

Under the plan, students regularly alternate classroom courses with jobs secured for them in thirty-three states.

The Third Institute on World Affairs and International Cooperation will be held at the Pennsylvania State University during the main summer session, 1954. The Institute will have as its theme "The American Impact Abroad—Its Effects on International Cooperation and Understanding." Professors Elton C. Atwater and R. Wallace Brewster, of the political science department, are serving on the all-university committee supervising the Institute.

The Third Western Training Laboratory in Group Development will be held at Idyllwild, California, between August 15 and 27, 1954.

The Laboratory is intended to provide understanding and skills for individuals who want to improve their effectiveness in working with groups. Participants with a variety of occupational backgrounds are expected to attend. The training staff will be made up of faculty members from various universities as well as of active group leaders in business, government, industry, public health, education, social welfare, and the like. For information, write Department of Conferences and Special Activities, University Extension, University of California, Los Angeles 24, California.

The Sixtieth National Conference on Government of the National Municipal League will be held in Kansas City, Missouri, November 7-10, 1954.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Political scientists and others contemplating research in Japan will be interested in a new residential center, International House, which will soon be opened in Tokyo. Construction was started this spring, and the building is expected to be open to its first residents early in 1955. International House has been made possible by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation and from funds raised locally in Japan. The managing director is Shigeharu Matsumoto, Tokyo lawyer and writer. Dr. Gordon Bowles, formerly Executive Secretary of the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils, and now teaching anthropology at the University of Tokyo, is co-director.

The facilities of International House will be primarily for scholars who have completed their training. It is being constructed near Tokyo Central Railroad Station—in the heart of Tokyo. The building will contain lecture and dining halls and residence quarters for a maximum of fifty guests. Conference study rooms will also be available. The library will emphasize current periodicals from many foreign nations and will include special collections of books on contemporary Western and Asian problems. It is not expected that the House will engage directly in research and translation projects, but it will assist persons and organizations employed in these activities, and special attention will be paid to visiting and resident foreign scholars engaged in Asian studies. Inquiries concerning facilities which will be provided to visiting foreign scholars may be obtained by writing to the International

House of Japan, Inc., Bank of Tokyo, Marunouchi Branch 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Harold Stassen, Director of the Foreign Operations Administration, delivered an address on February 22 at the University of the Philippines during the dedication ceremonies for the newly constructed Rizal Hall. The Institute of Public Administration of the University of the Philippines, now located in Rizal Hall, was established under a contract between the University of Michigan and the University of the Philippines, through the assistance of FOA and the Philippine Government. Ferrel Heady, on leave from the University of Michigan, is the present director and chief advisor of the Philippine Institute.

On March 1, 1954, through private funds made available by Chancellor Rufus B. vonKleinsmid, there was established in the School of Public Administration, University of Southern California, an International Public Administration Center in order to provide special service for the foreign professors and students who are taking advanced graduate training. In effect, this is an extension of the work which the School has been doing under government contract, first for a group of Turkish professors, 1951-1953, and then for a group of Brazilian professors, 1952-1954. The present participants and associates in the International Public Administration Center are: Arif Payaslioglu, Ankara, Turkey; Reyan Toluner, Istanbul, Turkey; Paulo Neves de

Carvalho, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brazil; Chukuemeka Okeke, Nigeria; Evangelos J. Rizos, Greece; Nouri Al-Kadhim, Iraq; and Raphael Velasco, Mexico; Vinod Pathak, India; Miss Eila Ketola, Finland; Madanjit S. Malik, India; Celodonio E. Felix, San Juan, Puerto Rico; Wedding Fricke, Germany; and Fernando Segurra, Costa Rica.

The Rutgers Lincoln Prize of \$1,000, to be offered annually for the best manuscript on Lincoln or in the Lincoln field, is announced by Rutgers University Press. The winning manuscript will be published jointly by the Abraham Lincoln Association and Rutgers Press, and the award will be divided equally between an outright grant and an advance against royalties. The purpose of the Lincoln Prize is not merely to stimulate continuing work in this field, but particularly to find books worthy of the centennial significance of the years from 1954-1965. Manuscripts must be submitted to Rutgers Press before October 1 of the year in which they are to be considered. Authors or agents are invited to write to Rutgers University Press for further details before submitting any manuscript.

The Association of Research Libraries has approved a program for making promptly and inexpensively available all doctoral dissertations currently accepted by colleges and universities in this country. Forty-three institutions are now publishing all or part of their dissertations under this plan. As expressed by the ARL, the general objectives of the dissertation publishing plan are as follows:

1. All doctoral dissertations should be published immediately upon acceptance to facilitate more effectual communication of new research material than is now possible through the existing costly, inefficient, and incomplete system of interlibrary lending of typescripts of dissertations.

2. A permanent central repository for doctoral dissertations, from which copies could be inexpensively procured at any time, should be maintained to simplify the distribution of this new research material.

3. Uniform listing, indexing, and abstracting of these dissertations, in one central bibliographical source, should follow as soon as possible upon their acceptance.

To achieve these objectives, the ARL endorsed publication of dissertations in micro-

film and formulated the basic plan which makes use of the services provided by University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Various levels of participation are possible, and each participating university makes its own decision as to whether the university or the student pays the fee. Any institution granting doctorate degrees may participate in the plan or secure more detailed information by writing directly to University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

The Washington Semester at the American University was honored recently by the Freedom Foundation by the award of the George Washington Medal for outstanding contribution to American citizenship.

A third unit of the Washington Semester has been announced for the fall of 1954. This expansion of the program will permit the addition of approximately twenty colleges and universities. Institutions sending students for the first time in the spring of 1954 were: Augustana College, Florida Southern College, Monmouth College, Pomona College, University of Redlands, Rollins College, Syracuse University, Valparaiso University, and Washash College.

The American University is offering a six-weeks Public Affairs Laboratory in Washington, D.C. from June 21 to July 30. The program includes background lectures by the faculty of the University, seminars with public officials, field trips, and individual projects. Six hours of graduate credit will be given to students participating in the Laboratory.

The department of political science at Duke University will offer a special course in Japanese civilization during the 1954 summer session in commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of the opening of Japan by Commodore Perry. Through a recent grant by the Japan Society, a number of scholarships will be offered to graduate students who have had no opportunity to make a special study of Japanese affairs. Professor Ralph J. D. Braibanti, of the political science faculty, will conduct the course.

A new undergraduate program in world studies will be offered by the University of Rochester beginning with the fall semester. This program will place emphasis upon the political, economic, social, and cultural forces that have molded the civilizations of Eastern

Europe, the Middle East, Asia, Latin America, and Africa, and that are forging new societies in these areas today. This program will be directed by Vera Micheles Dean, of the Foreign Policy Association. Mrs. Dean has been appointed visiting professor of government at the University of Rochester.

Recent guest lecturers before the political science graduate seminar at Duke University include the Hon. George McGhee, former Ambassador to Turkey and Assistant Secretary of State, and Dr. Lujo Tonicic, member of the House of Representatives of the Austrian Parliament.

Guest speakers on the annual federal lecture program of the School of Public Administration at the Florida State University during the spring semester were Francis P. Brassor, Executive Secretary of the new Hoover Commission, Eugene M. Zuckert, member of the Atomic Energy Commission, and a number of other prominent federal officials.

Fifteen members of the department of political science at the University of Pennsylvania appeared in a television series over Philadelphia Station WFIL from February 5 to May 14, 1954. The program is entitled "The University of the Air," and the topic of the political science series was "This World of Politics." Lincoln Harter, assistant professor of political science, was moderator of the series on political science.

Six professors of political science have been appointed to the research staff of the Missouri Little Hoover Commission. The three full-time members are: Carl A. McCandless, of Washington University, who is the director; and Henry Schmandt, of St. Louis University, and John W. Schwada, of the University of Missouri, who are serving as assistants. The heads of the departments of political science of the three universities named above have been designated as part-time consultants. They are: Thomas H. Eliot, Washington University; Paul Steinbicker, St. Louis University; and Martin L. Faust, University of Missouri. The three full-time members are on leave from their respective universities for a year beginning February 1, 1954.

Lawrence L. Durisch and Robert E. Lowry, both of the TVA, received the Louis E. Brownlow Citation and Award at the annual meeting of the American Society for Public

Administration in March, 1954. The award was for the best article published in the *Public Administration Review* during 1953. The title of the winning article was "The Scope and Content of Administrative Decision."

A new chapter of Pi Sigma Alpha, political science honorary, was established at the State University of Iowa this spring. Thirty members were initiated, including five undergraduates, seventeen graduates, and eight faculty members.

Marver H. Bernstein, of Princeton University, gave a course on regulatory commissions during the spring session at Columbia University.

Arnold Brecht, since 1933 professor of political science at the New School for Social Research, became professor emeritus on March 15, 1954. His students honored him on this occasion by publishing six of his papers on relativism and related problems as a book under the title *The Political Philosophy of Arnold Brecht*, with an introduction and a bibliography of his writings. Professor Brecht has accepted an invitation from the University of Heidelberg, Germany, to deliver a course of lectures on the comparative history of political institutions and a seminar on problems of twentieth-century political theory from May through July as a guest professor. In the fall, he will return to the United States to lecture at the New School and to write.

Professors James M. Burns, of Williams College, and John P. Roche, of Haverford College, were members of the faculty of the Salzburg Seminar in American Studies, Salzburg, Austria, for the January, 1954 session. Professor Burns lectured on American political parties and offered a seminar on the American experiment in government, while Professor Roche devoted his lectures to American political thought and his seminar to American constitutional law.

Lynton K. Caldwell, of Syracuse University, served as a consultant in public administration to the Institute of Public Administration at the University of the Philippines for a two-month period beginning February 5, 1954.

Carl Q. Christol, of the department of political science at the University of Southern California, has been appointed a member of the Committee on International Law in the

Courts of the United States, Section on International and Comparative Law, American Bar Association.

During the winter quarter, Gordon R. Clapp gave six Walgreen Foundation lectures on the TVA at the University of Chicago, and George S. Pettee presented another Walgreen series on "Soldiers and Civilians."

Dorothy I. Cline, assistant professor of government at the University of New Mexico, has announced her candidacy for the city commission of Albuquerque.

James S. Coleman, instructor in political science at the University of California (Los Angeles), delivered a series of addresses in seven cities in western Canada during January. The lectures covered various topics relating to political developments in Africa and were given under the auspices of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs.

Robert A. Dahl, of Yale, offered a course on the policy-making process during the spring session at Columbia University.

David Fellman, professor of political science at the University of Wisconsin, was a participant in the social science seminar at Iowa State College on March 11, speaking on the subject of civil liberties. He is scheduled to deliver five lectures on the same subject at the Utah State Agricultural College in June.

Russell H. Fifield, associate professor of political science at the University of Michigan, was awarded the 1953 George Louis Beer Prize of the American Historical Association for his recent book, *Woodrow Wilson and the Far East: The Diplomacy of the Shantung Question*.

Charles Gilbert is working in the office of Senator Hubert Humphrey in Washington while teaching a seminar on politics and legislation at Swarthmore College.

W. Leon Godshall, professor and head of the department of international relations at Lehigh University, absent on leave, 1952-54, completed a tour of duty as visiting professor of international relations at the University of the Philippines on March 15. On his return voyage to Lehigh for the summer session, he will visit Singapore, Suez, Cairo, and various points of interest in Europe.

John H. Hallowell, of Duke University, recently gave four lectures at the University of

Arkansas. These were part of a lecture series on moral philosophy which the University of Arkansas is sponsoring with the aid of the Rockefeller Foundation.

J. Eugene Harley, of the University of Southern California, delivered the principal address at the Pacific Southwest Regional Conference of the American Association of International Relations Clubs, held at Redlands University, February 19-20, 1954. His subject was "Recent Important Developments in International Law and Organization."

Majid Khadduri, Professor of Middle East Studies at the School of Advanced International Studies of the Johns Hopkins University, has been awarded the Rafidain Medal by the Government of Iraq. This medal is for scholarly and literary accomplishment and was awarded to Professor Khadduri for his recent book, *Independent Iraq*.

Louis E. Lambert, of the department of government at Indiana University, is serving again this summer as director of a three-week workshop in state and local government. The purpose of the workshop is to encourage the teaching of state and local government in Indiana high schools. The method used for the presentation of material is a roundtable with panelists selected from among leaders of Indiana local government and politics.

Arthur W. Macmahon, Eaton Professor of Public Administration at Columbia University, is spending a sabbatical leave in Europe; he is lecturing this spring at the College of Europe in Bruges. Professor Macmahon was chairman of the Columbia University Bicentennial Conference on Federalism which was held at Arden House between January 11 and 14, 1954.

Roy Macridis, associate professor of political science at Northwestern University, read a paper on "Political Science and Comparative Politics" at the International Political Science Association meeting in Florence, Italy, April 4-11, 1954.

B. Mirkine-Guetzévitch, Dean of the Faculty of Law and Political Science of the French University of New York, offered two courses in the department of government at Harvard University during the spring semester. He participated in a conference held as a part of the Bicentennial Celebration at Columbia University in January.

Robert G. Neumann, associate professor of political science at the University of California (Los Angeles), was one of eighty Americans selected to visit Germany as a guest of the German Federal Government. Professor Neumann spent part of February and March observing political developments in West Germany.

Professors Russell M. Ross and Vernon Van Dyke, of the political science department at the State University of Iowa, are participating in an evaluation of the general education courses, a project undertaken on the basis of a grant from the Ford Foundation. Professor Van Dyke is also directing a survey of the role of the State University of Iowa in world affairs, a project undertaken at the suggestion of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

John F. Sly, professor of politics at Princeton University, was in Liberia, West Africa, in January, 1954 as a consultant to the Department of State to examine and report on the management and fiscal policies of the free port of Monrovia.

R. G. Whitesel, of the political science department of the State University of Iowa, was on half-time status during the spring semester while working on a Ford Foundation project in educational television, "Freedom in a Democracy."

Arthur M. Wilson, professor of government and biography at Dartmouth College, has been awarded the 1952-1953 Modern Language Association-Oxford University Press Award for a manuscript entitled "Diderot: The Testing Years, 1713-1759." The award consists of a prize of \$1,000 in addition to royalties.

POLITICAL SCIENTISTS AS AREA SPECIALISTS

It has been common to assume that American scholarship in the social sciences and humanities has been oriented to Western cultures. Valid though this assumption may be, the results of a recent report prepared by the American Council of Learned Societies suggest a much wider specialization in Asian, African, and Eastern European studies than many of us had realized. Of particular interest is the fact that political science seems to reflect a greater scholarly concern for these areas than many of the other social sciences or the humanities. The report, *Preliminary Analysis, American Personnel in Asian, African and*

Eastern European Studies (Washington, D.C., November, 1953) (mimeo. 16 pp., 17 tables, 5 maps), was prepared by J. F. Wellemeyer, Jr. and Max H. North. It resulted from the National Registration of the Humanities and Social Sciences (in which the American Political Science Association participated when it circularized its membership in 1952) and is based on the registration of some 25,500 members of twenty-three professional societies. The project was financed by the Office of Naval Research, but the report summarized here was made at the request of the Board of Overseas Training and Research of the Ford Foundation which needed the information to review its programs in Asian and African area studies.

The report classifies as an area expert anyone who has done research, published papers or books, or taught courses relating to the area. Incidental travel and military intelligence research were not included in this consideration, unless such experience was combined with language competence or other professional training. The report aims to give a statistical description of scholars competent in Asia, Africa, and Eastern Europe, but does not seek to evaluate the supply of experts or to appraise their qualifications.

Two screenings of the rough data indicated that 3,218 persons reported themselves as area specialists. This constituted about one-eighth of the registrants in the National Registration. From the data submitted by these 3,218 persons, the analysis in this report is made. The areas of specialty and the special characteristics of expertness in each area are shown below.

Near and Middle East. This includes North and East Africa, Turkey, Asia Minor, Israel, Syria, and Transjordan. Of the 544 persons who recorded their principal specialty in this area, the largest group (82) were specialists in biblical literature. Political science and economics ranked next, each claiming 54 specialists. History, geography, archeology, sociology, anthropology, and literature each had between 40 and 50 specialists in this area. Oriental studies and linguistics had 37 and 22, respectively. Art, statistics, philosophy, musicology, aesthetics, and education had fewer than 10 specialists. Religion and classical studies account for much of the interest in this field. A slightly higher proportion of native-born American citizens and a slightly smaller proportion of women are found in this group.

Far East. This region includes China, Japan, Korea, Formosa, and the Ryukyu Islands. Of the 883 persons who reported their principal specialty in this area, 357 persons were specialists in Japan, 222 in China (general). Political science ranked first in number of specialists (146) with economics, history, and oriental studies second, third, and fourth, respectively. Sociology, geography, and literature have between 56 and 82 each. The Far East group contained a higher proportion of native-born Americans than the average, a higher proportion of government employees, and a lower proportion of persons with doctor's degrees.

Eastern Europe. European Soviet Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the Baltic countries, and the Balkans are included in this area. Of the 1,175 persons with a primary specialty in this area, 214 had a specialty for Greece alone, leaving 1,085 persons who might be considered specialists on Russia and her European satellites. Political scientists were second in number of specialists (213), being outranked by history (217), and followed by economics (205). Classical Greek literature, sociology, anthropology, and geography were represented by 72, 43, and 55 persons, respectively. This group had the lowest proportion of native-born Americans of all the regions, reflecting, according to the report, considerable immigration of specialists to the United States.

South Asia. India, Pakistan, Nepal, and Ceylon was the area of specialty of 200 persons. The most numerous were economists, with 33 specialists. Political science and history ranked next with 29 and 27 specialists, respectively. History was represented by only 14 persons, which seems low for this field, considering the extensive interest of historians in the remainder of the Far East. Fewer South Asian specialists have master's and doctor's degrees than is the case for most other regions.

Southeast Asia. In this region, consisting of Malaya, Burma, Indo-China, Thailand, the Philippines, the East Indies, and Melanesia, 191 specialists were registered. The most numerous group was in economics (47), but political science ranked second (26), followed by anthropology and sociology. Other disciplines were represented by fewer than 20 persons each. The highest proportion of native-born Americans was found here, but there were fewer women and fewer persons with doctorates than in most other fields.

Northern Asia. Only 27 specialists registered

for the area, which includes Siberia, Manchuria, Mongolia, and the Kazakh, Uzbek, Turkmen, Tadzhik, and Kirghiz Soviet Republics. There were 10 economists, 4 anthropologists, 6 geographers, and only 2 political scientists. Other disciplines were represented either by one or no specialist.

Central, Western, and Southern Africa. This area south of the Sahara Desert was listed as the first specialty of 85 persons, the most numerous group being the anthropologists with 23 persons. Political science ranked next with 12 persons. Sociology, geography, history, and economics came next with 11, 10, 9, and 7 specialists, respectively. Other disciplines were represented by fewer than five persons each.

Selected Pacific Islands. Of the 39 specialists on Micronesia and Polynesia, 19 were anthropologists. The next most numerous group is not clearly given. Table II of the report lists political science as ranking second, with 8 specialists. The text of the report (p. 12) lists 8 economists, although Table II shows no entry at all for economists. This, however, is an oversight, for subsequent correspondence between this reviewer and the principal author of the report confirms the impression that the entry should be for political scientists. Geography, sociology, history, and linguistics are represented by 4, 3, 2, and 2 specialists, respectively.

The report tabulates other data such as citizenship, age, education, type and location of employer, total professional income, employment status, and sex of the area specialists registering.

A few minor errors and organizational deficiencies slightly mar the report, but this is understandable since, as the title indicates, this is a preliminary version. It has been submitted to several specialists in the areas under survey and is being revised on the basis of suggestions received. It is planned that the revised form will be published probably this year.

The report suggests several observations of pertinence to political science. These observations cannot be regarded as definitive since they are based only on the data used in the report. Hence some comment on the possible limitations of the data as described by the report's authors seems pertinent here.

Undoubtedly there are more area specialists in the United States than those who completed the questionnaires used in this study. Schedules (as the report calls them) were mailed to

some 55,000 persons, of whom only 25,500 responded. There are probably many among those who did not respond who would qualify as area specialists. If, as the report states (p. 2), the proportion of area specialists is the same among non-respondents as among respondents, there would be 3,424 more qualified persons. Very likely the same proportion would not hold, for many of those who did not answer probably correctly assumed that they were not qualified as area specialists. Another limitation of these observations is that of time. The data were collected in 1952: a more recent collection might yield different results. Obviously, the observations which follow share the limitations of the basic data.

Probably the most startling observation is that political science is very much concerned with Africa, Asia, and Eastern Europe. We appear to be much more culture-area oriented than this writer had supposed. Of the total 3,618 political scientists in the National Registration, 13.7 per cent of our members claim to be specialists in these areas. Political science thus ranks seventh in claimed area competence. This percentage of competence is more significant than our seventh rank indicates. The first five disciplines which show a higher percentage of area competence (Table I) are archeology, anthropology, geography, biblical literature, and linguistics. All of these are disciplines which have some special historic or substantive claim to the areas considered. History ranks sixth (with 13.9 per cent of the historians claiming competence), and economics comes below political science (with 12 per cent of the economists claiming competence). Among disciplines having no historic claim to interest in these areas, then, political science ranks a very close second, being out-ranked by history by only .2 per cent.

The extent of our professional interest in these areas is indicated in another way. Of the eight areas considered, political science ranks first in declared competence on the Far East.

This is surprising (at least to this writer) when one considers that a generation ago the number of political scientists interested in Asia could be counted on the fingers of two hands. In six other areas (Near and Middle East, Eastern Europe, South Asia, Southeast Asia, Africa, and selected Pacific Islands) political science ranks second. Only in the study of North Asia (Soviet Asia and Manchuria) are we less well represented than economics, geography, and anthropology.

This significant concern for area studies will undoubtedly influence the character of our teaching and research for some time to come. Yet it is worthy of notice that there seems to be a lag between the immediate political importance of an area and the universities' response to its importance. Hence, in 1954, more than a decade after the height of concern for understanding Japanese, Chinese, and Korean culture, we find ourselves with what appears to be an oversupply of specialists in this area. It may well be that interest thus reflected in universities will be in areas of recent past importance rather than of anticipated future importance.

Such studies as this can be of great use to organizations like the Ford Foundation Board of Overseas Training and Research in preparing specialists for areas likely to become important in the future. These studies should be frequent and regular, perhaps annual, for the value diminishes sharply with the age of the data. It is hoped that the American Council of Learned Societies will continue these studies and make them widely available to institutions of learning and professional associations. It is reasonable to suppose that universities will find significance in such studies for planning curricular emphases. If we would keep the peace through understanding of other cultures, we might find value in empirical studies which show where the gaps in our knowledge are.—
RALPH BRAIBANTI, *Duke University.*

APPOINTMENTS AND STAFF CHANGES

Orville Alexander, chairman of the department of government at Southern Illinois University, has been granted a leave of absence until December, 1954 to serve as director of research for the Illinois School Problems Commission and the Ohio School Survey Committee.

Vincent M. Barnett, Jr., of Williams College, will be a visiting member of the faculty of the department of political science at Stanford University during the summer quarter of 1954, offering courses in constitutional law and in the administration of foreign aid programs.