

identification and correction of administrative deficiencies. Those interested in attending this Congress are invited to get in touch with Mr. Edwin T. Haeefe, Secretary, U. S. Section, 1313 East 60th St., Chicago 37, Ill., regarding travel arrangements, hotel accommodations and conference registration. Mr. Haeefe would also be glad to know of Americans planning to be in the Near East area next fall who should be invited to the Congress.

A UN-UNESCO Conference on *Social Aspects of Executing Technical Assistance Programs* was held at United Nations, New York from March 30 to April 4, 1953. Walter H. C. Laves, vice president of the Governmental Affairs Institute, served as Director and Chairman. The purpose of the Conference was to bring together a selected group of United Nations Technical Assistance Resident Representatives, experts who have served in Technical Assistance Programs, administrators of the program from headquarters and a few aca-

demie specialists in Technical Assistance Programs. The latter included Thomas C. Blaisdell, Bert Hoselitz, Wilbur E. Moore, Morris Opler and Anibal Buitron (Pan American Union). The Conference gave special attention to problems of timing and balance in technical assistance programs; the development of participation by governments and peoples of underdeveloped countries; the adjustment of technological knowledge to the needs of underdeveloped countries; the selection and training of experts for service in underdeveloped countries; problems of evaluation of technical assistance programs; and working relations with national and local officials. The Conference was limited to about 30 participants and 30 observers. It was opened by the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board, Mr. David Owen. It is expected that a report on the Conference will be published later this year.

## OTHER ACTIVITIES

At the annual meeting held in Berkeley, California on April 10, new officers were elected for the Northern California Political Science Association as follows:

President—Joseph P. Harris, University of California

Vice-President—John Selig, City College of San Francisco

Sec.-Treasurer—Robert McKenzie, University of San Francisco

The American University has announced plans for a second Washington Semester program paralleling the present program for a semester's study of government in action in Washington, D. C. Colleges and universities now participating in the Washington Semester are: Allegheny, American, Beloit, Birmingham Southern, Bucknell, Wooster, Denison, Dickinson, Hamline, Hiram, Hollins, Kenyon, Lake Erie, Lindenwood, Millsaps, Oberlin, Transylvania, Westminster, Willamette, and William Jewell.

The new program will emphasize the political dynamics of political parties, public policy making and administration in the national government. Programs are under the supervision of Catheryn Seckler-Hudson, chairman of the department of political science and public administration, and Lowell H. Hattery, associate professor of political science and

public administration at the American University.

The Carnegie Corporation of New York has made a grant to Princeton University and the Organizational Behavior Section for a three-year project of basic research in international politics. Known as the Foreign Policy Analysis Project, the operation will be under the direction of Professor Richard C. Snyder of the department of politics, in association with Mr. Burton Sapin (political scientist) and Mr. Henry Bruck (sociologist), both of whom have been members of the Section. Professor Harold Sprout will serve as general adviser to the project. An interdisciplinary seminar comprised of faculty members and pre-doctoral candidates meets regularly as part of the program. It is anticipated that the project will be executed in three stages: first, an attempt to classify and evaluate various approaches to the study of international politics on the basis of a conceptual scheme developed during the past two years in the Organizational Behavior Section; second, an attempt to build analytical bridges between international politics and other disciplines, particularly the social sciences; finally, an attempt to discuss research priorities and problems of research in this field. A publication series is contemplated.

The Maurice and Laura Falk Foundation of Pittsburgh has made grants of funds to Yale University and the College of Wooster to promote the training of college men and women for participation in politics. Yale University received a grant of \$65,000 for a four-year program of graduate fellowships in political science. Falk Fellows will receive an average stipend of \$1800 and, subject to appraisal of the quality of their graduate work, may have their fellowships renewed for a second year and, in some cases, for a third year. Recipients of the fellowships will be expected to have a particular interest in politics and policy formation.

The College of Wooster was granted funds by the Falk Foundation to establish an Institute of Politics. Its primary objective will be to stimulate more active participation by college men and women in politics within the framework of the established political parties. The Institute will serve as a liaison agency between students and active participants in the political process.

A program to train students for city manager careers will be introduced at Cornell University next September. The two-year graduate course leading to a master's degree in public administration will be directed by Professor Albert M. Hillhouse of the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration, which will grant the degree. Students will spend more than half the time in business and public administration courses, but will also study such subjects as stream pollution and traffic engineering in the College of Engineering; housing, zoning principles, and regional planning in the College of Architecture; and the law of local government in the Law School.

The Graduate Student Round Table of the Department of Political Science at the University of Michigan, as part of a new series of discussions concerning research problems in major areas of political science, heard the following speakers from other universities during the 1952-53 academic year: Professor Hans Morgenthau of the University of Chicago (November 25); Professor Stephen K. Bailey of Wesleyan University (March 17); and Professor Herbert Simon of the Carnegie Institute of Technology (April 22).

The American Political Science Association was among the twenty-three national organi-

zations which won top awards in the 1952 Register and Vote Competition sponsored by the American Heritage Foundation. The Association was cited for "the most valuable research" in support of the campaign.

The Institute of Economics and Finance of the University of Rome has extended a special invitation to all American political scientists travelling or doing research in Italy to avail themselves of the library and other facilities of the Institute.

By recent action of the Board of Trustees, the name of Ohio Wesleyan's Institute of Practical Politics has been changed to "The Ben A. Arneson Institute of Practical Politics."

At New York University the Graduate Division of Public Service founded in 1938 has been renamed the Graduate School of Public Administration and Social Service. Dr. William J. Ronan has been named Dean of the School.

Harold F. Alderfer, professor of political science and executive secretary of the Institute of Local Government at the Pennsylvania State College, was awarded the Cross of the Commander of the Royal Order of the Phoenix at the Greek Embassy in Washington, D. C., on January 30, 1953, in recognition of his services to Greece as a Mutual Security Agency representative from 1950 to 1952.

Walter Becker, of the Free University of Berlin and during the past academic year visiting professor of law at Columbia University, lectured on judicial review in Germany and related topics at the University of California (Berkeley) in February.

Gordon R. Clapp, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Tennessee Valley Authority, formally opened the Case Study on the TVA at Florida State University, on February 16-17, 1953. The new program of Case Studies of important federal agencies was begun last year by the School of Public Administration when the Case Study was held on the Department of Commerce and was formally opened by the Secretary of Commerce, Charles Sawyer.

During the past academic year, Professor Taylor Cole of Duke University, in Italy as a Fulbright Research Scholar, participated in the meetings of the Research Committee of the

International Political Science Association and of the Interdisciplinary Conference on the Teaching of the Social Sciences of UNESCO, and lectured at several European universities.

Edward S. Corwin, McCormick Professor of Jurisprudence, Emeritus, Princeton University, gave a series of lectures during the fall term at the New York University Law School and at the New School for Social Research.

Dr. Martin B. Dworkis, assistant to the dean of the Graduate School of Public Administration and Social Service at New York University, has been named Director of Research for the City Affairs Committee of the City of New York.

Professor Charles Hyneman of Northwestern University and Professor Lee Greene of the University of Tennessee were guest speakers at the University of Kansas in January and February. Professor Hyneman addressed a joint meeting of the Kansas-Missouri chapters of the American Society for Public Administration and the County Clerks of Kansas on January 27. Professor Greene, on February 18, spoke to the City Clerks and staff members of the Bureau of Government Research.

Grayson L. Kirk, professor of government, succeeded Dwight D. Eisenhower as President of Columbia University on January 19, 1953.

Kenneth P. Landon, Officer in Charge, Thai and Malay Affairs, United States Department of State, delivered the first of the Tiffany Memorial Lectures on World Affairs at Wheaton College, February 26, on the theme "The Importance of Southeast Asia in World Affairs." These lectures, sponsored annually by the Division of Social Science and the Wheaton College Alumni Association, are presented in honor of Orrin E. Tiffany, who served as professor of history at Wheaton College, Wheaton, Illinois, from 1929 to 1945.

Edward H. Litchfield, executive director of the American Political Science Association, has been appointed Dean of the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration at Cornell University.

Professors John W. Masland, Jr. and Laurence I. Radway of the department of government at Dartmouth College are under-

taking a study of civil-military relations. Their work, which is just getting under way and will require two years for completion, is being financed by a grant of \$45,000 from the Carnegie Corporation of New York. The main study areas are: (1) the utilization of career military officers in positions in which they participate in the formation of national policies, (2) the skills and attitudes that appear to be desirable in military officers who hold such positions, and (3) the extent to which cultivation of these skills and attitudes appears to be an objective in military education, training, and assignment processes.

Alpheus Thomas Mason, McCormick Professor of Jurisprudence at Princeton University, gave the Gaspar G. Bacon Lectures on the Constitution of the United States at Boston University on February 18-20, 1953. The subject of these lectures was "The Supreme Court: Vehicle of Revealed Truth or Power Group, 1930-1937." They will be published in the *Boston Law Review* and in book form.

John D. Millett, professor of political science at Columbia University, has been named President of Miami University. He will assume his new duties on July 1, 1953.

Saul K. Padover, of the New School for Social Research, was in Europe in August-September, 1952, under the auspices of the Foreign Policy Association to study European integration. During the fall term, he addressed the Foreign Policy Association in New York, the International Conference on Asian Problems, the Adult Education Council and several other organizations.

Mohammad Tawfik Ramzi, assistant professor of political science at Fouad University in Cairo, who is serving as a visiting lecturer in the department of political science at the University of Michigan, on March 5, 1953, addressed the staff members of the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress on the subject "Political Trends and Problems of the Middle East."

Dr. William J. Ronan, Dean of the School of Public Administration and Social Service at New York University, has been acting as Director of Studies for the New York State Temporary Commission on the Coordination of State Activities, the state's "Little Hoover Commission."

Professor Leonard D. White, of the University of Chicago, delivered the Edward Douglass White Lectures at Louisiana State University on March 3, 4, and 5, 1953. The general topic of the lectures was "The States and the Nation," and the specific subjects of the lectures were: "The March of Power to Washington," "Strength and Limitation of the States," and "The Next Quarter Century."

Francis G. Wilson, of the University of Illinois, University Center lecturer in the department of political science at Emory University during the spring quarter, delivered a lecture at Emory University on "Public Opinion and the Intellectuals" and one at Agnes Scott College on "The Secular Democracy."

#### THE COLLEGE OF EUROPE

The College of Europe at Bruges in Belgium, now in its third year, is a new venture in political education which should be of special interest to American political scientists. For here is no ordinary graduate school of public administration. Ambitious graduates of leading European universities do not go to Bruges merely in order to qualify more quickly for desirable appointments in the administrative services of their several countries, or even in the rising international agencies which are making an ever stronger appeal to the imaginations of talented young men and women in Western Europe. They are taking part in an experiment designed to show that the European Community, when duly organized, can depend on the aid of suitably trained lawyers, economists, political scientists, and other professional assistants in the management of its affairs. They are the harbingers of a new class of European administrators, capable doubtless of serving Western Europe with the requisite technical competence but also, what is more significant, with the necessary devotion to West European, instead of merely national, interests and in a proper West European spirit.

It was with this purpose in mind that the founders of the College chose Bruges for the scene of their experiment. Bruges is a city which still seems to be freshly out of the middle ages, when educated Europeans used Latin as their common language and were not divided against themselves by corrosive national sentiments and bitter memories of ruinous strife. It provides an atmosphere in which intelligent young men and women can try to feel like

Europeans again and learn to live with one another as members of a fair sample of a truly European community. In Bruges the members of the student body of the College of Europe reside under a common roof and take their meals together as if they belonged to some new European fraternity. The lectures and other formal academic exercises constitute only a part of the collegiate discipline offered to those in training at Bruges for the future public service of Europe. This intimate community life forms a marked contrast to the unorganized existence at many continental universities. It more than compensates for the imperfect library facilities of a small provincial capital without a university of its own.

The College was planned and organized by the same groups of European statesmen and scholars who sponsored the establishment of the Council of Europe at Strasbourg. The Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe unanimously approved the foundation of the College and many of its members have taken a leading part in their several countries in promoting the recruitment of its students. Each of the member-states of the Council of Europe is entitled to send a limited quota of students to the College, and nominations for the quotas are made by the state educational authorities or committees of educators in the several countries. In the current year there are students from most of these member-states, together with a few selected refugees from countries behind the iron curtain. The non-European countries represented are Egypt, Indonesia, and the United States.

The faculty consists of a small number of permanent professors and a larger number of visiting lecturers drawn from the staffs of leading European universities and international organizations with European offices. Among the latter, besides the Council of Europe, are the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, several of the specialized agencies associated with the United Nations, notably the International Labor Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and the Secretariat of the European Coal and Steel Organization. Besides attendance at lectures and seminars the students take several trips during the college year to places of special interest to students of public administration. These trips are planned also with a view to helping in the development of an *esprit de corps* suitable for the future admin-

istrators of European community organizations. In 1952 the year ended with a trip to Berlin, where the student body and several of the faculty spent three days as guests of the West German government. This was an experience well calculated to inspire a kind of European corporate sentiment transcending the traditional nationalism of the West European state universities.

The financial condition of the College is sound. The direct costs of instruction are allocated to the member-states of the Council of Europe in proportion to their contributions to the expenses of the Council itself. The costs of the students' subsistence are apportioned among the member-states in proportion to the numbers of students which they respectively send to the College. The overhead costs are assumed by the government of Belgium. The living and working quarters are furnished by the local government in Bruges. The total budget for the current year amounts to nearly six million Belgian francs. More income could be used to good advantage, especially for the improvement of the library, but the management has been vigorous and enterprising and has made good use of its limited facilities.

The first test of such a European civil service academy is doubtless the placing of its graduates. Hitherto the opportunities have been limited for employment in genuine European political institutions. A few graduates have found places with the Council of Europe at Strasbourg, and a greater number will doubtless be placed with the new Coal and Steel Community Organization, the Secretariat of which was located in Luxemburg after the close of the last college year. Others have been employed by various propagandist organizations, notably the European Cultural Center at Geneva, the European Youth Campaign, and Radio Free Europe at Munich. A larger number have entered the foreign services of their respective national governments or other branches of national public services. A few have entered the teaching profession.

More important of course than the first positions obtained by the graduates of the College of Europe will be the level of employment reached after ten, twenty, or thirty years. What this may be depends mainly upon the future development of the European community itself and of the institutions which may be organized for its service. From this viewpoint the current efforts of the special Constituent Assembly to organize a West Euro-

pean federal union are the greatest interest.—  
ARTHUR N. HOLCOMBE.

UNESCO'S INVITATION TO ITS MEMBER  
STATES REGARDING THE SOCIAL  
SCIENCES

The 1953-54 program of UNESCO, authorized by the General Conference in December, 1952, contains resolutions directing the Director General to carry on certain programs and other resolutions inviting Member States to undertake certain related and supporting activities. American individuals, institutions, and associations in the social sciences will be contributing in the program evolving from both types of resolutions, which received the concurrence of many nations. But because the responsibility and initiative rests particularly with the Member States in vitalizing the resolutions which they have accepted and addressed to themselves, it is especially important that our social scientists be aware of those which are to be found in the Social Science Chapter of the 1953-54 program.

The resolutions invite Member States:

- (1) To encourage studies of the impact of technological changes upon the social and economic structure of communities and to take account of the results of these studies in the training of technicians (Resolution number 3.231).
- (2) To undertake surveys of the conditions governing the land reforms which they have already carried out or are contemplating, together with the effects of such reforms (Resolution number 3.241).
- (3) To pay increasing attention to the economic and social problems created by the demographic developments of the world as compared with the development of resources, and to facilitate scientific studies which contribute to an international examination of these problems (Resolution number 3.251).
- (4) To promote studies relating to the application of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to publicize the results of these studies and, in particular, by the dissemination of information and by teaching, to combat racial prejudice and discrimination (Resolution number 3.261).
- (5) To employ the methods and services of social scientists in an attempt to evaluate

objectively the results achieved through action undertaken in cooperation with international organizations and to report on the experiences gained (Resolution number 3.271).

- (6) To collect, in a regular and systematic manner, statistical information on their educational, scientific and cultural life and institutions and to forward such statistics periodically to the Director General (Resolution number 3.31).

Obviously, American social scientists are already contributing much to the understanding of these important problems, in both their domestic and foreign aspects, by research and discussion. We will benefit, along with Unesco, if these resolutions stimulate further expert analysis and action at home and abroad. In some areas of the world, where the social sciences as we know them have lagged, these resolutions may help to encourage local work which will enrich knowledge and inform policies.

If item (6), concerning the collection of statistics, is set aside for the present purposes as largely an ongoing governmental responsibility, each of the problems is receiving considerable attention by various individuals and institutions. If there is any lag it is possibly in item (5), evaluation of international cooperation programs, where, however, research programs have got under way in the past two years.

The question thus arises—What, if anything, can these resolutions mean to the United States? What do we do about them that we are not already doing? Since neither Unesco nor the staff of the U. S. National Commission for Unesco has funds to invest in vitalizing these resolutions, what additional voluntary action might be possible and worthwhile?

Correspondence on these questions would be

welcomed by Professor Peter Odegard, Department of Political Science, University of California, Berkeley, California.

Several suggestions have been made which seem feasible and likely to be helpful. (1) It would be useful if individuals and institutions made certain that their research on these problems reached the Department of Social Sciences, Unesco House, 19 Avenue Kleber, Paris, so that the reporting on relevant American research would be timely. (2) Professional correspondence can be a highly useful form of international cooperation. Already, no doubt, American scholars interested in these problems are in touch with at least some of their interested counterparts in foreign countries. The clearing-house in Unesco, which can also tap some of the data being collected by the field social sciences officers in New Delhi and Cairo, may upon inquiry be able to suggest additional key correspondents. (3) The pertinent associations in their annual meetings might take cognizance of these topics and plan for their discussion so that, ultimately, the results are brought to the attention of Unesco and other agencies.

The following social scientists are presently on the U. S. National Commission: Robert C. Angell (State and Local Government), Gordon Clapp (Federal Government), Frederick S. Dunn (Social Science Research Council), John Hope Franklin (Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes), Lewis U. Hanke (State and Local Government), Grayson L. Kirk (Member at Large), Otto Klineberg (Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues), Walter H. C. Laves (Member at Large), Rensis Likert (State and Local Government), C. Joseph Nuesse (National Catholic Welfare Conference), Peter H. Odegard (American Political Science Association), Ordway Tead (State and Local Government), and M. L. Wilson (Federal Government).—  
RICHARD H. HEINDEL.

## APPOINTMENTS AND STAFF CHANGES

Elton Atwater, associate professor of political science at the Pennsylvania State College, has been named director of the Foreign Affairs Summer Institute at that institution.

Don L. Bowen, formerly of the University of Oklahoma, has been appointed associate professor of government and politics and director of the Bureau of Governmental Research at the University of Maryland.

Ralph J. D. Braibanti, recently of Kenyon College, has been appointed associate professor of political science at Duke University, effective September, 1953.

A. C. Breckenridge was appointed chairman of the department of political science at the University of Nebraska, effective February 1, 1953.