

by giving more attention to current problems. The accuracy of the allegation was disputed, and again cooperation was advised. It was generally agreed that there is no harmful competition between the ACLS and the Social Science Research Council. As planning and promoting agencies for scholarship, both organizations possess the highest utilitarian value.

Most delegates were of the opinion that scholars should bring the humanities to the general public by more effective writing for public consumption. Even among the humanities, which includes literature, the ability to combine scholarship with popular writing is all too rare. There should be no aspersions cast upon scholars who write popular books without

loss of their intellectual honesty. If the scholarship is sound, the fact that such publication is financially profitable does not impair its intrinsic value nor its usefulness to the human race.

There was general agreement that the ACLS requires an endowment for administration and planning. To find more than the two or three million dollars necessary for an administrative endowment would be an impossible task. But even in attempting to raise this endowment, the ACLS should not proceed in any way to lessen the responsibility of the foundations for support of the planning and operation of scholarly activities by the Council.—KENNETH COLEGROVE.

## OTHER ACTIVITIES

Formation of a study group to reappraise the foreign economic policy of the United States was jointly announced in November by the Woodrow Wilson Foundation and the National Planning Association. The eight members of the group are: William Y. Elliott, Assistant to the Director for Foreign Activities, Office of Defense Mobilization, and Williams Professor of Government at Harvard University, chairman; Richard M. Bissell, Jr., consultant, Ford Foundation, and formerly Deputy Administrator of ECA; Courtney C. Brown, Assistant to the Chairman of the Board, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey; H. van B. Cleveland, Committee for Economic Development; Theodore Geiger, Chief of Research, National Planning Association; Harry D. Gideonse, President, Brooklyn College; Edward S. Mason, Dean, Littauer School of Public Administration, Harvard University; and Don K. Price, Deputy Chairman, Research and Development Board, Office of the Secretary of Defense.

The study group will examine the basic assumptions about the nature of the world economy on which the United States policy has been based and the specific methods by which we have been attempting to make our policy effective during the postwar period. In their final report, the members will assess the degree of success which our foreign economic policy has had to date, will analyze the main reasons why our policy has not been more successful, and will suggest the modifications, both in concept and in methods, which their findings show to be desirable. The group has agreed on an outline of its work and will ultimately prepare a book-length report of its

findings and conclusions.

The National Planning Association has set up a Special Policy Committee on the Organization of the Executive Office of the President to recommend means of improving the President's staff. The Committee includes nineteen members who have long and varied experience with top-management problems gained in business, government, and the study of public administration. Sumner T. Pike, for six years a member of the Atomic Energy Commission and a former member of the Securities and Exchange Commission, has been designated chairman. Political scientist members of the NPA Committee include Louis Brownlow, Luther H. Gulick, and John D. Millett.

A constitutional convention of 99 members will meet at Nashville, Tennessee, in April, 1953, to undertake a limited revision of the state constitution. The convention is authorized to consider the amending clause, the compensation and expenses of legislators, the veto power, the right of suffrage, home rule, and local governmental consolidation. Professor Frank Prescott, of the University of Chattanooga, and Dr. C. C. Sims, of Middle Tennessee State College, are among the delegates. A voluntary group of political scientists and law teachers has been organized to provide studies for the delegates.

Boston University has announced the establishment of an African Research and Studies Program to be inaugurated formally on July 1, 1953. Dr. William O. Brown, now Chief of the African Research Branch in the U. S. Depart-

ment of State, has been appointed director. This Program, to be established in the Boston University Graduate School, will be closely linked with the social sciences and related fields. Close liaison will be established with individual scholars and research organizations in the United States, Europe and Africa.

The Program will be designed to make a contribution to basic research and studies in the field of African affairs. Emphasis will be placed upon the objectives and fundamental analysis of economic, social, political and technical factors as they relate to social change in contemporary Africa. Consideration will be given to the historical background and the cultural or institutional context of these developments and problems. It is anticipated that such a program will not only serve the interest of scholars, but also will be of use to United States government agencies, and to private individuals and organizations concerned with African questions in the United States, Europe and Africa.

The primary focus of the Program will be on research, with an increasing stress on training in subsequent years. Courses and seminars will be offered in 1953-54 on geographic, cultural, social and political aspects of contemporary Africa. Plans have been made for the development of library resources, and fellowship support and publication requirements for the Program are under consideration.

The Maurice and Laura Falk Foundation has made a grant to Boston University of twelve thousand dollars for the academic year for citizenship education. Professor Edward R. Collier is chairman of the committee in charge of administration of the grant. Extensive plans have been made to afford students an opportunity to gain practical experience with political parties and pressure groups. Observations in the field are followed by conferences at which there is an evaluation of group tactics and programs and their relation to the democratic process.

The Institute of Public Service at Boston University, in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture Graduate School, is offering three courses this year for public employees in the New England region: "Position Classification," "Techniques for Effective Personnel Supervision," and "Federal Accounting Procedures." Although these courses are designed primarily for federal personnel in the New England area, state and

local employees are invited to enroll. An advisory committee, consisting of federal regional directors and representatives, state department heads, mayors, city managers and students of public administration, has been established to provide general guidance. Each course will be under the supervision of a person concerned with training in one of the federal regional offices and will attempt to elicit maximum exchange of ideas on both theory and practice. Certificates will be given upon completion of courses.

The first steps toward establishment of a program to train students for public service and government research careers have been taken by Western Reserve University. Eighteen civic leaders, including men prominent in federal, state, county and municipal government, are on the advisory committee which is working out details of the program. Ralph J. Besse, vice-president of the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company, is chairman of the committee. Proposals for the new program include: establishment of the degree of Master of Arts in Public Administration; non-credit studies for executives, creating an executive pool within industry for emergency drafting by the government; and research dealing with all government services, maintained and channeled through a permanent research clearing house.

The Department of Government of Washington Square College, New York University, has received a grant from the Maurice and Laura Falk Foundation of \$36,000 for a three-year study of the political content of the newly established integrated course in social science and to evaluate the impact of such a course on student participation in active politics. A comparative study will be made between students enrolled in the social science course and a like number enrolled in the regular departmental introductory course, government in American society.

New York University's Department of Government has established a local Citizenship Clearing House for the Southern District of New York under the Citizenship Clearing House affiliated with New York University's Law Center. The purpose of the local Citizenship Clearing House is to work with the co-operating institutions in the District to the end that students in the several political science departments may be brought into contact with political leaders and encouraged

to participate actively in the politics of their respective communities.

For the sixth consecutive year, the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan will hold its Annual Summer Institute in Survey Research Techniques. This special program is designed to illustrate the theory and application of survey research to such fields as business and human relations, education, psychology and sociology, public affairs, public health, economics, statistics, etc. Again this year a special workshop will be offered in the practical application of survey research methods to these individual fields. The dates for this session are June 22 to July 17 and July 20 to August 14. Further information may be secured from the Survey Research Center, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

The Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues, a division of the American Psychological Association, has announced the Industrial Relations Research Award (a \$500 U. S. Government bond) to be presented to the individual whose research is judged most meritorious as a scientific contribution to the understanding of labor-management relations. This award has been made possible by a gift to the Society by the Harwood Manufacturing Corporation. Presentation of this year's award will be made at the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association in September, 1953.

Closing date for entries is May 1, 1953. Any research study completed during 1952 or 1953 will be eligible for consideration. Inquiries concerning the award should be addressed to Dr. S. Stansfield Sargent, Secretary, SPSSI, Department of Psychology, Barnard College, Columbia University, New York 27.

At Indiana University, Professors Joseph B. Kingsbury, John E. Stoner, Louis Lambert, and Edwin B. McPherson have been assisting the "Little Hoover Commission" of Indiana in its investigation of state administrative organization during the past year.

Paul H. Appleby, Dean of the Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University, spent the first half of the year in India on an assignment for the Ford Foundation. He resumed his duties at Syracuse with the beginning of the second semester.

Samuel J. Eldersveld, associate professor of political science at the University of Michigan, has been awarded a grant of \$5,500 by the Ford Foundation for research in the field of behavioral science.

George C. Guins, lecturer in political science and Slavic languages at the University of California (Berkeley), delivered a paper on "Soviet Law in its Development since 1917 up to 1952" at the International Congress of Jurists in Berlin, July-August, 1952.

Leslie Lipson, University of California (Berkeley), delivered two lectures at the National War College, Washington, D. C., in November, on "The British Commonwealth and Colonies," and "The United Kingdom."

Karl Loewenstein, of Amherst College, participated last August in the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Academy of Comparative Law to prepare the program for the next Congress of Comparative Law (1954). In September, he delivered addresses at the meeting of the International Law Association at Luzern on the subject "Sovereignty and International Cooperation" and at the meeting of the International Political Science Association at The Hague on the subject "The Role of the Political Ideologies."

Roscoe C. Martin, professor of political science at Syracuse University, delivered a series of lectures at the University of Puerto Rico during the latter half of January on the general theme of emergent trends in public administration.

Dayton D. McKean, of the University of Colorado, delivered the Pi Sigma Alpha Lecture at the University of Utah on February 12, 1953. His subject was "Group Dynamics in American Politics." This event is presented annually by the Institute of Government at the University of Utah.

Emery E. Olson, Dean of the School of Public Administration, University of Southern California, returned to Turkey during the summer of 1952 to act as chairman of a United Nations staff of experts participating with a Turkish academic and governmental group in the planning of an Institute of Public Administration at the University of Ankara. Dean Olson was a member of the Barker Economic Mission to Turkey for the International Bank in 1950. Five professors from the University

of Ankara are now being trained in public administration over an eighteen-months period as a technical assistance project under the Mutual Security Administration.

Herbert A. Simon, professor of administration in the Graduate School of Industrial Administration, Carnegie Institute of Technology, is directing a project investigating human behavior in business and other organizations. The study is being financed by a grant of \$30,000 from the Ford Foundation. Professor Simon is also one of 45 scholars who received individual grants of \$5,500 from the Ford Foundation for research in fields related to human behavior.

#### NOTES ON MILITARY VOTING IN 1952

On March 28, 1952, President Harry S. Truman transmitted to the Congress the report made to him by the Special Committee on Service Voting of the American Political Science Association.<sup>1</sup> A presidential message accompanied the report, endorsing the work of the Committee and requesting the passage of legislation recommended in the document.

Finding that twenty-four of the states make it unduly difficult, and in some instances impossible, for absent members of the armed forces to vote, the Special Committee urged the enactment of a temporary national law, applicable to the 1952 election only, which would provide a federal ballot for servicemen whose states did not afford them an opportunity to vote on reasonable terms. The defects found in state voting laws were the following: failure to make provision for absent voting, denial of the suffrage to members of the regular military establishment, requirement of personal registration, refusal to accept the standard post-card form furnished by the Department of Defense as an application for an absentee ballot, and tardy dispatch of absentee ballots, making it difficult for military personnel to receive and return their ballots in time to have them counted. The expectation of the Special Committee that the states themselves would not remedy these defects before the 1952 election was borne out by events.

Senators Green (R. I.), Humphrey (Minn.), and Lehman (N. Y.) sponsored a bill which followed closely the federal law proposed by the Special Committee on Service Voting. This

<sup>1</sup> This report, entitled *Voting in the Armed Forces*, was published in full as House Document No. 407, 82nd Cong., 2nd sess., and in summary in this REVIEW, Vol. 46, pp. 512-23 (June, 1952).

measure (S. 3061) passed the Senate without a record vote and without serious manifestation of opposition to its basic features on June 20. A companion measure (H.R. 7571), sponsored by Representative McCormack (Mass.), however, died in committee, caught in the legislative log jam at the end of the session.

No more fortunate was the recommendation of the Special Committee that existing federal law affirming the right of absent servicemen to vote without registering and without payment of poll tax, applicable "in time of war," be amended so that its guarantees would apply in time of peace as well. Doubt as to the constitutionality of such guarantees was offered as the reason for rejecting this recommendation by a House committee, which noted the "tendency to be impatient with constitutional restrictions whenever they stand in the way of legislation that is desirable."<sup>2</sup>

The net result of the report made by the Special Committee on Service Voting in terms of legislation to date has not been encouraging. It is likely, however, that many states will amend faulty voting laws in 1953. The Drafting Committee of the Council of State Governments has included in its program of "Suggested State Legislation for 1953" measures to eliminate the barriers to service voting. If such measures are enacted, the work of the Association's Special Committee will not have been fruitless.

Reports on the military vote in 1952 will be fragmentary. In no more than a dozen states will there be any computation of the size of the service vote. Information furnished to the Department of Defense by the secretaries of state of six states indicates that the percentage of servicemen of voting age who voted in 1952 falls considerably short of the comparable percentage in 1944.

These figures are somewhat surprising in view of the large turnout at the polls in the recent presidential election. Approximately 62 per cent of the total population of voting age voted in 1952, whereas the 1944 vote represented 56 per cent of the population of voting age. The decline in the service vote, given an opposite trend in the civilian vote, poses an interesting problem for specialists in voting behavior.

A poll of the student body at the United States Naval Academy disclosed that 67 per

<sup>2</sup> House Report No. 2041 on H.J. Res. 477, Emergency Powers Continuation Act (June 6, 1952).



State	Percentage of Potential Military Voters Who Actually Voted	
	1944	1952
Maryland	24.8	21.1
New Jersey	51.3	28.6
New York	42.2	30.2
Rhode Island	44.8	20.0
Tennessee	15.1	10.4
Virginia	21.5	12.1

cent of the midshipmen of voting age cast ballots in 1952. When allowance is made for those from states which absolutely barred them from voting (New Mexico, South Carolina, and Texas), the figure becomes 73 per cent of the men of voting age resident in the forty-five states which granted suffrage to absent military personnel. In great part, presumably, educational differences would explain the differential between the high turnout on the part of midshipmen and the low turnout among service personnel generally.

Meeting residence requirements for voting is a major problem for members of the armed services. During 1952, California contributed something toward the solution of this problem when the Attorney-General of the State held that residence on a federal military reservation within California for the period prescribed by statute satisfies the State's residence requirement for voting. This ruling, subsequently upheld by an inferior court,<sup>3</sup> has yet to be passed on by the State's highest tribunal. California appears to be the only state which interprets the residence requirement for voting so leniently, but its ruling is worthy of imitation elsewhere.—WILLIAM B. PRENDERGAST.

#### RESEARCH ON THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATING PROCESS IN 1952

The Association's Cooperative Research Project on Convention Delegations is preparing a report on state and local aspects of the presidential nominating process in 1952. The report is being organized on a state-by-state basis, with sections for as many states as possible.

In November, 1952, the Association received a second grant of \$24,830 for the project from the donors of the original grant of \$30,000.

<sup>3</sup> *Arapajolu v. McMenamin*, District Court of Appeal, 1st App. Dist., Division Two (unreported).

Renewed arrangements were then agreed upon with the Brookings Institution under which Paul T. David is continuing as project director. The officers of the Association also concluded that a special advisory committee should be appointed, which will have two functions: (1) to advise the project director and the Executive Director of the Association on the continuation and the completion of the work; and (2) to advise the officers of the Association, when the time comes, as to the merits of the final report of the project and its readiness for publication under the sponsorship of the Association.

The membership of the Advisory Committee is as follows: Arthur N. Holcombe (chairman), Louis Brownlow, Richard S. Childs, Alexander Heard, Peter H. Odegard, Louise Overacker, and James K. Pollock.

The Committee held its first meeting on December 2, 1952, and will probably meet again early in April, 1953, at which time it will consider a preliminary draft of portions of the report. The report is planned for completion in manuscript by June, 1953.

The staff at work in the Washington office of the project, in addition to Dr. David, has included Esther Cole Franklin, Ralph M. Goldman, and Robert V. L. Wright, Jr. Professor Malcolm Moos of Johns Hopkins University has also joined the staff on a part-time basis to assist in editing the draft report.

The existing work is based on field materials secured as indicated by the notes concerning the project that appeared in the June and September, 1952, issues of this REVIEW. When further project financing became assured, a special effort was made to secure additional field work in the states where only one delegation had been studied. These efforts appear to have been successful in at least 11 states: Maine, New Hampshire, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Louisiana, South Dakota, Nebraska, Montana, Colorado, and Arizona. In addition, in two of the states for which no field reports had been received, new arrangements have been made for consolidated state studies, as follows: New Jersey (Harry R. Davis, on leave from Beloit College); Oklahoma (Cortez A. M. Ewing, University of Oklahoma).

In the earlier stages of the project, complete coverage through field work was not considered a feasible objective, and it remains unlikely that it will be attained. The final project report will include a consolidated roster of the more than 300 persons who have been active as project participants.—PAUL T. DAVID.