

NEWS AND NOTES

PERSONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

Compiled by the Managing Editor

By vote of the Executive Council, the thirty-seventh annual meeting of the American Political Science Association will be held in New York City December 29-31, 1941, with headquarters at the Hotel Pennsylvania. The committee on program for this meeting consists of Francis G. Wilson (University of Illinois), chairman, W. Brooks Graves (Temple University), Herbert Emmerich (Public Administration Clearing House, Chicago), Harold H. Sprout (Princeton University), and O. Douglas Weeks (University of Texas). In building the 1941 program, the committee will, in so far as possible, adhere to the rule requiring that (except in the case of round-table leaders) no person shall appear on the program more than once.

Professor Robert C. Brooks, of Swarthmore College, and president of the American Political Science Association during the year 1940, died on February 2 of complications resulting from an operation early in January. A memorial note will appear in the next issue of the REVIEW.

Mr. Louis Brownlow, director of the Public Administration Clearing House and lecturer in political science at the University of Chicago, gave two lectures at the University in December on "The Executive Office of the President."

Professor Jacob Van der Zee, of the State University of Iowa, will offer courses on international relations, the common law, and political theory at the University of Colorado during the summer session of 1941.

Professor Eric C. Bellquist, of the University of California, addressed the annual meetings of the World Affairs Symposium at Seattle and the World Affairs Council at Tacoma, Washington, held in November, speaking on the subject of the position of northern Europe in the present world conflict.

Dr. George W. Bemis, recently associated with the Bureau of Governmental Research at the University of California at Los Angeles, has been appointed lecturer in political science at Occidental College. Dr. Bemis is also director of research and records project, W.P.A., for Los Angeles.

Professor Samuel C. May, director of the Bureau of Public Administration at the University of California, was appointed in June, 1940, to serve as executive vice-chairman of the California State Council of Defense.

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Argentina to study its government. Dr. Victor Jones, research associate in the Bureau of Public Administration at the University, will offer the undergraduate course on municipal administration during Professor Macdonald's absence.

The fall dinner meeting of the Metropolitan Political Science Association was held at New Brunswick, New Jersey, on November 29, 1940, Rutgers University and the New Jersey College for Women serving as hosts. Dr. Edward M. Earle, of the Institute for Advanced Study, spoke on "Problems of National Defense of Interest to Political Scientists." Fifty-nine members and guests of the Association attended the meeting. The next meeting will be held at Hunter College, New York City, in the spring.

Ten graduate fellowships in the field of government management are offered by the University of Denver, under a grant from the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, for the academic year beginning in September, 1941. The fellowships, awarded on a competitive basis, carry maximum stipends of \$100 a month for single persons and \$150 a month for married persons. The training period covers six quarters, from September, 1941, to March, 1943. Application forms may be obtained by addressing the Committee on Fellowships, Department of Government Management, School of Commerce, University of Denver. Applications must be filed not later than March 10, 1941.

Dr. Chester Lloyd Jones, professor of political science and commerce at the University of Wisconsin, died at Madison on January 13 at the age of fifty-nine. A graduate of the University of Wisconsin, Professor Jones did graduate work at Berlin and Madrid, and received his doctor's degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1906. After serving four years as an instructor in political science at Pennsylvania (also as assistant editor of the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*), he was called back in 1910 to Wisconsin, where he later succeeded Dr. Paul S. Reisch as chairman of the political science department. From 1914 to 1917, he was secretary-treasurer of the American Political Science Association. In 1917, he became director of the bureau of foreign agents of the War Trade Board, and from 1919 to 1928 he served successively as commercial attaché at the American embassies at Madrid and Paris. In 1928, he returned to the University of Wisconsin, dividing his time between the department of political science and the school of commerce, and for five years (1930-35) serving also as director of the latter. His teaching and writing during these later years fell entirely in the field of Latin American affairs. His earlier books included *The Consular Service of the United States*, *Statute Law-Making*, and *The Caribbean In-*

Dean Emery E. Olson, of the University of Southern California, is serving as part-time consultant to the U. S. Office of Education on personnel problems growing out of national defense activities in industry and government.

Mr. Clement T. Malan, professor of political science in the Indiana State Teachers College, has been named state superintendent of schools in Indiana.

Dr. Robert Strausz-Hupe, former associate editor of *Current History*, has been appointed special lecturer in political science at the University of Pennsylvania.

At the State University of Iowa, members of the department of political science are delivering a series of evening lectures designed to acquaint freshmen with members of the department and to stimulate interest in the study of political science. The series was opened by Professor Kirk H. Porter, recently appointed head of the department.

Dr. Ward Stewart has resigned as assistant director of personnel in the U. S. Housing Authority to become chief personnel officer in the National Youth Administration. Dr. Stewart was formerly with the Tennessee Valley Authority in a research capacity, and more recently was a Littauer fellow in the Graduate School of Public Administration at Harvard University.

Dr. Ernest S. Griffith has resigned his position with the American University in order to become director of the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress. Dr. Griffith served for five years as dean of the Graduate School and professor of political science at the American University. In his new position he succeeds Dr. Luther H. Evans, who has become chief assistant librarian.

Professor J. Alton Burdine, of the University of Texas, has been appointed vice-president of the University, with duties relating primarily to internal administration. Professor Burdine returned to the University in September after serving a year as administrative consultant to the administrator of the Federal Security Agency.

The leave of absence of Professor Floyd W. Reeves, of the departments of education and political science at the University of Chicago, has been extended through the winter, spring, and summer quarters of 1941, in order to enable him to continue his work with the National Advisory Defense Commission.

Professor Austin F. Macdonald, of the University of California, will spend the spring semester in South America, staying for some months in

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terests of the United States, and his later ones, *Mexico and Its Reconstruction*, *Costa Rica*, and *Guatemala, Past and Present*.

The public service fellowship established by the former Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform and administered by the faculty of Barnard College will be awarded this year to a woman candidate from Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, or Wyoming. The fellowship carries a stipend of \$1,300; and applications are to be addressed to Professor Willard Waller, of Barnard College, before March 1.

The 1940 meeting of the Southern Political Science Association was held at Furman University, Greenville, S. C., November 7-9, with sixty-five members in attendance. Round tables or other sessions were devoted to political theory, local government, Far Eastern affairs, and labor in the South. The American Political Science Association was represented officially by Professor Sigmund Neumann, of Wesleyan University, who spoke on "Leaders and Followers." Officers elected for the coming year are: president, Denna F. Fleming, Vanderbilt University; vice-president (in charge of program), James W. Feeler, University of North Carolina; secretary-treasurer (ex officio), Manning J. Dauer, University of Florida; recording secretary, Paul M. W. Lineberger; and as three new members of the Executive Council, James Hart, John Manning, and Cullen Gosnell.

International Labor Organization at Montreal. The year 1940 witnessed the establishment at Montreal of the principal headquarters of the International Labor Organization. On August 19, 1940, the Canadian Minister of Labor, Norman A. McLearty, announced that the government of Canada had indicated its willingness that personnel of the International Labor Office necessary to carry on the services of the Office be transferred temporarily to Canada.¹ McGill University agreed to provide the necessary office accommodations. The trek to Montreal, which began last July,² was preceded by persistent rumors that headquarters of the Organization would be established at Lisbon.³ The move to the American continent was made with a view to enabling the Organization to maintain more effectively its ties with neutral countries, and, particularly, countries of the American continents. The personnel transferred from Geneva was between forty and fifty persons.⁴ Only a very meagre skeleton staff was

¹ "Transfer of International Labor Office Personnel to Montreal," *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 51, No. 3 (Sept., 1940), p. 585.

² *New York Times*, July 4, 1940, 3; 7. See also, *Ibid.*, Aug. 8, 1940, 13: 3.

³ See, for instance, *New York Times*, July 4, 1940, 2: 7.

⁴ "Transfer of International Labor Office Personnel to Montreal," *op. cit.* See, however, an interview with John G. Winant, director of the International Labor

retained in Geneva, and the remainder of the Office staff, numbering some 300 men and women,² was given the choice of resignation or dismissal.

The establishment of an office of the I.L.O. on one of the American continents had been foreshadowed long before it actually occurred. The outbreak of war in Europe on September 1, 1939, imposed a severe handicap upon the International Labor Office in Geneva in its communication with the outside world. Notwithstanding the difficulties which it encountered, however, the Office endeavored for nine months to maintain its services and functions from Geneva. Research continued. Among the studies which were carried on through the end of 1939 and into the first half of 1940 were those dealing with problems of organization of the labor market arising from the war; migration; the influence of war and mobilization on hours of work, rest periods, and conditions of women's work; the adjustment of wage rates to changing prices; methods of cooperation between public authorities, workers' organizations, and employers' organizations; the adaptation of social insurance to mobilization and war; family budgets; and the compensation and rehabilitation of men disabled in the war. The publication of the usual periodicals of the Office continued until June, 1940, and the exchange of publications with governments and non-governmental organizations is reported to have maintained a surprising continuity until about the same time.³

The governing body held its regularly scheduled meeting in February, 1940, and met again on April 22, 1940. The Committee of Experts, whose task it is to examine the annual reports of governments on the application of international labor conventions, held its annual meeting on April 29. The reports submitted to it numbered nearly 600.⁴ As all of these were prepared and submitted after the outbreak of the European war, this was regarded as a heartening indication of the attention being given, even in war-time, to the social problems with which the I.L.O. deals. The ratification of international labor conventions also continued, although at a greatly reduced rate.

With the outbreak of war in Europe, it had been recognized by the governing body and its executive committee that the chief usefulness of the Organization would be rather in the continued study and dissemination of information about labor problems and social conditions affecting labor standards than in the multiplication of international labor conventions. It was with this thought in mind, indeed, that the agenda of the

Office, *New York Times*, Sept. 9, 1940, in which he was reported to have expressed the hope of transferring to Montreal "a large portion" of the staff.

² John S. Gamble, "The I.L.O. in War-time," *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 50, No. 5 (May, 1940), p. 1107.

³ Information supplied by the Washington branch office.

were 403 registrants when the Association met in Chicago in 1936; 531 in Philadelphia in 1937; 555 in Columbus in 1938; and 1,232 in Washington, D. C., in 1939. Northwestern University and the University of Chicago served as hosts to the Association, and the department of press relations of the University of Chicago had charge of publicity.

The first evening of the annual meeting was devoted to a dinner session commemorating the centenary of De Tocqueville's *Democracy in America*. The presidential addresses were given on the second evening at a joint session of the two societies. Robert C. Brooks spoke on "Reflections on the 'World Revolution' of 1940," and William E. Moher on "Adjusting the Sights for Public Administration."

The addresses at the three luncheons were made by Francis Biddle, solicitor-general of the United States; John W. Bricker, governor of Ohio; and Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah. At the Sunday evening session, which was devoted to the subject of "Politics and Ethics," the three scheduled addresses were preceded by a radio broadcast on national defense by President Roosevelt, whose voice was heard by special arrangement in the Red Lacquer Room of the Palmer House. Monday afternoon was given over to an inspection trip to the Public Administration Clearing House located at 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago.

The program of 1940 constituted the most elaborate offering of subjects and participants in the history of this program. The joint program showed twelve sectional meetings and thirteen round tables, besides the general sessions at noon and evening. There were 345 participating persons on the program as compared with 264 in 1939 and 204 in 1938. Of the 345 participants, 224 were from the academic group and 121 from the non-academic group, including governmental officials. The program for the American Political Science Association was constructed by a committee under the chairmanship of W. Brooke Graves and for the American Society for Public Administration by a committee headed by Earl De Long. Both committees followed the recommendations of the Program Study Committee of 1939, under the chairmanship of Clarence A. Berdahl. Accordingly, a distinction was maintained between round tables and sections, with the purpose of eliminating the reading of all papers at round tables. The committee sought to draw into the sessions younger scholars as well as those of established reputation and to give particular emphasis to the critical problems of the current year. It was contemplated that the increase in number of round tables and sections would offer a wider selection of subjects to the members attending the annual meeting, provide more seating space for members, and give greater opportunity to members for active participation in the program, particularly in discussion from the floor.

New features of the program of 1940 were the one-listing rule and the

International Labor Conference scheduled to meet in Geneva, 1940, had been framed. The agenda had contained subjects for discussion rather than for action. The difficulties of carrying on research in Geneva, however, were not inconsiderable from the very outset of the war. They became greater as the area of war spread to additional European countries. Contacts with the rest of the world became subject to a variety of interruptions which threatened the usefulness of the Organization to neutral countries. The second regional conference of American states had been held in November, 1939, and had suggested lines of study and action by the I.L.O. in problems confronting the American states. Clearly, therefore, the Office had to seek establishment on one of the American continents.

It was the collapse of France that necessitated a sudden recognition of this need of transfer. At its sessions in April and June, 1939, the governing body had approved two reports from its emergency committee affirming that the Organization should endeavor to maintain the fullest possible activity, and that the Office should continue to function in its present premises unless this proved impossible. The events of May, 1940, settled the question. The session of the International Labor Conference scheduled to meet on June 5 was hastily postponed, as was the session of the governing body scheduled for June 1; meetings of various technical committees were suspended; and suitable headquarters for the Labor Office were sought in the American continents.

Although the I.L.O., in common with other international institutions, is thus drinking the lees of war, it is endeavoring not to neglect its opportunities for present service to neutral countries nor the problems of the future. The governing body has authorized the Office to begin studies of post-war problems which will confront the world upon the restoration of peace. These studies are necessary and should prepare the way for a more adequate handling of such problems than occurred after the First World War. The extent to which the Labor Office can maintain its publications, services, and studies, however, is necessarily dependent upon the limited staff and resources which it now possesses. Comparatively few records were transported from Geneva.

University of Pennsylvania.

SIRITH SIMPSON.

Thirty-sixth Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association. The thirty-sixth annual meeting of the American Political Science Association was held in Chicago on Friday-Monday, December 27-30, 1940, with the Palmer House serving as headquarters. This was a joint meeting with the American Society for Public Administration, which held its second annual meeting at this time. Registrants numbered 1,130. There

appointment of a secretary for each section and round table. In the past there has been criticism regarding the repetition of names of individual members on the program. There has been complaint that some members are crowded off the program by the double and triple appearance of certain members who occasionally fail even to appear at the annual meeting. In an effort to correct this situation, the Program Committee limited, with a few exceptions, all members to a single listing on the program. A secretary was attached to each section and round table in order to (a) assist the chairman, (b) gather information which will prove helpful in constructing the program of 1941, and (c) develop a technique for the publication of the proceedings of the annual meeting if and when such publication is undertaken.

The joint program, revised to show only those persons who actually participated in the various sessions, was as follows:¹

Friday, December 27, at 9:30 A.M.

SECTIONAL MEETINGS

(1) POLITICAL THEORY (First Session)

Chairman: Benjamin F. Wright, Harvard University

Secretary: Walter H. Bennett, University of Alabama

General Topic: Right and/or Utility

"The Impact of German Idealism in America," Thomas I. Cook, University of Washington.

"Benevolence in England and America," Paul A. Palmer, Keanon College.

"Right and Utility in the Opinions of Chief Justice Fuller," Irving Dillard, Editorial Staff, *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.

Discussion: C. B. Robson, University of North Carolina.

(2) LATIN AMERICAN AFFAIRS (First Session)

Chairman: Chester Lloyd Jones, University of Wisconsin

Secretary: D. Barlow Burke, Drexel Institute of Technology

General Topic: The Good Neighbor Policy and Current War Problems

"Latin American Attitude toward Direct Investment by Foreigners," William S. Culbertson, Washington, D. C.

"The Position of the United States Navy in the Caribbean," Rear Admiral John Downes, United States Navy, Commandant, Ninth Naval District, Great Lakes, Illinois.

"The Pan American Conference of Lima, Panama, Havana," J. Lloyd Meahan, University of Texas.

"Political Developments in Venezuela and Colombia," John I. B. McCulloch, Editor, *Inter-American Quarterly*.

¹ The following signs are used preceding announcements in the program to indicate joint sponsorship of meetings: (*) American Political Science Association and American Society for Public Administration; (1) American Political Science Association and National Council for the Social Studies; (2) American Political Science Association and American Association for Labor Legislation.