and in connection with an institute sponsored by the department of education, Professor C. Herman Pritchett lectured on future forms of international organization.

Mr. Herbert Emmerich has resumed his connection with the University of Chicago as lecturer in political science, subsequent to his resignation from the post of director of the Federal Housing Administration, in order to become associate director of the Public Administration Clearing House.

Professor L. Keith Caldwell, formerly connected with Indiana University, and the author of a forthcoming book on the contributions of Hamilton and Jefferson to administrative thought, has accepted an appointment with the Council of State Governments at Chicago.

Professor Charles E. Merriam has accepted another annual appointment at the University of Chicago as professor on the Walgreen Foundation and will give lectures on the history of American political theory.

Professor Hans J. Morgenthau, of the University of Kansas City, has been appointed for a second year as visiting associate professor of political science at the University of Chicago.

Professor H. Gordon Skilling is on leave from the University of Wisconsin for a year and has become head of the European section of short-wave broadcasting which the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation will set up this autumn. His place at Wisconsin will be filled by Dr. Alfred P. Fernbach, of the University of Virginia.

Professor Lee S. Greene, of the University of Tennessee, has been appointed by the Regional War Labor Board of Atlanta as a public member of labor disputes panels in Tennessee.

Professor Robert R. Wilson, on leave from Duke University for a period of twelve months, is serving as a consultant in the Department of State.

Professor Lane W. Lancaster, of the University of Nebraska, is teaching in the summer session of the University of Alabama.

Professor R. S. McCordock has been granted leave of absence by the Lincoln Memorial University to accept a duration appointment with the historical branch of the Chemical Warfare Service.

Three regular members of the staff of the University of Oklahoma department of government—Royden J. Dangerfield, Oliver E. Benson, and Joseph C. Pray—are now serving as officers in the U. S. Navy.

Lieutenant Edward W. Carter, who has been in service with the U. S. Navy, will return to his teaching duties at the University of Pennsylvania in the autumn.

Dr. William P. Maddox, of the University of Pennsylvania, now in service in London with the Office of Strategic Services, has been promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in the U. S. Army.

Professor Charles M. Kneier, of the University of Illinois, at present in charge of the work in public administration in the School of Military Government at Charlottesville, Va., has been promoted from the rank of Major to that of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Professor Charles B. Hagan, who for the past two years has been visiting lecturer in government at Harvard University, returned in August to his regular duties at the University of Illinois.

Professor Henry Reiff has been appointed chairman of the department of history and government at St. Lawrence University, succeeding Dr. Albert B. Corey, who has resigned to become state historian of New York.

Professor G. Leighton La Fuze, of Stetson University, is teaching at the University of Florida during the second term of the summer session.

Professor A. N. Christensen, at present in Argentina as a Cultural Relations officer with the Department of State, expects to return to his post at the University of Minnesota in the spring of 1945.

Mr. Arthur Naftalin, instructor at the University of Minnesota, has been awarded a Social Science Research Council Predoctoral Field Fellowship for 1944-45, to make a study of the Farmer-Labor party in Minnesota.

Professor Hugh A. Bone, of Queens College, is teaching during the summer at Connecticut College.

Professor W. Leon Godshall, of Lehigh University, is serving as visiting professor at Miami University from July, 1944, to September, 1945.

Dr. Marian D. Irish, of Florida State College for Women, has been appointed consultant and personnel technician for the Governor's Com-

mittee on Governmental Research. She is directing a state-wide survey of all positions on the state pay-roll.

At the University of South Dakota, Dr. R. F. Patterson has been promoted from associate professor to professor of government and director of governmental research.

Dr. M. M. Chambers, formerly with the American Council on Education, and on active duty as an Air Corps officer since 1942, stationed at AAF Technical Training Command Headquarters in St. Louis, has been promoted to the rank of Major.

Dr. Gerhart Niemeyer has resigned his assistant professorship at Princeton University in order to accept a position as head of the School of Citizenship at Oglethorpe University, Atlanta, Ga.

Professor J. Perry Horlacher, on leave from the University of Pennsylvania, is chief of the Wage Analysis Section of the Regional Office of the National War Labor Board in Philadelphia.

Miss Dorothy Shields, formerly of Pennsylvania College for Women, is now director of admissions and professor of political science at Goucher College.

The University of Pennsylvania and Temple University have made available a university scholarship at each institution for the study of public administration. These scholarships are open to any federal employee in the Third U. S. Civil Service Region who holds a bachelor's degree. The initial work in securing them was done by the Philadelphia Federal Council of Personnel Administration, whose chairman is Professor W. Brooke Graves.

The Philadelphia Federal Council of Personnel Administration will hold a three-day conference on federal personnel management at the University of Pennsylvania on October 24-26, 1944. Among participants will be Professors W. Brooke Graves, Charles C. Rohlfing, Raymond S. Short, Stephen B. Sweeney, and R. Jean Brownlee.

At Ohio State University, Professor E. Allen Helms has been made chairman of the interdepartmental committee to supervise the new four-year curriculum in international studies.

At New York University, Drs. Dale A. Hartman and Ray F. Harvey have been promoted to associate professorships, and Mr. Theodore H. Skinner to an assistant professorship. Professor Harvey has been appointed executive secretary of the program for training personnel specialists in the Division of General Education.

Dr. Emerson David Fite, the first professor of political science at Vassar College, retired in June after thirty-one years of service. Two new members have been added to the department: Frances Priscilla DeLancy (Ph.D., Duke University) and Dorothy Beatrice McCown (Ph.D., University of London), both as assistant professors. Associate Professor Charles Gordon Post is chairman of the department.

Professor Henry P. Jordan, of New York University, gave lectures on Latin American affairs this summer at the Latin American Institute conducted at the University of Wisconsin, at Eau Claire State Teachers College, Wisconsin, and at the Inter-American Workshop, University of Chicago. This winter he will be a guest lecturer on problems of the Caribbean at the New School for Social Research, and also will offer a course on international economic relations at the School of International Cooperation, New York City.

Dr. Paul Dolan, instructor in political science and public administration at the University of Delaware, is now in service with the U. S. Naval Reserve in Omaha, Nebraska.

Mr. John E. Mason, during the past two years with the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, has returned to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics as regional leader for the Appalachian Region, Division of Land Economics, with headquarters in Washington.

The Philadelphia Federal Council of Personnel Administration of the Third United States Civil Service Region will hold a three-day personnel management conference at the University of Pennsylvania on October 24-26. Dr. W. Brooke Graves is chairman of the Council.

At the University of Pennsylvania, a series of weekly meetings, conducted by Drs. J. C. Phillips and Edgar B. Cale, have been held with selected senior students from the Philadelphia high schools and parochial schools for discussion of current problems of Philadelphia's municipal government.

Professor John Alley, of the University of Oklahoma, died suddenly at his home in Norman on May 15, at the age of sixty-nine. He was finishing his thirty-third year as a member of the department of government, specializing in American and comparative government. He held a baccalaureate degree from Harvard and a master's degree from Wisconsin, and had, in addition, done some graduate work in French universities. A veteran of both the Spanish-American and First World Wars, Professor Alley was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army Reserve at the time of his death.

The ninth annual session of the Institute of Government was held at the University of Washington, July 24–28. Sectional meetings were devoted to law enforcement, conservation, public welfare administration, veterans' assistance, civic unity, planning and personnel administration, and public library administration.

The seventh annual Oklahoma Institute of International Relations, conducted by a faculty committee under the chairmanship of Professor Cortez Ewing, was held at the University of Oklahoma, June 15–21. The general theme was "Political and Economic Reconstruction of Europe," and lectures were given and round-tables conducted by a number of visiting scholars.

Dr. Robert D. Leigh, former president of Bennington College and more recently director of the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service of the Federal Communications Commission, has been appointed visiting professor of political science at the University of Chicago and director of the Commission of Inquiry on Freedom of the Press, whose chairman is President Robert M. Hutchins of Chicago. He will maintain headquarters in New York City; and his post with the FCC has been filled by the appointment of Dr. Charles S. Hyneman, who has occupied a number of other important positions in war-time Washington.

Hon. Summer Welles has signed an agreement with the Harvard University Press to edit a series of some twenty books on the relations of the United States with foreign countries. Donald C. McKay, associate professor of history at Harvard, and now on leave with the Office of Strategic Services, will be associate editor. Present plans call for volumes of 40,000 words, and the first ones are scheduled for publication early in 1945. Announcement of the names of the authors will be made later.

Professor Carl J. Friedrich, of Harvard University, has been director of Harvard's School for Overseas Administration since the first of February, 1943. The School has graduated one class of trainees in the Army Specialized Training Program, Area and Language—Advanced Phase, and two other classes are studying there now. In addition, there have been four classes under the Civil Affairs Training Program of the Military Government Division of the War Department. The staff of the School has been drawn from many departments of the University, and from the experience gained has developed a new sense of teamwork and an insight into the possibilities of integration of the social science disciplines which may have far-reaching effects in post-war university education.

A considerable number of political scientists are serving with American military forces in England. Major Howard Jones (National Municipal

League), Captain M. M. Knappen (Michigan State College), Captain L. D. Gresh (DePauw University), and Captain Harold Zink (DePauw University) are assigned to the Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force. Major K. C. Leebrick (president of Kent State University) is assigned to the Historical Section; Major H. M. Stout (American University), to the Office of Military Attaché in the Embassy; Major W. P. Maddox (University of Pennsylvania), to the Office of Strategic Services. Majors Arthur Bromage (University of Michigan) and Rodney Mott (Colgate University) are with the training division of Civil Affairs, helping to train officers in our organization. Captain Walden Moore (University of Rochester), Captain A. M. Hillhouse (University of Cincinnati), and Lieutenant W. W. Crouch (University of California at Los Angeles) are on Civil Affairs teams or in the specialist pool.

In the April issue of the *REVIEW*, the work of the Committee on War Studies of the Social Science Research Council was described in general terms (pp. 339 ff.). Recently, this Committee has issued a research outline entitled "The Impact of the War upon the World Position and Foreign Relations of the United States." The aim is not simply to record the diplomatic history of the country during a period of crisis, but to analyze foreign policy in terms of conditioning factors and forces. Thus stress is placed upon economic, social, political, ideological, and "power" phenomena, as well as upon diplomatic events themselves. The Committee envisages the use of this approach in the preparation of the volumes which will cover the pre-war period, the war itself, the peace settlement, and the impact of the war upon the conduct of American foreign relations. The outline mentioned may be obtained upon request, as may others in the same series, from Shepard B. Clough, Secretary of the Committee on War Studies, Social Science Research Council, 230 Park Avenue, New York 17, New York.

An American Association for an International Office for Education (headquarters at 135 West 44th St., New York City) was formed in December of last year to enlist support for the establishment of an International Office for Education. Its officers are: Harlow Shapley, president; James Marshall and George Johnson, vice presidents; Sylvan Joseph, treasurer; and Mary French, executive secretary. The organization supports a proposal to set up a permanent international agency on education, on the assumption that no peace program is complete which fails to place education on a parity with political organization, police, distribution of raw materials, the stabilization of currencies, and raising standards of health. The Association believes that an international organization for education with a permanent secretariat—an international education office—can be an instrument to create healthier relationships between peoples

and, through them, between nations, and that such an agency can materially contribute to the peace of the world by helping to improve educational standards, to clarify educational aims, and to foster intercultural fellowship and understanding.

Authoritative quarterly summaries of parliamentary debates for all English-speaking parliaments are now available as a result of the appearance of the new quarterly, *Summary of Congressional Proceedings, U.S.A.*, published under the auspices of the United Kingdom and Canadian Branches of the Empire Parliamentary Association. Since 1920, the debates of the thirty-three parliaments of the British Commonwealth of Nations, forming branches of the Empire Parliamentary Association, have been summarized by the United Kingdom branch of the Association in a similar quarterly Review—*The Journal of the Parliaments of the Empire*. The *Journal* is supported by parliamentary votes from a number of the different parliaments. It gives each quarter, in some 200 pages, an authoritative and impartial summary of all important parliamentary discussions and legislation covering matters of national, international, and general Commonwealth interest. It is thus a valuable source of information in the field of international relations and comparative government, and for this reason should be available in all important reference libraries and research institutions dealing with the social sciences, especially in view of the deeper and continuing interest of the United States in the British Commonwealth and its member states. The new *Summary* is published under the auspices of the United Kingdom and Canadian Branches of the Empire Parliamentary Association and will be distributed regularly to all members of British Commonwealth parliaments. Matters of general international concern or of special interest to legislators and officials of the British Commonwealth will receive special attention. Both the *Summary* and the *Journal* are published by the Oxford University Press, 480 University Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Annual subscription to the *Summary* is \$6.00, postage free (\$1.50 for a single copy); to the *Journal* \$5.00, postage free.

**The Servicemen's Readjustment Act and Some Problems of Political Science Instruction.** The Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, commonly called the G. I. Bill of Rights, passed the two houses of Congress in identical form on June 13 and was later approved by the President. The provisions relating to education and training of veterans are expected to stand without essential modification, for the duration of the war at least. While it is possible that the policies embodied will be revised when the veteran gets back where he can make himself heard on the matter, colleges and universities can now plan their curricula and guidance programs with

as much foreknowledge as they are likely to get concerning the way the discharged soldier and sailor will fit into them.

The national government will foot the bill for refresher and retraining courses and for the continuation of education interrupted by military service. The benefits of the act are extended to every person (officer or enlisted man, male or female) honorably discharged who saw as much as ninety days of active military or naval service between September 16, 1940, and the termination of the war; but time spent as a cadet or midshipman in a service academy is not counted toward the ninety-day requirement; nor is the time spent in the ASTP or Navy College Training program counted if that course was a continuation of one's civilian education and if the course was completed. Every person covered by the act, regardless of his age, family income, or previous state of academic servitude, is entitled to a refresher or retraining course, and every person whose education was interrupted by his military service is entitled to resume his education. There is a conclusive presumption that anyone who was not over twenty-five years of age at the time when he entered military service (even if he entered in 1898, provided he continued past September 16, 1940) suffered an interruption of his education. The Veterans' Administration is charged with the administration of the act.

The assistance to which the veteran is entitled is fixed by the statute. The government will pay the school or training institution (but not an industrial establishment) a proper tuition, which may be more than is ordinarily assessed upon the student if the Veterans' Administration finds that the customary charge is "inadequate compensation." In addition, the government will pay the other proper fees and assessments, purchase textbooks and other proper supplies, and pay the veteran \$50 a month (plus \$25 a month if he has one or more dependents) to meet his living expenses. But the total cost to be borne by the government will not exceed \$500 for "an ordinary school year."

Subject to the provisions governing the right to resume education as distinguished from the right only to enroll in a refresher or retraining course, the veteran will determine where he shall go to school and what course he shall take. If he can meet the entrance requirements, he may enter any school or establishment which the Veterans' Administration finds qualified and equipped to offer the requisite instruction or training, be it grade school, high school, commercial college, barber college, member of the Ivy League, or even the training program of an industrial establishment. Whatever the veteran does, he must start his training or education within two years after (whichever is later) his discharge from service or the termination of the war, and must complete his course within seven years after the termination of the war.

If he is eligible only for a refresher or retraining course, he is entitled to stay in training at government expense only until the course is completed, or for a maximum of one calendar year; but part-time study may be continued until the equivalent of a year of full-time study has been completed. If he is resuming education which was interrupted by the war, the veteran may stay in school with government assistance for one year plus additional time equal to the period of his service after September 16, 1940, up to a maximum of four years. But the Veterans' Administration may terminate government assistance to anyone who does not maintain a satisfactory record in his training course or in his educational program.

Such are the provisions of the G. I. Bill of Rights. More liberal arrangements for the training, education, and rehabilitation of the disabled veteran are established in earlier legislation (Public 16 of the 78th Congress).

The recent act has significance for political science departments, beyond the fact that a good many of the students can now be depended on to possess their own copies of the familiar textbooks. First is the problem of guidance. The Veterans' Administration has already set up at the College of the City of New York a guidance clinic to help the veteran determine what kind of training or education he wants and needs. When a little experience has been gained from this one, additional clinics will be established throughout the United States (probably one to five in each state), and the service given the veteran at these centers may be extended to include appropriate instruction which will carry him along until the opening of the next class or semester in the course of training or study which he expects to pursue. The STAR centers of the ASTP may prove models for the veterans' guidance and pre-training clinics. If political scientists have some special ideas about the kind of person who should be encouraged to go into government service, seek a place with a research and consulting service, attach himself to a civic enterprise or pressure group, or turn his career in some other particular direction, they will be wise to think the matter out now and lay their notions as soon as possible before the individuals who are to do the counseling in the guidance clinics.

A second matter for political scientists to ponder from now on is the nature of the instruction in government and politics that shall be included in the undergraduate and graduate curricula (in elementary and secondary schools, too, for that matter). It may not be possible to predict accurately what the returning veteran will want and will tolerate; we may have to work out some compromises between what he wants and what we want him to have. This, of course, is a matter of concern to the Association's recently appointed committee on curriculum (Benjamin F. Wright, Harvard University, chairman).

Third is the question of special training for the public service. A great many of the veterans have claims on jobs which they previously held in national, state, or local government. All of them will have preferential consideration for jobs under civil service legislation in the national government and many state and local governments. We can be sure that a great many of the returning veterans will want to move into government positions as soon as possible after discharge. If this interest can be counted on, can we not be sure that training courses, short or long, strictly professional or mixed with liberal subjects, will find takers among the returned veterans? If this is a matter that requires serious thought, the leadership in such thinking ought to come from political scientists. It may be that the Civil Service Commission, the War Manpower Commission, the Veterans' Administration, or some other national organization will advise the colleges and universities as to special training which may be desirable for the veteran (and others) who expect to enter jobs of various kinds in the national service. It is unlikely that they will offer all the advice we need on fitting men for state and local government jobs. Most of the thinking and planning on the latter must be local; it ought to be done through collaboration of faculty people and public officials.

By taking the initiative in such coöperative planning, political scientists can help to assure that veterans who enter the public service will be trained to discharge their tasks competently and with an understanding of the rôle of administrators in a democratic society.—WASHINGTON COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.