

retained in Geneva, and the remainder of the Office staff, numbering some 300 men and women,¹ 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.²

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 600.³ 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.

¹ John S. Gamble, "The I.L.O. in War-time," *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 50, No. 5 (May, 1940), p. 1107.

² 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, reviewed to show only those persons who actually participated in the various sessions, was as follows:⁴

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*.

⁴ 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.

(3) FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS (First Session)

Chairman: Harold S. Quigley, University of Minnesota
 Secretary: Eugene H. Miller, Ursinus University
 General Topic: New Aspects of Government in Japan

"Cabinet and Camp," Chitoshi Yanaga, University of California at Berkeley.
 "Parties and Parliament," Wilson Leon Goddahl, Lehigh University.
 "Fiscal Policy in Japan," James H. Shoemaker, Brown University.
 "Business and Government," William M. McGovern, Northwestern University.
 "Recent Administration in Korea," Harold J. Noble, University of Oregon.

(4) POLITICAL PARTIES AND ELECTIONS (First Session)

Chairman: E. R. Schattschneider, Wesleyan University
 Secretary: J. B. Shannon, University of Kentucky
 General Topic: The Negro in American Politics

"The Major Parties and the Negro Voter in the Northern States in the Campaign of 1940," Harold F. Gosnell, University of Chicago.
 "The Practical Operation of the System for Disfranchising Negroes in the Southern States," Ralph J. Bunsh, Howard University.
 "The Negro in Alabama Politics," Charles W. Smith, Jr., University of Alabama.
 "Recent Trends in the Political Behavior of Negroes in New York City," George Snowden, Shaw University.
 "The Negro in Philadelphia Politics," Frances Reinhold Fussell, Swarthmore College.
 "The Negro in Pittsburgh Politics," Elmer D. Graper, University of Pittsburgh.
 "Negro Voting Behavior in Detroit," Edward H. Litchfield, Brown University.
 Commentator: Thomas C. Donnelly, University of New Mexico.

(5) INTERNATIONAL LAW AND RELATIONS (First Session)

Chairman: Frederick S. Dunn, Yale University
 Secretary: William T. R. Fox, Temple University
 General Topic: International Law and the Changing International Order

"International Law and Totalitarian War," Philip C. Jessup, Columbia University.
 "International Law and the Totalitarian State," Quincy Wright, University of Chicago.
 "International Law and Totalitarian Economics," Gerhart Niemeyer, Princeton University.
 "International Organization and the Totalitarian State," Percy W. Corbett, McGill University.

(6) PUBLIC LAW (First Session)

Chairman: Oliver P. Field, Indiana University
 Secretary: John H. Marston, Rutgers University

General Topic: The Place of Public Law in the Present Curriculum

Discussion: James Hart, University of Virginia; Edward S. Corwin, Princeton University; Harvey Mansfield, Yale University; Ben A. Arneson, Ohio Wesleyan University; Francis R. Aumann, Ohio State University; Charles Aikin, University of California; Llewellyn F. Frankenburg, University of Wisconsin; Earl G. Lehman, University of Minnesota; Spencer D. Parrott, Syracuse University; David Fallman, University of Nebraska; F. F. Bledsoy, Brookings Institution; George C. B. Banaon, University of Michigan; L. B. Sims, United States Bureau

(10) CITIZEN ORGANIZATION

Chairman: Harold M. Dorr, University of Michigan
 Secretary: Russell H. Ewing, University of Denver
 General Topic: Recent Developments in Citizen Organization

"Citizens Organization: A Tool for Democratic Control," Howard Klins, University of Maryland.
 "Citizens Organizations: A Success or Failure," Allen H. Seed, Minneapolis Civic Council.
 "Financing Citizen Organizations," Albert Lepawsky, Federation of Tax Administrators.
 "Publicity and Public Relations," Roy V. Peel, Indiana University.

Friday, December 27, at 12:30 P.M.

SUBSCRIPTION LUNCHEON

Presiding Officer: H. Clarence Nixon, Vanderbilt University
 and Second Vice-President of the Association

Speakers: Francis Biddle, Solicitor General of the United States.
 Subject: Government and the Public.

Friday, December 27, at 2:30 P.M.

SECTIONAL MEETINGS

(11) EUROPEAN AFFAIRS (First Session)

Chairman: Harold Zink, DuPauw University
 Secretary: John D. Tomlinson, Washburn College

General Topic: The Effects of the War on the Governments of Europe

"The Preservation of Parliamentary Government in England," Eugene P. Chas, Lafayette College.
 "The Effects of the War on the Government of Germany," Felix Morstein Marx, Kansas College.
 "The Effects of the War on the Political Institutions of the U.S.S.R.," John N. Haasard, Columbia University.
 "Impact of the War on the Government of Italy," William Ebenstein, University of Wisconsin.
 Discussion Leader: Rushton Coulborn, Atlanta University.

(12) NATIONAL DESPOTISM

Chairman: William V. Elliott, Harvard University
 Secretary: Mary Eckhart Dillon, Northwestern University

"American Defenses: Critique of Our Policy," Brooks Emsey, Council on Foreign Relations, Cleveland, Ohio.
 "American Defenses: Strategy," Major George Fielding Eliot, Columbia Broadcasting System.
 "American Defenses: Canada and the United States," A. R. M. Lower, United College, Windsor, Canada.
 Discussion Leader: Elbert D. Thomas, United States Senate.

of Census; H. L. Hamilton, Ohio State University; Cullen B. Gosnell, Emory University; John A. Vieg, Iowa State College.

(7) STATE GOVERNMENT (First Session)

Chairman: Lloyd M. Short, University of Minnesota
 Secretary: William H. Coombs, Michigan State College

General Topic: An Appraisal of Earlier and More Recent Efforts to Integrate State Administration through Central Staff Agencies Responsible to the Governor
 "Alabama," Roscoe C. Martin, University of Alabama.
 "Indiana," Frank G. Bates, University of Indiana.
 "Kentucky," John W. Manning, University of Kentucky.
 "Minnesota," Leslie M. Gravin, Commissioner of Administration, State of Minnesota. (Paper read by proxy.)
 "Pennsylvania," Edward S. Logan, Budget Secretary, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
 "Rhode Island," Matthew C. Mitchell, Brown University.
 "Canadian Provinces," Hugh McD. Clokie, University of Manitoba.
 Discussion Leader: Harvey Walker, Ohio State University.

(8) GOVERNMENT AND BUSINESS (First Session)

Chairman: Charles C. Rohlfing, University of Pennsylvania
 Secretary: John H. Ferguson, Pennsylvania State College

General Topic: Current Problems of Business Regulation
 "T.F.A.—A Case Study of Government Regulation," John O. Harvey, Temple University School of Law.
 "Regulates Policies of the Securities and Exchange Commission," William M. Blainfield, Securities and Exchange Commission.
 "Some Administrative Aspects of Industrial Mobilization," E. Pendleton Herring, Harvard University.
 "The Governmental Corporation as an Administrative Device," John McDermid, University of Southern California.
 "Government Policy in the Control of Credit," David M. French, University of Michigan.
 "Legislative Barriers to Marketing," John H. Cover, National Resources Planning Board.

(9) LEGISLATION AND LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE (First Session)

Chairman: Frederic H. Guild, University of Kansas, and Director, Research Department, Kansas Legislative Council
 Secretary: Mona Fletcher, Kent State University
 General Topic: Ideology and Practice in State Legislatures
 "The State Legislatures and Democratic Foundations," Charles B. Hynesman, Louisiana State University.
 "Mixing Bumps in the Legislative Ladder," Sam Wilson, Kansas State Chamber of Commerce.
 "The Pennsylvania Experiment," A. Alfred Wasserman, Pennsylvania Joint State Government Commission.
 "Informational Aids to the California Legislature," Samuel C. May, Bureau of Public Administration, University of California.
 Discussion: Luther H. Evans, Library of Congress; Edwin E. Witte, University of Wisconsin; and others.

Friday, December 27, at 7:00 P.M.

SUBSCRIPTION DINNER

Commemorating the Centenary of De Toqueville's

Democracy in America

Presiding Officer: President Robert C. Brooks, Swarthmore College

Chairman: Philippe Bradley, Queens College

"A Frenchman's View of De Toqueville's 'Democracy in America,'" Pierre Cot, University of Rennes, formerly French Minister of Commerce.
 "De Toqueville's Observations in Jacksonian America," G. W. Pierson, Yale University.
 "De Toqueville's Democracy—A Century Later," Charles E. Merriam, University of Chicago.
 "Democracy," T. V. Smith, former Congressman-at-Large from Illinois.

Saturday, December 28, at 8:00 A.M.

BREAKFAST MEETINGS

(1) PENNSYLVANIA POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

Chairman: W. Brooks Graves, Temple University.

(2) MANAGERIAL COMMITTEE OF THE MIDWEST CONFERENCE OF POLITICAL SCIENTISTS

Chairman: Francis G. Wilson, University of Illinois.

(3) PI SIGMA ALPHA

Chairman: John W. Manning, University of Kentucky.

(4) COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

Chairman: Philippe Bradley, Queens College.

Saturday, December 28, at 9:30 A.M.

ROUND TABLES

(1) PUBLIC OPINION AND PROPAGANDA (First Session)

Chairman: Harwood L. Childs, Princeton University
 Secretary: Donald S. Bussey, Princeton University
 General Topic: Public Opinion Problems in a Democracy
 "Qualitative Opinion Surveys," Archibald M. Crossley, New York City.
 "Political Perceives, Polls, and Posters," Louis H. Bean, U. S. Department of Agriculture.
 "Public Opinion—Its Limitations and Capabilities," Charles H. Tittle, University of California at Los Angeles.
 "The Sociological Approach to the Study of Public Opinion," William Albig, University of Illinois.
 "Send and Unsend Practices in Government Public Relations," Arch A. Murvey, Office of Government Reports, Executive Office of the President.
 "Role of Public Opinion in Determining Public Policy," Carl J. Friedrich, Harvard University.

(2) PROBLEMS OF PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION (First Session)

Chairman: Arthur S. Flemming, United States Civil Service Commission

Secretary: J. Donald Kingsley, Antioch College

General Topic: The Contribution that Colleges and Universities Can Make in Meeting the Personnel Needs of Federal, State, and Local Governments in an Emergency Period

Discussion: Frederick M. Davenport, Federal Council of Personnel Administration; Winston B. Stephens, United States Civil Service Commission; Fred J. Kelly, Higher Education Division, United States Office of Education; Harvey Walker, Ohio State University; Paul Kern, New York City Civil Service Commission.

*** (8) ADMINISTRATION UNDER AMERICAN FEDERALISM (First Session)**

Chairman: Arthur W. Macmahon, Columbia University
Secretary: Nicholas P. Mitchell, Furman University
General Topic: Intergovernmental Collaboration in Defense

"The Division of State and Local Cooperation and the State Councils of Defense," Aldin Rosenman, National Defense Advisory Commission.

"The Defense Impact and Intergovernmental Relations in Housing," Coleman Woodbury, National Association of Housing Officials.

"The Federal-State Conference on Law Enforcement—Some Problems of National Defense," Harry C. Nell, Jr., National Association of Attorneys General.
Discussion: William D. Casey, Columbia University; Hubert R. Gallagher, Council of State Governments; Samuel C. May, University of California.

(4) TEACHING PROBLEMS IN POLITICAL SCIENCE (First Session)

Chairman: Francis O. Wilcox, University of Louisville
Secretary: Ralph E. Page, Bucknell University
General Topic: The Political Science Teacher and the World Crisis

Discussion: R. Schuyler Foster, Jr., Ohio State University; James K. Pollock, University of Michigan; John A. Vieg, Iowa State College; Kirk H. Porter, University of Iowa; Rodney L. Mott, Colgate University; Grayson L. Kirk, Columbia University.

(6) THE PROBLEM OF THE PUBLIC DEBT (First Session)

Chairman: Simon E. Laland, University of Chicago
Secretary: C. Herman Pritchett, University of Chicago
General Topic: Should the National Debt Be Limited?

"Pros and Cons of National Debt Limitation," Lawrence H. Selzer, Wayne University. (Paper read by proxy.)

"The Budgetary Problem from a Cyclical Point of View," Gerhard Colm, United States Bureau of the Budget.

"The Economic Limit and Significance of the National Debt," Mabel Newoomer, Vassar College.

"Political Problems Created by National Debt," George C. S. Benson, University of Michigan.

Discussion: Luther Gullak, Institute of Political Administration; Paul Studencki, New York University; Harold Smith, Director of the Budget.

(8-a) AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY

Chairman: Walter H. C. Lavin, University of Chicago
Secretary: James T. Watkins, IV, University of Chicago
General Topic: Military Policy and Foreign Policy

"The Traditional Relation between Military and Foreign Policy in the United States,"
"Limits Imposed on Our Foreign Policy by the Size of Our Present Military Force."

NEWS AND NOTES

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*** (10) GOVERNMENTAL ASPECTS OF NATIONAL PLANNING (First Session)**

Chairman: George B. Galloway, National Economic and Social Planning Association
Secretary: Frank P. Bourgin, Duluth State Teachers College
General Topic: Planning Activities in the Federal Government

"The Process of Plan-Making in the National Resources Planning Board," Charles E. Merriam, University of Chicago.

"Over-All Financial Planning through the Bureau of the Budget," Arthur N. Holcombe, Harvard University.

"Administration Aspects of Agricultural Planning," Leon O. Wolcott, United States Department of Agriculture.

(11) A POST-MORTEM OF THE 1940 ELECTION

Chairman: E. Allan Helms, Ohio State University
Secretary: Bella Zeller, Brooklyn College

"The 1940 Election and the Pacific Coast Area," Thomas B. Barley, Stanford University.

"Some Problems of Campaign Strategy in 1940," Earl DeLong, Northwestern University.

"The Place of the Press in the 1940 Election," Irving Dillard, Editorial Staff, St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

"Party Finance in 1940," Louise Overaker, Wellesley College.

"Partisanship and the Balance of Power," Arthur N. Holcombe, Harvard University.

"What Issues Have Survived the Election?," Francis W. Coker, Yale University.

"The Effect of the Election on the Political Parties," Clarence A. Berdahl, University of Illinois.

*** (12) BUDGET ADMINISTRATION AND INTERRELATIONSHIPS (First Session)**

Chairman: Donald C. Stone, Executive Office of the President, Bureau of the Budget
Secretary: Homer Wilke, Executive Office of the President
General Topic: Functions and Internal Administration of Budget Agencies

Discussion: Rowland A. Egger, Director of the Budget, Commonwealth of Virginia; Herbert Kenneth, Public Administration Clearing House, Chicago; Kenneth Dayton, Director of the Budget, New York City; William A. Jump, United States Department of Agriculture; Robert F. Woodman, Syracuse University; John Eddy, Federal Works Agency; John P. Millett, Social Science Research Council; William A. Sponsler, III, Assistant Budget Secretary, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; Paul Ager, Tennessee Valley Authority; David L. Robinson, Jr., Public Administration Service, Chicago.

Saturday, December 26, at 12:30 P.M.

SUBSCRIPTION LUNCHEON—JOINT SESSION

American Political Science Association and American Society for Public Administration
Presiding Officer: William E. Mosher, Syracuse University
Subject: Recent Trends in State Administration

Speaker: Governor John W. Bricker of Ohio.

"For What Kind of a Foreign Policy Should Our Military Force Be Built?"

"The Relation between the Military and Non-Military Aspects of the American Defense Problem."

Discussion: Edward Mead Earle, Institute for Advanced Study; Major George Fielding Eliot, Columbia Broadcasting System; William Y. Elliott, Harvard University; Walter R. Sharp, College of the City of New York; Harold H. Sprout, Princeton University; Shepard L. Witzman, University of Omaha.

(7) LOCAL GOVERNMENT (First Session)

Chairman: Charles M. Keeler, University of Illinois
Secretary: James C. Charlesworth, Institute of Local and State Government, University of Pennsylvania
General Topic: Some Aspects of the Municipal Revenue Problem

"General Property Tax Limitation," Arthur W. Bromage, University of Michigan.

"The Final Disposition of Tax Delinquent Lands," Carl H. Chatters, Municipal Finance Officers' Association.

"New Sources of Municipal Revenue," Stuart A. MacCorbie, University of Texas.

"In Lieu Payments by the National Government to State and Local Governments," Lawrence L. Durish, Tennessee Valley Authority.

"Financial Effect on Local Governments of the Changing Relationships between Federal, State, and Local Governments," Patterson E. French, Social Science Research Council, Committee on Public Administration.

(8) PUBLIC REPORTING (First Session)

Chairman: James L. McCamy, United States Department of Agriculture
Secretary: Nathan Leites, University of Chicago
General Topic: Measurement

"Research in Attitudes as Related to Public Reporting," Herman C. Byrle, Syracuse University.

"Relation of Measurement to Policy in Reporting," John Corson, Social Security Board.

"Opinion Measurement in Administration," Renata Likert, Program Surveys Division, United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

(9) RELATION OF POLITICAL SCIENCE TO THE OTHER SOCIAL SCIENCES

(First Session)

Chairman: Ernest S. Griffith, Library of Congress
Secretary: Gabriel A. Almond, Brooklyn College
General Topic: The Sphere of Political Science

During the past year, a small group has been working on a draft report dealing with the scope of the phenomena which the political scientist may regard as his peculiar sphere. This report is available in advance to any Association members desiring to participate in the discussion, and will be formally presented at the meeting by the members of the group, which includes: Marshall E. Dimock, Lewis B. Sims, A. Gordon Dewey, Brooklyn College, and the Chairman. The discussion will center around the report.
Discussion: Paul W. Ward, Syracuse University.

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Saturday, December 26, at 2:30 P.M.

SECTIONAL MEETINGS

(1) POLITICAL THEORY (Second Session)

Chairman: Benjamin F. Wright, Harvard University
Secretary: Walter H. Bennett, University of Alabama
General Topic: Aristotianism and Political Theory

"Providence and American Aristotianism," Frederick M. Watkins, Cornell University.

"The A. A. A. Experience and Guild Socialist Theory," John M. Gau, University of Wisconsin.

"The Theory of Agricultural Democracy," M. L. Wilson, United States Department of Agriculture.

Discussion: John D. Lewis, Oberlin College.

(2) LATIN AMERICAN AFFAIRS (Second Session)

Chairman: Chester Lloyd Jones, University of Wisconsin
Secretary: D. Barlow Burke, Drexel Institute of the Americas
General Topic: Political Developments in Latin America

"Economic Cooperation by the American Republics," D. Maynard Phelps, University of Michigan.

"Political Prospects in Mexico," Edith C. Ryanhall, Colorado College.

"Executive Power in Central America," R. H. Fitzgibbon, University of California at Los Angeles.

"Intermunicipal Cooperation in the Americas," Albert Lepawsky, University of Chicago.

"Totalitarian Activities in Latin America," Simon G. Hanson, Economist, National Defense Advisory Commission.

(3) FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS (Second Session)

Chairman: Harold S. Outley, University of Minnesota
Secretary: Eugene H. Miller, Ursinus College
General Topic: New Aspects of Government in China

"Chiang, Wang, and the Kuomintang," Paul M. A. Lineberger, Duke University. (Paper read by proxy.)

"Administration at Peking," George E. Taylor, University of Washington. (Paper read by proxy.)

"Communism and the People," Philip J. Jaffe, Editor, *Americasia*.

"Kongouk and Monokurik," William B. Ballis, Ohio State University.

"The Shanghai Settlements," H. Arthur Roemer, University of California at Los Angeles.

(4) POLITICAL PARTIES AND ELECTIONS (Second Session)

Chairman: E. R. Schattschneider, Wellesley University
Secretary: J. B. Shannon, University of Kentucky
General Topic: Public Opinion Polls and Straw Votes

"Polls and Sampling Principles," B. B. Wilke, Princeton University.

"Some Technical Aspects of the Public Opinion Polls," John K. Tibby, American Institute of Public Opinion.

"America Faces the War: A Study in Public Opinion," Hadley Cantill, Director of the Princeton Public Opinion Research Project.

"*The Trends Theory of Forecasting Elections*," Louis H. Bean, United States Department of Agriculture.
 "The British Institute of Public Opinion," Henry W. Durant, British Institute of Public Opinion.

(5) INTERNATIONAL LAW AND RELATIONS (Second Session)

Chairman: Robert B. Wilson, Duke University
 Secretary: William T. Fox, Temple University

General Topic: Factors in International Reconstruction

"The Political Basis of Federation," William F. McAdoo, University of Pennsylvania.
 "Lobby's Part in War and Reconstruction," Marshall E. Dimock, Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice, former Assistant Secretary of Labor.
 "The German Conception of Hegemony," Eric Voegelin, University of Alabama.
 Discussion: Conley E. Dillon, Marshall College; Dean E. McHenry, University of California at Los Angeles; Grayson L. Kirk, Columbia University; Leahley G. Harvey, University of New Hampshire.

(6) PUBLIC LAW (Second Session)

Chairman: Charles S. Ascher, Social Science Research Council, Committee on Public Administration
 Secretary: John H. Marston, Rutgers University

General Topic: The Problem of Administrative Discretion and the Law

Discussion: Frederick F. Bloschy, Brookings Institution; Walter F. Dodd, Dodd and Matheny, Chicago; Ralph F. Fuchs, Washington University Law School; Martin Philipbert, Jr., Division of Revenue, Illinois State Department of Finance.

(7) STATE GOVERNMENT (Second Session)

Chairman: Hubert R. Gallagher, Council of State Governments
 Secretary: William H. Combs, Michigan State College

General Topic: Recent Developments in Interstate Cooperation

"Progress in Interstate Relations in the East," Frederick L. Zimmerman, Hunter College.
 "Progress in Interstate Relations on the Pacific Coast," Victor Jones, University of California.
 "Progress in Interstate Relations in the South," Waldon Cooper, University of Alabama.
 "What We Can Learn from Canada—Interprovincial Cooperation in the Dominion," Alex Skelton, Executive Secretary of the Royal Commission.
 "Methods of Settling Disputes Between State Governments," William E. Treadway, Indiana Commission on Interstate Cooperation.
 "The Work of the Council of State Governments," Frank Bane, Council of State Governments. (Paper read by proxy.)

(8) GOVERNMENT AND BUSINESS (Second Session)

Chairman: Charles C. Rohling, University of Pennsylvania
 Secretary: John H. Ferguson, Pennsylvania State College

General Topic: Government and Business in a Prosperous Economy

"Government and Industrial Mobilization," Caroline Ware, Advisory Commission to the Council on National Defense.

Saturday, December 28, at 9:30 P. M.

"SMOKER"

Hosts: Northwestern University and University of Chicago
 Members and guests of both societies are cordially invited to be present

Sunday, December 29, at 9:00 A. M.

Breakfast Meeting, State Government Committee, National Municipal League

Sunday, December 29, at 9:00 A. M.

BREAKFAST CONFERENCES—American Society for Public Administration

(1) THE REVENUE BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Chairman: Leslie M. Gravin, Commissioner of Administration, State of Minnesota

Reporter: I. M. Labovitz, Illinois State Tax Commission

Discussion: Kenneth Dayton, City of New York; Frederic H. Guild, Kansas State Legislative Council; George W. Mitchell, Illinois State Tax Commission; Fleeger Tansley, National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers, and Treasurers; Albert W. Lepakaw, National Federation of Tax Administrators; Paul Studenski, New York University; Clyde Reeves, Commissioner of Revenue, Commonwealth of Kentucky; William A. Sponsler, III, Assistant Budget Secretary, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; Gerhard Cohn, United States Bureau of the Budget; Rowland A. Egger, Director of the Budget, Commonwealth of Virginia.

(2) MEASUREMENT OF THE QUALITIES OF ADMINISTRATORS

Chairman: Leonard D. White, University of Chicago
 Reporter: Harvey Sherman, University of Chicago

"Progress Reports on Research," L. L. Thurstone, University of Chicago; Patterson H. French, Committee on Public Administration.

Comments and discussion: Ralph J. Tyler, University of Chicago, and Albert Blankenship, Committee on Public Administration.
 "Report on Administrative Biographies," George C. S. Benson, University of Michigan.
 "Improved Administrative Procedures to Develop Administrative Ability," Paul Kern, New York City Civil Service Commission; Leonard D. White, University of Chicago.

(3) PROBLEMS OF OFFICE MANAGEMENT

Chairman: Gordon Chapp, General Manager, Tennessee Valley Authority
 Reporter: Leonard F. Reichle, Tennessee Valley Authority

Discussion: Arnold Brecht, New School for Social Research; Robert Biren, Minnesota State Civil Service Department; John J. Corson, Social Security Board; Robert P. Brecht, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania; Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr., The National Archives; Arthur W. Macmahon, Columbia University.

(4) RESEARCH IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Sponsored by the Society's Committee on Research

Chairman: William Anderson, University of Minnesota

Reporter: Charles B. Acheson, Social Science Research Council

The theme of this session was: "Wanted: A Research Program for the Society."

"The Economics of Industrial Mobilization," Myron H. Umbreit, Northwestern University.
 "Railroads and a Prosperous Economy," Lewis C. Sorrell, University of Chicago.
 "Effect of National Defense on a Housing Program," Edward W. Carter, University of Pennsylvania.
 "Government Price Control Policies," Ford P. Hall, Indiana University.

(9) LEGISLATION AND LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURES (Second Session)

Chairman: Frederic H. Guild, University of Kansas

Secretary: Mona Fletcher, Kent State University

General Topic: Improving the Bicameral System in the States

"The Problem of Reapportionment," Charles W. Shull, Wayne University.
 "The Essential Features of a Model Bicameral Legislature," O. Douglas Weeks, University of Texas.
 "De Facto Unicameralism," Frank E. Horack, Jr., Indiana University.
 Discussion: C. I. Winslow, Goucher College; A. R. Hatton, Northwestern University, and others.

(11) EUROPEAN AFFAIRS (Second Session)

Chairman: Harold Zink, DePaul University

Secretary: John D. Tomlinson, Wabash College

General Topic: The Effects of the War on the Governments of Europe

"France," J. G. Heintberg, University of Missouri.
 "Navy and Sweden," A. G. Ruchovsky, Rutgers University.
 "The Baltics," Joseph B. Ruzick, Hofstra College.
 "Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia," Max M. Laesson, formerly of the University of Petrograd and the Economic Institute of Riga.
 "Germany," Taylor Cole, Duke University.
 "England," William H. Wickwar, Rockford College.
 "The U.S.S.R.," Bertram W. Maxwell, Washburn College.
 "France," Egon Wetthamer, formerly, League of Nations Secretariat.

Saturday, December 28, at 5:00 P. M.

Dinner, Board of Editors, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION REVIEW

Saturday, December 28, at 6:00 P. M.

Dinner, Board of Editors, AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE REVIEW

Saturday, December 28, at 8:00 P. M.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESSES—JOINT SESSION

American Political Science Association and American Society for Public Administration

Presiding Officer: Francis W. Coker, Yale University

"Adjusting the Sights for Public Administration," William E. Moher, Syracuse University, President, American Society for Public Administration.
 "Reflections on the 'World Revolution' of 1940," Robert C. Brooks, Swarthmore College, President, American Political Science Association.

Saturday, December 28, at 8:00 P. M.

Besides the chairman, the following members of the Committee on Research participated: Joseph P. Harris, Northwestern University; Henry McFadden, New York State Civil Service Commission; Harold Seidman, Department of Investigation of the City of New York.

Sunday, December 29, at 2:30 P. M.

BUSINESS MEETING—American Political Science Association

Presiding Officer: President Robert C. Brooks, Swarthmore College

GENERAL SESSION—American Society for Public Administration

Presiding Officer: Louis Brownlow, Public Administration Clearing House

Reporter: Joseph P. Harris, Northwestern University

General Topic: The Executive Office of the President

Speakers:
 "The Bureau of the Budget," Harold D. Smith.
 "The National Resources Planning Board," Charles E. Merriam.
 "The Liaison Office for Personnel Management," William H. McReynolds. (Paper read by G. Lyle Beasley.)
 "The Office of Government Reports," Lowell Mallett. (Paper read by Katherine Blackburn.)
 "Office for Emergency Management," William H. McReynolds. (Paper read by G. Lyle Beasley.)
 Summary: Luther Gulick, Institute of Public Administration.

Sunday, December 29, at 4:30 P. M.

TEA—For women members and wives of members of the American Political Science Association and the American Society for Public Administration and their guests. Hostesses: Mrs. Clifton M. Uley and Mrs. George G. Bogert, President of the Illinois League of Women Voters, at the home of Mrs. Clifton M. Uley, 8827 South Blackstone Avenue, Chicago.

Sunday, December 29, at 8:00 P. M.

BUSINESS MEETING—American Society for Public Administration

Presiding Officer: President William E. Moher, Syracuse University

Agenda included: reports of officers of the Society, reports of officers of local chapters, election of officers of the Society, discussion of problems of chapter organization, and discussion of problems of the *Public Administration Review*.

GENERAL SESSION—American Political Science Association

Presiding Officer: Francis G. Wilson, University of Illinois

General Topic: Politics and Ethics

"Democratic Ends and Totalitarian Means," Max Lerner, Williams College.
 "Psychology Looks at Politics and Ethics," Harold D. Laswell, Washington School of Psychiatry.
 "Ethics and Political Intervention in the Field of Social Action," Father John A. Ryan, National Catholic Welfare Conference, Washington, D. C.

Monday, December 30, at 8:00 A.M.

BREAKFAST MEETING

(1) TRAINING FOR AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGS

Sponsored jointly by the American Political Science Association and the National Council for the Social Studies
 Chairman: John Huesner, Acting Head of Social Studies,
 University High School, State University of Iowa

Secretary: Ralph E. Page, Bucknell University
 General Topic: Materials for Citizenship Training

"Materials Which Develop Social Insights," Mabel Soudaker, Supervisor of Social Studies, University Elementary School, State University of Iowa.
 "Tools for Building Citizens in High Schools," Howard Crumrine, Clayton High School, Clayton, Missouri.

"The Role of Teacher Training Institutions," Hilda Waters, Western Illinois State Teachers College.

"Cases and Situations Involving Civil Liberties," Louis E. Frechtling, Research Assistant, American Political Science Association's Committee on the Social Studies.

Monday, December 30, at 9:30 A.M.

ROUND TABLES

(1) PUBLIC OPINION AND PROPAGANDA (Second Session)

Chairman: Harwood L. Childs, Princeton University
 Secretary: Donald S. Bussey, Princeton University
 General Topic: World War Propaganda, 1939-1940

"Belligerent Propaganda by Short Waves," Harold Graves, Princeton Listening Center.
 "The British Ministry of Information," Cedric Larson, Washington, D. C.

"Propaganda and Nazi Techniques of Terrorism," Vernon McKennie, University of Washington.
 "The Swedish Bureau of Information," Eric C. Balquist, University of California at Berkeley.

"Public Opinion and National Defense," Robert Horton, National Defense Advisory Commission, and Edward L. Bernays, New York City.

(2) PROBLEMS OF PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION (Second Session)

Chairman: Arthur S. Fleming, United States Civil Service Commission
 Secretary: J. Donald Kingsley, Ansoch College
 General Topic: The Contribution that Colleges and Universities Can Make in Meeting the Personnel Needs of Federal, State, and Local Government

G. Lyle Belay, Executive Office of the President; James C. O'Brien, National Office of Scientific and Specialized Personnel; Henry F. Hubbard, Federal Council of Personnel Administration, Director of Survey of Personnel Resources of State and Local Government; Katherine Friedrich, National Defense Advisory Commission; Winston Stevens, United States Civil Service Commission; Samuel May, University of California.

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"Influences Working For National Cohesion of Opinion" (Official and Unofficial).
 "Democracy, Civil Liberties, and the Limits to Organizing Consent in the Interest of National Defense."

"Symbols and Forms of Appeal For and Against Cohesion in American Opinion."
 Discussion: L. M. Birkhead, Friends of Democracy; Ralph D. Casey, University of Minnesota; Carl J. Friedrich, Harvard University; Harold D. Lasswell, Washington School of Psychiatry; Arthur Pope, Chairman of Committee on National Morale; Saul E. Pedvover, Department of the Interior; Leo C. Rosten, Division of Information, National Defense Commission.

(7) LOCAL GOVERNMENT (Second Session)

Chairman: Clyde P. Belden, University of Illinois
 Secretary: James C. Chadsenwirth, Institute of Local and State Government, University of Pennsylvania
 General Topic: Rural Local Government in Transition

"State Centralization and Its Results," Kirk H. Porter, State University of Iowa.
 "Functional Consolidation," Frank M. Stewart, University of California at Los Angeles.

"Newer County Functions," M. Harry Batterfield, Tennessee Valley Authority.
 "Executive Integration at the County Level," Frosely B. Sikes, Indiana University.

"Trends in New England Town Government," Lawrence L. Palletier, University of Maine.
 "The Future of Local Government in Rural America," Roger H. Wells, Bryn Mawr College.

(8) PUBLIC REPORTS (Second Session)

Chairman: James L. McCamy, United States Department of Agriculture
 Secretary: Nathan Letten, University of Chicago
 General Topic: Personnel

"Techniques for Determining Emotional Factors," Herman C. Boyle, Syracuse University.
 "Personality Traits in Public Reporting," Bruce Lannan Smith, New York University.

"Simplifying Personnel Forms," Emma Likens, Program Surveys Division, United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

(9) RELATION OF POLITICAL SCIENCE TO OTHER SOCIAL SCIENCES (Second Session)

Chairman: Ernest B. Griffith, Library of Congress
 Secretary: Gabriel A. Almond, Brooklyn College
 General Topic: Contributions in Methodology and Content to Political Science from Other Social Sciences

The participants were of two groups: (1) representatives of the other disciplines that have dealt with political phenomena; (2) representatives of political science who have used concepts and methods of the other disciplines. In general, the problem of the survival of democracy served as a case study.

"Economics," Frits Esmarck.
 "History," Ralph J. Turner, Economic Historian, Social Security Board, and Sumner-Well Baldwin, III, Western Reserve University.
 "Sociology and Cultural Analysis," Carolyn Ware, American University.
 "Psychology," Robert Wexler, Editor, Images, and Angus M. Laird, University of Florida.

(3) ADMINISTRATION UNDER AMERICAN FEDERALISM (Second Session)

Chairman: Arthur W. Macmahon, Columbia University
 Secretary: Nicholas F. Mitchell, Furman University
 General Topic: Intergovernmental Relations in Defense
 —The Problem of Man Power

"The Selective Service Act," Joseph P. Harris, Northwestern University.
 "Employment Security," Ewan Clague, Bureau of Employment Security, Social Security Board.

"The Coordination of Training for Defense Industries," Lieutenant Colonel Frank J. McSherry, Labor Supply and Training Section, National Defense Advisory Commission.

Discussion Leader: Daniel L. Goldy, Illinois Division of Placement and Unemployment Compensation.

(4) TEACHING PROBLEMS IN POLITICAL SCIENCE (Second Session)

Sponsored jointly by the American Political Science Association and the National Council for the Social Studies
 Chairman: Howard White, Miami University
 Secretary: Ralph E. Page, Bucknell University
 General Topic: Methods of Citizenship Training

"From Knowledge to Action," Howard E. Wilson, Graduate School of Education, Harvard University.
 "Making Citizenship Education Effective," George H. Watson, Southern Illinois Normal University.

"Training for Non-College Citizens," Edwin H. Reeder, College of Education, University of Illinois.

"National Foundation for Education in American Citizenship; Its Program," Samuel R. Harrell, Chairman, National Foundation for Education in Citizenship.

"Learning by Doing," O. Garfield Jones, University of Toledo.
 "Using Local Community Resources," Jules Karlin, Chicago Teachers College.

(5) THE PROBLEM OF THE PUBLIC DEBT (Second Session)

Chairman: Hiram E. Leland, University of Chicago
 Secretary: C. Herman Pritchett, University of Chicago
 General Topic: Intergovernmental Loans as a Form of Fiscal Assistance

"Position of State and Local Borrowing," Frederick L. Bird, Dun and Bradstreet.
 "Cases in Favor of Loans by Central to Subordinate Governments," J. A. Maxwell, Clark University.

"Pitfalls and Dangers of Such a Policy," A. M. Hillhouse, University of Cincinnati.
 "Impact of Proposal on Public and Private Finances," Clarence Beer, National Resources Planning Board and University of North Carolina.

Discussion: Royal Van de Woestyne, University of Chicago; I. M. Labowitz, Illinois Tax Commission.

(6-b) NATIONAL UNITY AND NATIONAL DEFENSE

Chairman: Walter H. C. Laven, University of Chicago
 Secretary: James T. Watkins, University of Chicago

"Influences Working Against National Cohesion of Opinion" (Foreign and Domestic).

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(10) GOVERNMENTAL ASPECTS OF NATIONAL PLANNING (Second Session)

Chairman: George B. Galloy, National Economic and Social Planning Association
 Secretary: Frank P. Bourgin, Duluth State Teachers College
 General Topic: The Architecture of Public Planning

"Planning for Industrial Mobilization in War-Time," Harold J. Tobin, Dartmouth College. (Paper read by proxy.)

"Regional Planning in the Tennessee Valley," Gordon Clapp, General Manager, Tennessee Valley Authority.

"Proposed Changes in Governmental Planning Mechanisms," E. Johnston Coll, National Economic and Social Planning Association.

(12) BUDGET ADMINISTRATION AND INTERRELATIONSHIPS (Second Session)

Chairman: Herbert Emmertich, Public Administration Clearing House
 Secretary: Horace Willis, Executive Office of the President
 General Topic: Interrelationships between the Budget Agency and Personnel, Planning, Accounting, and Other Staff Agencies

Discussion: Paul Agne, Budget Director, Tennessee Valley Authority; M. P. Cathwood, Cornell University, and Chairman, New York State Planning Commission; David L. Robinson, Jr., Executive Director, Public Administration Service, Chicago; C. A. Harrell, City Manager of Schenectady; William A. Jump, Director of Finance and Budget Office, United States Department of Agriculture; Rowland A. Egger, Director of the Budget, Commonwealth of Virginia; Kenneth Dayton, Director of the Budget, New York City; R. A. Dayton, Superintendent of the Budget, North Carolina; William A. Sponder, III, Assistant Budget Secretary, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

(13) JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

Chairman: Rodney L. Mott, Colgate University
 Secretary: Wilbert L. Hinshman, Colgate University
 General Topic: Current Administrative Problems of Federal and State Courts

"The Judicial Council of the State of New York: Its Objectives, Methods, and Accomplishments," Edson R. Sunderland, University of Michigan, and Leonard B. Sax, Executive Secretary, Judicial Council of the State of New York.

"The Administrative Office of the United States Courts," Henry F. Chandler, Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

"The Judiciary Article of the New Model State Constitution," Rodney L. Mott, Colgate University.

Monday, December 30, at 12:30 P.M.

*SUBSCRIPTION LUNCHEON—JOINT SESSION

American Political Science Association and American Society for Public Administration
 Presiding Officer: T. V. Smith, University of Chicago
 Speaker: Elbert D. Thomas, United States Senate, and First Vice-President of the American Political Science Association

Subject: One Hundred and Fifty Years of Civil Rights in the United States

Monday, December 30, at 3:30 P.M.

"Impostion Trip to the Public Administration Clearing House located at 1213 East 80th Street and the University of Chicago.

At the annual business meeting, the Secretary-Treasurer reported the total membership of the society as 2,857. Of this number, 2,442 are regular members, 31 sustaining members, 44 life members, and 340 associate members. During the year, 597 new members were added, while there were 182 cancellations, making a net gain of 415, as compared with 352 in 1939, 140 in 1937, and 90 in 1936. A considerable part of this gain is represented by an increase in subscriptions to the AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE REVIEW on the part of libraries. Efforts were made throughout the year to increase the circulation of the REVIEW among public and college libraries. A special circular to advertise the REVIEW among librarians was published; nevertheless a large number of college libraries are still without the REVIEW. Fifteen Chinese university libraries were given the REVIEW in the year 1940 without charge. The Secretary-Treasurer expressed the appreciation of the Executive Council for the loyal assistance of the members of the Association who promoted the increase in membership by their nominations of colleagues, students, editors, and public officials. Members were urged to lend their support to a continuation of the membership campaign for the year 1941. On the recommendation of Oliver F. Field, chairman of the Committee on Perpetual Members, the Secretary-Treasurer was instructed to negotiate for the termination of such institutional memberships.

The financial report of the Secretary-Treasurer indicated that the income for the year 1940 was \$14,596.32, as compared with \$12,915.27 in the year 1939. Expenditures were \$16,229.65, as compared with \$12,863.83 in 1939. The checking account of the Association in the First National Bank in Evanston, Illinois, was \$1,785.30 on December 16, 1940 (the day the books of the Association for 1940 were closed), as compared with \$3,418.63 in 1939. The trust fund account showed a balance of \$603.77, as compared with \$326.32 in 1939. The investments of the Association in the custody of the First National Bank amount to \$7,600, all in United States Treasury bonds. The comparative balance statement also showed office equipment valued at \$293.39 and paper stock for printing the REVIEW valued at \$384.91, while the estimated capitalization of old issues of the REVIEW on hand is \$5,000. The Association maintains a separate account for the Committee on Social Studies which was set up by a grant of \$2,500 received from the General Education Board. Out of this amount, copies are paid on the order of the chairman of the Committee on Social Studies. The balance in this account is \$1,326.92.

The Auditing Committee, composed of Walter F. Dodd and Harold F. Gonnell, reported that it had examined the accounts of the Secretary-Treasurer and had verified the audit prepared by Frank E. Kohler and Company, certified public accountants, and announced that it had found the statement of accounts as prepared by the Secretary-Treasurer to be cor-

rect by Robert C. Brooks, was adopted by a rising vote: "Resolved that the American Political Science Association express its personal sorrow because of the passing of its member, the Honourable Marquess of Lothian. The Association takes note of the great public loss in the removal during these troubled times of a statesman so preeminently qualified not only to interpret Great Britain to the United States but also to interpret the United States to Great Britain."

The report of Frederic A. Ogg, Managing Editor of the REVIEW, showed a total of 1,264 pages of text published in the year 1940, as compared with 1,163 in 1939 and 1,219 in 1938. The number of copies printed is now 3,200. Of the 1,264 pages published in 1940, 244 were devoted to leading articles. The departments were represented by the following numbers of pages: American government and politics, 149; constitutional law, 54; public administration, 21; municipal affairs, 6; rural local government, 22; foreign governments and politics, 49; international affairs, 78; instruction and research, 17; news and notes, 69; book reviews and notices, 325; and recent publications of political interest, 175. The list of doctoral dissertations published in the August issue covered 17 pages and the volume index in the December issue, 21 pages. The Editor reported that the Consolidated Index of the REVIEW would probably be ready within two years. This Index would cover all issues of the REVIEW, including the General Index published in 1927, which covered Volumes I-XX (1906-26). The publication of bibliographies of books, periodicals, and government publications in the REVIEW was discussed in both the Executive Council and the Business Meeting, and the opinion was expressed that this service was so valuable that the space devoted to it in the REVIEW should not be curtailed. The Managing Editor requested members of the Association to send him suggestions for improvements in the REVIEW. The following persons were elected as new members of the Board of Editors: W. Brooke Graves (Temple University), Roscoe C. Martin (University of Alabama), Clyde F. Snider (University of Illinois), and Benjamin F. Wright (Harvard University).

Frederic A. Ogg, one of the two delegates of the Association in the American Council of Learned Societies, reported upon the undertakings of the Council during the past year. Copies of the "Summary of Activities in 1940" issued by the American Council of Learned Societies can be obtained by any member of this Association on request directed to the Secretary-Treasurer. Charles E. Merriam, senior representative of the American Political Science Association in the Social Science Research Council, reported on the activities of this Council in the year 1940. Attention was called to the "Program of the Social Science Research Council's Committee on Public Administration," published in the REVIEW in December, 1940. The Association instructed its representative to request

rect. The Committee commended the change in the classification of budget items and in the comparative balance statement adopted by the Secretary-Treasurer upon the recommendation of Harvey Walker. It advised that the Association refrain from incurring obligations beyond its assured income and urged the promotion of a permanent endowment fund for the financing of research and publication of research studies. It also recommended that the Secretary-Treasurer invest the surplus in the Trust Fund account in United States Treasury bonds. Furthermore, the Committee urged members of the Association to cooperate in placing memberships on a calendar-year basis.

The Executive Council adopted a budget for 1941 based upon an estimated revenue of \$15,847 and providing for expenditures of \$15,830. This budget includes an appropriation of \$9,235 for the publication of the REVIEW and \$6,595 for expenditures of the office of the Secretary-Treasurer. It was voted to apply the interest received from United States Treasury bonds of the par value of \$4,800 owned by the Association during the year 1941 to the maintenance of the Personnel Service.

The following resolution in memory of Benjamin F. Shambaugh, a former president of the Association, prepared by Kenneth P. Vinzell, was adopted by a rising vote: "It is with great sorrow that the American Political Science Association records the death of an esteemed member and former president. One of the founders of the AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE REVIEW and for many years serving on its editorial board, Professor Shambaugh will always rank high in the history of the Association. He was an active teacher of political science from 1895 until his death on April 7, 1940. Few teachers have had as much influence as he on students as well as on all who came in contact with him. He was not only a teacher of political science but a maker of political science teachers. It was a rare privilege to be one of his 'boys' and to receive the benefits of his enthusiasm, interest, friendliness, and culture. For many years Professor Shambaugh was superintendent of the State Historical Society of Iowa and editor of its publications. He was one of the founders of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association. In this Association he served for a time as editor of the *Proceedings* and later as editor of the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*. The death of Professor Shambaugh is an inestimable loss to the University of Iowa, to the state of Iowa, and to the nation. At the university where he taught for forty-five years, he came in contact with thousands of students who knew him as a friend and counselor. He was a familiar figure on the campus and throughout the state and was always alive to the possibilities of advancing the culture of the community. The American Political Science Association desires to express its keen sense of personal loss through the death of Professor Shambaugh."

The following resolution, in memory of the Marquess of Lothian, pre-

the Social Science Research Council to give wider circulation to its annual report.

On recommendation of William Anderson, chairman of the Committee on Endowment, the Association voted to revise the by-laws of the Association as adopted last year to read as follows: "(1) That the American Political Science Association authorizes the establishment of a Permanent Endowment Fund, to be invested and preserved intact as to principal, except as any donor may otherwise stipulate, the proceeds thereof to be used from year to year for the purposes of expanding and improving the work of the Association; (2) That the President of the Association be authorized to appoint an Endowment Committee to solicit gifts and bequests to the Permanent Endowment Fund; (3) That the Executive Council be authorized to appoint by a majority vote of all the members of the Council (taken by mail if necessary) a Trust Committee, and be authorized to fill vacancies therein by similar vote, such Committee to consist of the President, Secretary-Treasurer, and five other members of the Association, the latter for terms of five years, with overlapping terms, so that after the first year one member shall be appointed each year; (4) That the Trust Committee be authorized: (a) to receive gifts and bequests to the Permanent Endowment Fund, provided that where special conditions as to the use of funds are attached to any gift or bequest, the Executive Council must also give its approval to the acceptance; (b) to make arrangements with a legally incorporated bank or trust company for the investment, custody, and safekeeping of the endowment funds; and (c) to appropriate from the annual income of the Fund (or from the principal, if so provided by the donor) for any of the purposes for which endowments have been established; and (5) That the Trust Committee shall present annually to the Executive Council and to the Association a statement of all endowment funds received and in its possession, of all funds expended by the Committee during the preceding fiscal year, and of all proposed expenditures from such fund for the succeeding fiscal year. The accounts of the Committee shall be subject to audit in the same manner as other accounts and funds of the Association."

Harvey Walker, chairman of the Committee on Regional and Functional Societies, presented a report surveying the relations of the national association with regional and functional societies. It was ordered that this Committee continue its work for another year and seek possibilities for the integration of the work of the regional societies with the national association, after discussion of the problem with regional organizations, and that it report to the Executive Council at its next meeting.

The Committee on Public Law, under the chairmanship of Oliver P. Field, was instructed to continue its study of the place of public law in the present curriculum with respect to teaching and research, and to report to

the Executive Council. Reports of the committees on grants-in-aid of publication by the American Council of Learned Societies were given by Ernest S. Griffith and Harold F. Gosnell. In 1940, the publication of one manuscript was recommended.

Joseph P. Harris submitted the report of the Committee on Relations with Public Officials, containing nine recommendations as follows: (1) that the Association set up a special committee to study and to make recommendations concerning the content of political science training; (2) that political science departments should follow a deliberate policy of rendering public service to governments within their areas, and conducting research studies of significant local governmental problems; (3) that political science departments should promote and encourage research studies involving field work, particularly comparative studies covering a number of governmental units with regard to a particular activity or problem; (4) that in making new appointments, political science departments should give consideration not only to the scholarship and teaching qualifications of candidates under consideration, but also to their interest and aptitude for contacts with government officials; (5) that in making promotions political science departments should take into account the research and public service activities of members of their staffs; (6) that political science departments should seek various ways to establish effective and cooperative relations with public officials; (7) that the most effective use of political scientists, as well as of other social scientists, requires a research organization constantly securing information about governmental problems and research needs, and matching these needs with university resources; (8) that political scientists should make it a point to secure civil service status whenever there is an appropriate register, since frequently their services are not sought because the funds available are limited to persons who can be appointed through civil service; (9) that political science departments could with profit establish closer relations with other departments in the university or college. This report will be published in a forthcoming issue of the *Review*. It was ordered that the President appoint a committee of five to inquire extensively into, and to report upon, the content of political science training.

Reports by Harvey Walker, chairman of the Committee on the Personnel Service, and by Martin L. Faust, chairman of the Committee on Publication of a Membership List, evoked considerable discussion. The recommendations of the Committee on the Personnel Service were as follows: (1) that the Personnel Service be continued; (2) that a charge of \$2.00 be made to associate members of the Association for listing in the Personnel Service, effective with the 1941 edition, and that no non-members be listed; (3) that a revised form of questionnaire be issued; (4) that the data on candidates published in the 1941 edition show, in addition to

studies; (3) an inquiry into the status of the social studies; and (4) the use of the community as a classroom laboratory in education for citizenship. This committee received a grant-in-aid from the General Education Board amounting to \$2,300, and half of this money has been spent in prosecuting the above-mentioned projects. The committee has cooperated with the National Council for the Social Studies. The Executive Council ordered that the committee be continued for another year.

A report from W. Brooke Graves, chairman of the Committee on Program for 1940, explained the technique of the committee in formulating the program for the current annual meeting, the rule limiting speakers to one appearance on the program, the provisions regarding round tables and sectional meetings, and the integration of the program of the Association with that of the American Society for Public Administration. The report of the Program Committee, for the first time, contained a mimeographed alphabetical list of participants in the program. Agreement was found in favor of a joint annual meeting and a joint annual program with the American Society for Public Administration. The action of the officers in accepting paid advertisements in the Joint Annual Program and in renting exhibit space at the annual meeting was approved, and the officers were authorized to continue this practice in the future. The Executive Council instructed the officers to accept for the annual meeting of 1940 the offer to rent exhibit space on the part of national organizations engaged in promoting the adoption of national policies, such as the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies.

The report of the Committee on Electoral Procedure in the American Political Science Association, under the chairmanship of Francis W. Coker, led to the following action by the Executive Council: (1) The Committee on Nomination of Officers for 1942 was authorized to follow the procedure of the committee for 1941 in canvassing the members of the Association for suggestions for nominations. (2) The committee for 1942 was authorized to publish its list of nominations in the October issue of the *Review*. (3) The following amendment to the first paragraph of Article IV of the Constitution was submitted to the Annual Business Meeting, namely: "That the Secretary and Treasurer be elected by the Executive Council." (4) Another amendment to the second paragraph of Article IV was submitted which read: "Nominations may be offered from the floor at the Annual Business Meeting." (5) The President was instructed to appoint a Committee on Revision of the Constitution, while the Committee on Electoral Procedure was ordered to be continued. The Business Meeting adopted the two amendments proposed by the Executive Council. In favor of the first amendment, it was held that this change would bring the procedure of this Association into line with that of other learned societies which consider the Secretary and Treasurer as the executive officer of the

what has been shown heretofore, the religious affiliation of each candidate who furnishes this information, the address of any free placement service where his complete credentials, including a photograph, may be secured, and his civil service status, if any; (5) that only those persons who are political scientists be included, and then only if they have not appeared in more than two previous lists; (6) that only those persons who either have received the Ph.D. or will receive it by August of the current year be included; (7) that data on those who have had teaching experience be bound separately from that relating to persons without such experience (or only a short period as a graduate assistant); (8) that the office of the Secretary-Treasurer commence as soon as practicable to collect data on all members of the profession looking toward the eventual publication of a membership list or "Who's Who" in political science; (9) that this Committee be continued in order to assist the Secretary-Treasurer in making its recommendations effective, to assist in the preparation of a revised mailing list for the Personnel Service, and to conduct such further study of the Service during 1941 as may seem appropriate.

The recommendations of this Committee were accepted with the modification that no charge be made for the first listing in the Personnel Service, that a charge of \$2.00 be made for a second listing, that no registrant be listed more than two years in succession, and that, if the finances of the Association warrant, a Who's Who of the American Political Science Association be published in the following year.

Earl De Long, chairman of the Committee on Personnel Recruitment in Political Science, reported that this committee had undertaken to study the question of whether the experience of public personnel administration has anything to contribute to the recruitment of the staffs of the political science departments in colleges and universities.

The report of the Committee on Publication of the Proceedings of the Annual Meeting, under the chairmanship of W. Brooke Graves, enumerated the advantages to be expected from the publication of such a record. The Managing Editor indicated that this publication would release about eighty pages annually from the already overcrowded *Review*. It was ordered that a ballot of the membership of the Association be taken regarding the desirability of publishing the proceedings of the annual meeting of 1941 at a price of \$2.00 per copy, and that the Committee be continued as now constituted.

Frederick M. Davenport, chairman of the Committee on the Civil Service, offered a report which will be printed in an early issue of the *Review*. Phillips Bradley, chairman, offered the report of the Committee on Social Studies, which was concerned with four major projects, as follows: (1) the integration and teaching of the social studies; (2) a project in cooperative development of effective teaching materials in the social

Council. The second amendment was urged as an application of the principle of democratic control.

On motion of Robert R. Wilson, the Association passed the following resolution: "Resolved that the American Political Science Association express (1) continuing interest in the enlarged publications program of the United States Department of State, (2) appreciation of the careful preparation of volumes appearing in *Foreign Relations* and endorsement of any effort which may be made toward bringing this set more nearly up to date, (3) the hope that the volumes of the *Blackworth Digest of International Law*, the complete record of the Paris Peace Conference, and the revised *List of Treaties in Force* may soon be made available, (4) approval of making the useful *Bulletin of the Department of State* an even more inclusive record of significant materials relating to American foreign policy; and Resolved that copies of this resolution be sent to the Secretary of State, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, and the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations in each House of Congress."

The Association adopted the following resolution: "Whereas, the study of democratic processes in the United States has been handicapped by the absence of an authoritative, adequately inclusive, and regularly published compilation of election statistics; and Whereas, such a compilation would be of genuine and wide public utility, not only conducing to academic analysis but also serving the needs of journalism and of political leadership; and Whereas, the task of issuing such a compilation can be performed only by the national government, presumably through the United States Bureau of the Census; and Whereas, the preparation and annual publication of such a compilation lies directly within the logic of the growth of the work of the Bureau of the Census; Therefore, Be It Resolved, that the American Political Science Association urge the Bureau of the Census be authorized and equipped to undertake the annual publication of a suitable compilation of election statistics; and that the President of the Association be empowered and directed to appoint a committee which will advance this recommendation by all proper means and which, alone or in conjunction with the representatives of other associations, will consult with any official body that in the future may be charged with the preparation of such a compilation regarding its scope and arrangement."

The question as to the place of holding the annual meeting in 1941 provoked a lively discussion, the favored cities being Louisville, New York, and Washington, D. C. It was finally resolved to leave the decision to the officers of the Association after consultation with the officers of the American Society for Public Administration, providing, however, that this decision be ratified by mail ballot of the Executive Council.

Resolutions favoring the democratic system of government were approved by the Business Meeting and referred to the Executive Council.

The following officers were elected for the year 1941: president, Fredric A. Ogg (University of Wisconsin); first vice-president, T. V. Smith (University of Chicago); second vice-president, Arthur W. Macmahon (Columbia University); third vice-president, Frank M. Stewart (University of California at Los Angeles); and secretary-treasurer, Kenneth Colegrove (Northwestern University), together with five new members of the Executive Council as follows: Phillips Bradley (Queens College), Harold F. Gosnell (University of Chicago), E. Pendleton Herring (Harvard University), Charles M. Kneier (University of Illinois), and Donald C. Stone (Bureau of the Budget of the United States).

The reports offered by the chairmen of various committees contain considerable information of interest to political scientists. Mimeographed copies were distributed at the Business Meeting, but a number of copies remain in the office of the Secretary-Treasurer. As long as these are available, they will be mailed to members of the Association upon request.—KENNETH COLEGROVE, Secretary-Treasurer.

BOOK REVIEWS AND NOTICES

The President: Office and Powers: History and Analysis of Practice and Opinion. By EDWARD S. CORWIN (New York: New York University Press, 1940. Pp. xii, 476. \$6.00.)

Presidential Leadership: The Political Relations of Congress and the Chief Executive. By PENDLETON HERRING. (New York: Farrar and Rinehart, Inc. 1940. Pp. xiv, 173. \$1.00.)

It is not without significance that the year 1940 has witnessed the publication by three keen observers of volumes on the American presidency. That by Laeki has already been reviewed in these pages. The two volumes here considered are in a sense incommensurable. Herring's is a study in politics, Corwin's a study in public law. Herring presents what, in this reviewer's mental history, may best be described as a brilliant reconsideration, after thirty-two years of further experience, of the theme of Chapter III of Woodrow Wilson's *Constitutional Government in the United States*. Corwin, on the other hand, presents the most comprehensive treatment yet given of the constitutional law of the presidency.

If his judgment is in any wise correct, the implication is clear that both books must be read by the student of American government, and Corwin's also by the student of American constitutional law or constitutional history. Accordingly, the reviewer refrains from offering predigestion of such wholesome food. He agrees with Herring in accepting presidential leadership as a fact and rejecting it as a panacea. Yet in dealing with a subject that involves subtle political relationships, what matters, within a broad framework of common agreement, is one's emphasis; and the reviewer is not sure he agrees with Herring's emphasis. "In the world as we find it," Herring observes, "there is much to be said for a separation of powers which offers alternatives to a society uncertain of its direction but preferring to make its own mistakes rather than relinquish this privilege to any single gang of rulers." As a general statement, this strikes a responsive chord in every democrat. Herring also says: "Certain conditions clearly call for great power and initiative on the part of the president. Were his formal powers permanently increased to meet more easily the demands in times of crisis, would the nation rest content with such a concentration of authority in times of quietude? The answer may be made that the federal government has been committed to burdens of administration that call for positive leadership. There can be no doubt that the presidential office offers the only point for unified leadership. On the other hand, the whole concept of leadership in such terms is still tentative. . . . Leadership is the obverse side of 'followship' and 'fellowship.'" Again: "The presidents who come into office determined to put through a definite party program sooner or later discover their limitations. These who act rather as symbols of national unity and as moderators of group interests main-

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tain their power longer." This suggests to the reviewer a dualism of presidential function. Shall the president be more symbol and moderator or more spokesman for the masses against special interests that are adequately represented in Congress? This precise issue faced Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1936. The many voices that have condemned his choice do not come from the underprivileged.

Corwin's book has 316 pages of text and 113 pages of notes at the end. Needless to say, it is enriched with the historical learning of its author. Corwin is characteristically more interested in institutional result than in the "rule of the case," and emphasizes throughout that our constitutional law "often bridges with alternatives" and hence raises questions of high policy. His acute analyses of specific problems of constitutional power are so numerous that they must be left for the reader to explore for himself. While pointing out that the Constitution presents invitations to conflict, he leaves his reader with the somewhat uneasy impression of the vagueness of the limits of the president's legal power, and of the opportunity the president has of himself determining, in no small degree, what those limits shall be, especially in time of emergency. Fortunately, there is reassurance in Herring's exposition of the potential political checks upon the chief executive.

The two works present a striking similarity in some of their conclusions. Herring tells us that "the intensely personal nature of the office must never be overlooked." Corwin concludes that "presidential power is dangerously personalized" in the dual sense that presidential leadership depends upon "the accident of personality" and that "there is no governmental body that can be relied upon to give the President independent advice and whom he is nevertheless bound to consult." So he proposes "a new type of cabinet," constructed "from such leading members of Congress as he may choose," or with its "central core" composed of these congressional leaders and "those heads of departments whose activities are of general and constant political significance." Herring, likewise, ends a chapter on "Proposals for Change" with the observation that "the very existence of these proposals and experiments is at the least indicative of widespread opinion that further implementation is desirable if our system is to function," and the hint that "the president's custom of consulting with legislators might in time create an informal ministry composed of party leaders in Congress and in the administration."

JAMES HART.

University of Virginia.

The President-Makers. By MATTHEW JOSEPHSON. (New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1940. Pp. viii, 684. \$3.75.)

The dynamic author of *The Robber Barons* and *The Politicos* projects his studies in American political and economic leadership from 1896 to

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1920. The period is one of tremendous importance in American life. It witnessed the popular challenge to plutocratic dictation of public policy. At the beginning and the end of the quarter-century, the banking interests were firmly in the saddle, even though twice during the intervening years they had suffered substantial electoral rebuffs.

Mr. Josephson's technique is to present graphic essays upon the outstanding leaders of the period, upon their political ideas, their backers, and their strategy of making themselves available for the presidential office. More attention is given to the "elder and lesser Roosevelt," as a leading publicist characterized the dynamic "T. R.," but that is only natural, for he, in a very real sense, dominates the entire period. Moreover, his public utterances and writings challenge the serious analyst of political theory. "Teddy" was scarcely a "straddler," but he jumped from one side of the fence to the other with an alacrity that amazed those who thought they had him safely tied to a particular political program.

The author presents an interesting evaluation of the Oyster Bay politician. The elder Lodge and the two Adames, Brooks and Henry, are given great credit in that most amazing tutelage of the "mauve decade." Though known to our historians as a great liberal, Roosevelt was essentially an aristocrat and a conservative. If you scratched him, you discovered a Hamiltonian reliance upon property as against human rights. In 1904, he discovered that the people reacted favorably to reform, and he was always the sounding board of the popular clamor. He loved crowds. But even in 1912, when he ostensibly changed the leadership of the Wall Street crowd, "T. R." listened obediently to the advice of George Perkins, of the Morgan financial empire, and Frank Munsey, the millionaire publisher.

McKinley is pictured as a "nice" man who jumped through the hoop at the command of Wall Street's most prominent politician, Marcus A. Hanna. And the rising young Beveridge receives recognition for the brilliancy of his brief flash across the skies of political greatness, though he, like "T. R.," was wont to substitute slogans and epigrams on the higher ethics for more fundamental thinking upon the really vital question of who was to govern America. The author understands LaFollette and what he courageously sought to do, and he also appreciates the services of Louis D. Brandeis; but neither of these is given the space which he so richly deserves in the great saga of an American political system that never materialized.

The second most important spot goes to Woodrow Wilson, emerging as a Wall Street hopeful, changing to the rôle of the "people's hired man" as governor of New Jersey, turning his back upon those who tutored him earlier and embracing essentially the program of Bryanism to win the presidential nomination, uniting the country's liberal forces for incomm-