

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Progress toward cooperation among the five Central American countries (Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica) was notably advanced with the completion by 27 students in December, 1954, of the first general course at the Advanced School of Public Administration Central America, located in San José, Costa Rica. The school, known as ESAPAC (the initials of its name in Spanish—*Escuela Superior de Administración Pública América Central*), is jointly maintained by the governments of the five countries and by the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration. A group of international experts forms the professional staff, directed by Dr. Enrique Tejera-Paris of Venezuela. After an intensive five-months' training program, the high-level government officials who are the ESAPAC students return to their countries with a broadened base of understanding and desire to work together. The Central American Society of Public Administration, established in November, 1954, was formed by some of the school's first students.

The ESAPAC program is a combination of formal lectures, organized professional group discussions, field trips, and practical field work projects for improved municipal administration and overall community development. The spirit of teamwork and cooperation among the students and professors evident in ESAPAC's first general course is expected to strengthen relationships between the Central American countries on future projects.

Typical professional group studies and work projects have included a detailed comparative analysis of the budget process in each of the Central American countries; a study for the model organization of a national public works department; a study to determine statistics needed for sound analysis of the structure of Central American economies; and a study on the proper location of the planning function in national government structure. These group projects were in addition to the individual reports submitted by each of the students, which are expected to help in furthering various projects for improved public administration in Central America.

The Atlantik-Brücke, an information bureau, has been established in Germany for the purpose of providing assistance to visiting Americans in the field of the social sciences.

The Atlantik-Brücke is a group of private citizens who desire to promote better understanding between Germany and the United States. It is financed exclusively by contributions of its members and is non-partisan. Services offered by this new organization include providing information on German research institutes, universities, and libraries, and arranging contacts with German management, labor, institutes, and government agencies. The address is: Information Bureau on German Social Sciences, Hamburg 13, Harvestehuderweg 9.

The Brookings Institution has announced the appointment of three research fellows in political science for the year 1955-56. The three appointees are as follows: Stanley Kelley, Jr., who is completing his work for the doctorate at the Johns Hopkins University in June; John H. Romani, who is completing his work for the doctorate in June at the University of Michigan; and Thomas S. Francis, a candidate for the doctorate at Columbia University. The fellowship awards were the result of a competition in which ten universities were requested to make nominations. With these awards, the Brookings Institution resumes the granting of fellowships for advanced training and research, an activity which it suspended in 1942. The stipend for the present series of fellowships has been set at \$4,400.

The Gaspar G. Bacon Lectures on the Constitution of the United States were delivered at Boston University by Arthur T. Vanderbilt, February 15-17, 1955, on the general subject, "Judges and Jurors: Their Functions, Qualifications and Selection."

The elevation of Cornell University's School of Business and Public Administration to full graduate status, effective on the tenth anniversary of the founding of the school, July 1, 1955, was announced on January 30 by Deane W. Malott, president of the University. In his announcement, the president stated that "The designation of the school as the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration signifies our conviction, after a decade of experimentation, that our effort to combine business and public administration in an integrated program has been successful and that the objectives are sound." Dean Edward H. Litchfield announced that the school is raising its entrance requirements, offering an expanded

course as well as research program, and enlarging its faculty and facilities to correspond with the change in title of the school. Up to this time the school had permitted qualified seniors from Cornell and other universities to enter the first year of its two-year program; but, commencing with the school year of 1955-56, this procedure will be modified to apply only to exceptional cases. Since its founding, the faculty of the school has more than tripled and will represent more than 20 full-time faculty members by 1955-56. Work toward the doctor of philosophy degree was authorized two years ago, and the growing doctoral program of the school will soon be supplemented by an expanding research program, the blueprint for which is now being developed by a special faculty research committee. The developmental program contemplates a maximum enrollment of not more than 350 graduate students by 1960, as compared with the approximately 200 now enrolled.

The members of the newly appointed Advisory Council to the Cornell University School of Business and Public Administration, who will assist the school in its experimental work in administrative science are: Chester I. Barnard, formerly president of the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company and of the Rockefeller Foundation; General Lucius D. Clay, chairman of the board, Continental Can Company; Clarence Francis, formerly chairman of the board, General Foods Corporation; Luther Gulick, administrator, City of New York; Pendleton Herring, president of the Social Science Research Council; Elmer L. Linseth, president of the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company; and James A. McConnell, executive vice-president of the Co-operative Grange League Federation Exchange and administrator, Commodities Stabilization Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The first of the 1954-55 series of "Lectures in Administration" at the Cornell University School of Business and Public Administration was given by Major General Otto Nelson, U.S.A., ret., vice president of the New York Life Insurance Company. His subject was "Organization and Administration—Military and Business." Other lectures were given by Lawrence A. Appley, president of the American Management Association; Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers; Luther Gulick, administrator, City of New York; Gordon Dean, formerly chair-

man of the Atomic Energy Commission; James P. Mitchell, Secretary of Labor; and P. M. Shoemaker, president of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company.

The annual Edmund J. James Lecture in Government was given at the University of Illinois on February 24, 1955, by Lindsay Rogers of Columbia University. His subject was "Political Crystal Gazing." The James Lecture is endowed by the family in honor of former President Edmund J. James of the University of Illinois.

As an outgrowth of its annual summer Institute on World Affairs, the Pennsylvania State University is planning to introduce in the fall of 1955 an inter-disciplinary course in international understanding designed primarily, but not exclusively, for non-liberal arts students. Six or eight selected students from each of the nine different colleges at the university will be registered for the three sections of the course. An interdepartmental committee consisting of Neal Riemer, associate professor of political science, Kent Forster, professor of history, and William T. Butz, assistant professor of agricultural economics, has been appointed to prepare a syllabus of materials for the course. Elton Atwater, associate professor of political science and coordinator of the 1955 Institute on World Affairs, will also work closely with the committee in a consultative capacity. The course will cut across various fields, such as history, politics, economics, psychology, education, and science, in an effort to provide an integrated understanding of international affairs and the approaches of different peoples and cultures to international problems.

The establishment of a Foreign Policy Institute at the University of Pennsylvania has been made possible by a grant of \$113,000 by the Richardson Foundation of Greensboro, North Carolina. Dr. Robert Strausz-Hupé, professor of political science at the University of Pennsylvania and chairman of the university's graduate program in international relations, will serve as director. The Institute will be concerned with the study of major problems in international relations and their impact upon American foreign policy. Specialists will be employed from international relations, political science, economics, history, sociology, anthropology, and geography. The primary operational unit will be a staff conference

consisting of professors from the University of Pennsylvania and from other American and foreign universities. Associated with the Institute as advisers will be: William Yandell Elliott, professor of government, Harvard University; William R. Kintner, Department of Defense, Washington, D.C.; Hans Kohn, professor of history, City College of New York; Paul M. A. Linebarger, professor of Asiatic studies, the Johns Hopkins University; Norman D. Palmer, professor of political science, University of Pennsylvania; Stefan T. Possony, professor of international relations, Georgetown University; Froelich G. Rainey, professor of anthropology and director of the University Museum, University of Pennsylvania; and Arthur P. Whitaker, professor of Latin American history, University of Pennsylvania. Still unnamed are a number of post-doctoral and pre-doctoral assistants who will serve as the research staff of the Institute. Also still to be appointed is an assistant director of the Institute who will act as director of research. Findings of the Foreign Policy Research Institute will be made available in a series of occasional papers as well as in book-length studies initiated by individual members or by the Institute as a whole.

The political science department of the University of Pennsylvania sponsored a special faculty seminar on "Research in Political Behavior: Its Achievements, Problems, Prospects," which met on five occasions during the months of March and April. The seminar, a Ford Foundation project to promote inter-university communication, was conducted by Professor Richard C. Snyder of Princeton University. It was attended by some 30 faculty members representing ten different disciplines. The major purposes of the seminar were to provide an inter-disciplinary forum for the discussion of fundamental issues which arise when behavioral research is discussed and to identify, analyze, and evaluate the major types of behavioral research, both within and outside the field of political science.

The School of Public Administration of the University of Southern California observed its 25th anniversary with a two-day celebration, February 25-26, 1955. The school is the second oldest of its kind in the United States and now has the largest faculty and student body.

The department of government at the University of Texas has this year inaugurated a

conference-seminar for its graduate students. These monthly meetings are designed to afford an opportunity for a more intimate social and intellectual acquaintance among the faculty and graduate students and to provide a forum for discussion of significant problems. Each meeting is devoted to a particular topic, and an effort has been made to bring to the university a series of outstanding scholars and teachers in the field of political science. Speakers during the second semester, 1954-55, were Merle Fainsod of Harvard University, who spoke on "The Struggle for Power since Stalin"; Charles Hyneman of Northwestern, on "Research Methodology in Political Science"; Robert M. MacIver of Columbia University, on "The Theory of Democracy"; and Hans J. Morgenthau of the University of Chicago, on "National Interest as a Guide for Foreign Policy Formation."

The Woodrow Wilson Department of Foreign Affairs, University of Virginia, is conducting a special seminar in Mexico this summer. This program is supported by the Henry L. and Grace Doherty Charitable Foundation and will be directed by John Gange.

Henry L. Bretton, of the department of political science, University of Michigan, has been awarded a Rackham Summer Faculty Research Fellowship for 1955.

Herbert Emmerich, director of the Public Administration Clearing House and lecturer in the department of political science, University of Chicago, was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law by the University of Southern California on February 25, 1955, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the university's School of Public Administration.

Russell H. Fitzgibbon, of the University of California (Los Angeles), attended the Fourth Extraordinary Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council as an unofficial observer for the university. The conference was held from November 22 to December 2, 1954, at Rio de Janeiro.

John Gange, director of the Woodrow Wilson Department of Foreign Affairs at the University of Virginia, has been elected to the board of the University of Denver Social Science Foundation.

Willard N. Hogan, professor of political science at the State Teachers College, New Paltz, New York, served as educational di-

rector of the Annual National Collegiate Council for the United Nations Institute held June 12-19, 1955, at Finch College in New York City.

W. V. Holloway, professor of political science at the University of Tulsa, has been appointed to the Civil Service Board of the City of Tulsa.

Philip E. Jacob, of the University of Pennsylvania, addressed the annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science held in Philadelphia on April 1, 1955. The general topic of the meeting was "Internal Security and Civil Rights in America"; the subject of Professor Jacob's address was "Freedom of Religion: A Good Security Risk?"

Robert F. Karsch, professor of political science at the University of Missouri, was elected in the nonpartisan municipal election of April 5, 1955, to a two-year term on the Columbia City Council.

Walter H. C. Laves, chairman of the department of government at Indiana University, gave lectures at the London School of Economics and at the University of Hamburg on March 10 and 15, respectively, on the subject, "Some Organizational and Administrative Problems in Public Enterprises of South and Southeast Asia." While in Germany, Professor Laves attended the annual meeting of the governing board of the UNESCO Social Science Institute in Cologne. During the latter part of March and April, he served as a public administration consultant with the Foreign Operations Administration at Bangkok, Thailand, for the purpose of developing a program of public administration training to be established at Thammasat University in Bangkok.

Alpheus Thomas Mason, McCormick Professor of Jurisprudence at Princeton University, gave the Messenger Lectures at Cornell University during the two weeks of March 7 through March 17, 1955.

Frank A. Mesplé, instructor in government at San Francisco State College, and Carl F. Stover, acting instructor of political science at Stanford University, served as consultants with the National Science Foundation during February and March, 1955.

Hans J. Morgenthau, professor of political science and director of the Center for the Study of American Foreign Policy at the University of Chicago, gave a series of lectures at

the Graduate Institute for International Studies at the University of Geneva during the past spring.

Emery E. Olson, first dean of the School of Public Administration, University of Southern California, was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law by that institution at the 25th anniversary celebration of the university's School of Public Administration, held on February 25, 1955.

Franz B. Schick, professor of political science at the University of Utah, will lecture on international law this summer at the Free University of Berlin. He will also participate in the meetings of the International Political Science Association at Stockholm.

Gerald Stourzh, research associate in the Center for the Study of American Foreign Policy at the University of Chicago, has received for his book, *Benjamin Franklin and American Foreign Policy*, the prize of the Institute of Early American History and Culture for the best book in the field of early American history published during 1954.

Philip B. Taylor, Jr., of the department of political science, University of Michigan, has been awarded a Rackham Summer Faculty Research Fellowship and will spend the summer of 1955 in Mexico working on the general subject, "Political Effects in Mexico of the Spanish Refugee Intellectuals after the Franco Revolution in Spain."

Paul W. van der Veur, instructor in the department of political science at Yale University, has been designated co-director of an Indonesian research project to be conducted at Yale during 1955-56.

THE HOCHSCHULE FÜR VERWALTUNGSWISSENSCHAFTEN, SPEYER

In 1947 the Landtag of Rheinland-Pfalz established a new institution of higher education called the Hochschule für Verwaltungswissenschaften at the beautiful old cathedral town of Speyer in West Germany. Unlike the prewar Hochschule für Politik in Berlin and the similar schools which sprang up in other cities of the Western Zone after the war, this new school was entirely on a graduate level. Its function was to give advanced training in public administration to graduates of the several university law schools who had been employed in Rheinland-Pfalz by the state or local

governments. Later, admission was extended to certain civil servants of other Länder, which were encouraged to contribute to the school's support.

The program of the Hochschule is designed to complete the preparation of Referendaren ("probationary" higher civil servants, who must ordinarily work for three years after graduation from the university—without salary, but with a small living allowance) by giving them in-service training in applied public administration. A few other junior permanent civil servants are also admitted. The total enrollment during the summer semester of 1954 was 170, of whom 159 were civil servants and the rest auditors.

Regular courses are divided into five groups: (1) political science and constitutional law, (2) administration, (3) private law, (4) economics, and (5) sociology and history. The workshops and colloquia are in such areas as public law, public finance, and the rights of citizens. Seminars include constitutional law, local government law, and the sociological problems of population. The two languages taught are French and English. The state library of Rheinland-Pfalz is located directly across the street from the school and is used by the school as its library. In addition, the school has three research institutes, each with its own library: (1) the Institute of Administrative Law, (2) the Institute of Economic Administration, and (3) the Institute for Sociology and History.

The Hochschule für Verwaltungswissenschaften has served its apprenticeship as a part of the West German program for training higher civil servants and now has a secure position and an excellent record of performance. Its activities should be carefully observed and kept in mind by all students and teachers of comparative public administration.—HARVEY WALKER.

A NEW RELATIONSHIP WITHIN THE NETHERLANDS KINGDOM

On December 15, 1954, Queen Juliana of The Netherlands proclaimed the new Statute for the Kingdom of The Netherlands at a ceremonial assembly of the two Houses of the Netherlands Parliament at The Hague. The Statute provides complete internal autonomy for the two former colonies of The Netherlands in the Western Hemisphere: Surinam (Dutch Guiana) and the Netherlands Antilles. The Statute was adopted on June 3, 1954, at the final meeting of the Round-Table Conference

between the delegations of the prospective partners. Meanwhile the three parliaments have ratified the Statute, and the Queen's Proclamation made it effective.

Discussions between the mother country and the two dependencies were first held in 1948, at which time no agreement was reached. In order to expedite the organization of autonomous government in Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles, the Netherlands Government offered interim legislation whereby autonomy in the internal affairs of the two countries was granted, to Surinam in January, 1950, and to the Netherlands Antilles in February, 1951.

The preamble to the Statute reads as follows: "The Netherlands, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles, considering that they have declared of their own free will a new rule of law in the Netherlands realm, in which they will look after their own interests independently and will, on the basis of equality, care for the common interests and give reciprocal aid, have decided in joint consultation to compile the statute for the realm as follows . . ." Defense and foreign relations are the only specific "affairs of the realm." The Council of Ministers of the realm, comprising ministers appointed by the Crown (Queen) and ministers plenipotentiary appointed by the governments of Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles, makes joint decisions regarding affairs of the realm. Should a representative of Surinam or the Netherlands Antilles declare that the country he represents will not be bound by proposed realm legislation, the provision cannot be made applicable in the country he represents. Before a final vote is taken on a realm bill in the Netherlands Parliament, the representative of either country will be given an opportunity to express his views on the bill. Should he oppose it, he may request Parliament to postpone the vote until the next meeting. If, under these circumstances, Parliament accepts the bill with a less than three-fifths majority, the measure will be suspended and further discussion must take place in the Council of Ministers. The Crown does not bind either Surinam or the Netherlands Antilles to economic and financial agreements if either party indicates that such agreements are contrary to its interests. The same applies to the annulment of such agreements. Should one of the partners wish to conclude an agreement separately, this may not be prevented unless it should be incompatible to that partner's realities. The defense of the realm is the responsi-

bility of the three partners. The Surinam and Antilles contributions are to be determined through joint consultation.

The three countries, through the Statute, declare they will assist each other in the financial, economic, and cultural fields. Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles will thus be the beneficiaries of Netherlands technical and economic assistance. A Foundation for the Development of Mechanical Agriculture in Surinam has been set up for the purpose of transforming large areas of jungle into arable land. Through the intermediary of the Netherlands Government a few projects of the Foreign Operations Administration are now under way. Consultations are now being held between Surinam and The Netherlands on a ten-year development plan. Netherlands universities, the Netherlands Institute for Applied Scientific Research, and the Royal Tropical Institute are doing extensive research on Surinam timber to determine its possible industrial uses. Assistance is being rendered to the recently instituted Netherlands Antilles Technical Economic Council, which is investigating the economic possibilities of creating so-called "free port zones" in the Antilles. Netherlands specialists are being placed at the disposal of the Netherlands Antilles for the purpose of reorganization of the police force, for organization of child welfare, for improvement of port facilities, for the organization of social security, for revision of tax

legislation, and for legislation concerning the building industry.

In the cultural field, the Foundation for Cultural Cooperation and the Foundation for Scientific Research in Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles are already in operation. The latter is especially devoted to the coordination of research between Netherlands institutions of higher learning for the benefit of Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles. Rapport has also been established between Netherlands, French, and British institutions for the purpose of exchanging scientific information relating to the West Indies.

In a recent Netherlands Government report to the Dutch Parliament, it was stated: "Cooperation between the partners in the realm in every possible and profitable way will be planned on the basis of long-term projects as soon as the new statute is in operation. The Government is convinced that the extent of the willingness of the partners to render assistance, where possible and justified, and the spirit with which this assistance is to be carried out will determine the strength of the ties between the partners."

In all three parts of the realm, elections are free and secret. In Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles, there is universal suffrage for all residents who are citizens or Dutch subjects, provided they have reached the age of twenty-three.—DR. H. J. FRIEDERICY, *Netherlands Embassy*.

APPOINTMENTS AND STAFF CHANGES

William Anderson, professor of political science at the University of Minnesota, was on leave from the university during the spring quarter. In addition to attending the final meetings of the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, he prepared for publication one monograph in the Minnesota Intergovernmental Relations Series and edited for publication one or two other monographs for the same series.

Peter Bachrach has been promoted to associate professor of political science at Bryn Mawr College.

M. Margaret Ball, of Wellesley College, will offer courses in the field of international relations during the summer quarter, 1955, at Stanford University.

William E. Biggs has been promoted to the rank of associate professor of political science

and public administration at the American University.

William W. Boyer, Jr., formerly administrative assistant to Governor Kohler of Wisconsin, has been appointed associate professor of political science and director of research in the Institute of Local Government at the University of Pittsburgh.

Donald W. Brandon has resigned his teaching post at the University of San Francisco to take a position with the federal government.

Gerard Braunthal, who was awarded the Ph.D. degree by Columbia University in June, 1953, has been appointed instructor in government at the University of Massachusetts.

David S. Brown has been named associate professor of public administration in the