

Our quarry turned out to be a four- or five-story building made entirely of wood. No plaster, no stucco ornamentation, no wallpaper to disguise the obvious reality that we were to spend the night in an enormous fire-waiting-to-happen.

The rooms were too small to share so we split up. At least one of us spent the first 20 minutes trying to find all the alternative exits on the third floor of this firetrap, calculating whether it would be more prudent, in the certain event of a fire that night, to risk being overcome by smoke while crawling several hundred feet to the nearest exit, or risking broken bones by jumping from the window, assuming he could get the window open.

The rooms were shabby, the side furniture rickety. But the proprietor

of the hotel had assured us that the mattresses were free of bedbugs. This was a mistake. We were all aware that one of us had recently published as gospel truth the proposition that when authorities seek to reassure their followers that they are safe from a particular threat, the reassurance actually confirms the followers' suspicions that there is something to worry about. We were to spend the night worrying about the nonexistent bedbugs, and at least one of us woke up the next morning scratching nonexistent bedbug bites.

In the name of research into poverty in Appalachia we then attempted to get some sleep. At least one of us, however, sacrificed his repose by taking copious mental notes on the activities that were taking place in what he took to be an adjacent

room. (It may not have been adjacent, because sound traveled so well in the building that the activities may have been taking place several rooms away, or on the next floor, for that matter.) The guitar sounds were endurable but what was most memorable were the conversations between the guitar player and the two young women about how they would spend the night and in what configurations. What are the obligations of the scholar with respect to so disturbing a situation?

The next morning, exhausted from our research but taking comfort from the fact that we had restored Murray's stock of intellectual capital for the foreseeable future, we returned to Charleston and went our separate ways.

Military Intelligence Alumni Donate to Michigan's Japanese Studies Program

George O. Totten III, *University of Southern California*

A thousand dollar donation to the University of Michigan's Japanese studies program was presented by George O. Totten of the University of Southern California at the APSA meeting in Washington, August 30, 1991.

Totten represented his former army comrades in the first wartime intensive program in teaching Japanese to non-ethnic Americans, most of whom had had no contact with Japan. This was the U.S. Military Intelligence's program at the University at Ann Arbor, where stringently selected enlisted men sweated over their books and marched through the tree-lined streets of the town for twelve months before taking another half year at Ft. Snelling in Minneapolis. Over 1,500 GIs and a sprinkling of officers were trained starting January 1, 1943 in a race with time to help shorten the war until August 15, 1945 and then till the end of the year to provide further personnel for the U.S. Occupation and the transforma-

tion of Japan into a "Pacific Democracy" (in the two senses of the adjective).

The presentation of the funds took place at the conclusion of a panel on "New Directions in Japan's Foreign Policy" that had been organized by the Japan Political Scientists Group, founded by Robert Ward of Stanford and for many years run by Lee Farnsworth of Brigham Young. The Group yearly organizes a panel or round-table discussion on Japanese politics and since the year before last, arranges a panel for the Japanese Political Science Association which brings Japanese scholars from Japan to the APSA meetings.

As a member of the Group and also as a member of the Michigan faculty, John Creighton Campbell accepted the \$1,000 on behalf of the Center for Japanese Studies at the University of Michigan. The money will be placed in a fund to the memory of the late Professor Robert Brower of Michigan, a graduate of

the first class who recently passed away after retiring. He was internationally known for his translations of classical Japanese poetry. The funds will be used for enriching the Japanese library collection at the "alma mater" of these wartime Japanese "linguists."

The Japanese Embassy had earlier issued invitations to the Japan Polit-



George Totten presents gift to John C. Campbell.

ical Scientists Group and others to a buffet at the Embassy. After feasting on delicacies from sushi to stuffed lobster, the thirty-some guests took seats around a fantastically long table at which the ceremony was reported and Minister Seiichiro Noburo led an amazingly frank, informative, and constructive discussion of current U.S.–Japan relations and political attitudes.

The money was raised through the much greater than expected response to a reunion at Ann Arbor, May 11–12, 1990, organized by Goodman and Totten.

At the reunion, these chubby and greying survivors reminisced about their past. After their service overseas in prisoner of war interrogation or battlefield document translation in Southeast Asia and the Pacific or else in quiet air-conditioned offices in Washington engaged in cryptanalysis, most of the school's graduates did not continue to use the language professionally and lost their ability to read it. But a dedicated minority of the Army school along with a similar minority at the simultaneously developed Navy school at Boulder used their language skills to make America

the foremost source of research on Japan in both the social sciences and the humanities.

Among the political scientists who went through the Michigan program besides Totten, were Rodger Swearingen, also of USC, and Hans Baerwald of UCLA, the late Joseph Sutton who became president of Indiana University, Kurt Steiner of Stanford, Austin Walter of Oregon State at Corvallis, Morton Auerback of Cal State at Northridge, and the late Wesley Fishel of Michigan State; among those who may be known to political scientists from sociology and anthropology are Herbert Passin of Columbia, the late Ed Norbeck of Rice, Paul Bohannon of USC, and John Cornell of Texas, Austin; of those in the State Department are Gaston Sigur, the late Richard Sneider (ambassador to South Korea), Ulrich Straus, Albert Seligman, Bud Klauser, Scott George, and James Hoyt; of those in Asian history, Grant Goodman of Kansas, the late George Lensen of Florida University, Robert Butow of the University of Washington, Arthur Tiedemann, who became president of CCNY, Fred Greene of Williams-

town, Chauncey Goodrich of UC Santa Barbara, Benjamin Hazard of San Jose State; of those in geography, Douglas Eyre of UNC; in Japanese law, Dan Henderson of the University of Washington; in philosophy, Robert Heilbroner, of the New School; and many others in these and other fields, especially in the CIA, where they could not publish openly.

The significance of this in 1991 is that it is fifty years since the surprise attack at Pearl Harbor. These men who learned Japanese in order to defeat Japan in World War II have since that time sought to strengthen U.S.–Japan friendship through deepening understanding of the Japanese and dispelling misunderstandings and distorted stereotypes.

Those who went into political science and had taken part in the “transference” of democracy to Japan in the early postwar years are now calling attention to what we can learn from Japan beyond “management,” and governmental “guidance” of industry, namely, “stability in a democratic context.”

NSF Task Force Recommends Separate Directorate

A National Science Foundation (NSF) Task Force of the Directorate for Biological, Behavioral, and Social Sciences (BBS) has recommended that a separate directorate be formed for the social, economic, and psychological sciences (SEPS). This move has been supported strongly by APSA and by the Consortium of Social Science Associations to which APSA belongs.

“Scientists in the SEPS disciplines need an environment within NSF which fosters the particular styles of research and education they practice and which meets their needs more exactly,” the Task Force concluded in a statement issued in mid-September. Further, the SEPS “need representation at the highest levels of decision-making in the Foundation through an Assistant Director,” the report said. Currently, the SEPS are

represented by biologist Mary E. Clutter and are not equal partners with biological, geological, and physical sciences and engineering.

The Task Force, chaired by biologist Paul Magee of the University of Minnesota, came to the conclusion that arguments against separation—that the SEPS would be too exposed as a separate entity or that interdisciplinary research might be impaired—were “not compelling.”

The report, “Adapting to the Future: Report of the BBS Task Force Looking to the 21st Century,” covered a series of other matters of concern to BBS, including the simultaneous organizational need for and intellectual obstruction caused by disciplinary boundaries. The Task Force made numerous recommendations to encourage inter-disciplinary and cross-directorate research. Also

addressed were ways to improve the infrastructure of the biological and behavioral sciences such as programs to involve primary and secondary teachers in science, establishing young investigator awards, and providing support to undergraduate institutions.

The Task Force made suggestions about how to increase science funding and visibility, and the report singled out social sciences in this regard. “It is particularly important for NSF to raise the visibility of SEPS and promote the need for basic research in these fields,” the Task Force asserted. Societies like APSA and COSSA were urged to “redouble their efforts to educate the public and the Congress about the unique role of NSF.”

In a discussion of priorities of research funding, the Task Force