

# POLITICAL SCIENCE AT INDIANA UNIVERSITY 1829-1951

By  
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*Indiana University*  
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To the Memory of

AMOS SHARTLE HERSHEY

First Head, Department of Political Science

and

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no. 27

FORD POULTON HALL

First Head, Department of Government

and

to

FRANK GREENE BATES

First Associate Professor of Political Science

and

ERNEST MARSHALL LINTON

First Graduate Assistant

in Political Science

at

Indiana University

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PREFACE

Ford P. Hall, Head of the Department of Government at Indiana University for 17 years, had long planned to write a history of the Department. He often spoke with the author about it; and in 1942 it looked as though he would be able to begin work on the project. With this in mind, he engaged Miss Ellen Ann Smith (Mrs. John Lloyd), of the Class of '46, to serve as a research assistant in the undertaking. Miss Smith began the accumulation of data by making a list of all courses that had been taught in the Department from its inception in 1914; and, when she had completed that task, she worked back through the political science courses that had been given in the Department of History and Political Science since 1890. At that point she stopped her work, and from then on neither she nor Professor Hall found it possible ever to resume work on the project.

Late in 1947 Professor Hall, who had then become Dean of the Division of Adult Education and State Services, in addition to his professorship and headship, asked the author whether or not he would be willing to make the study. The author began the study of early catalogs and other materials that had been preserved in the Archives of the Office of the President of the University; and he discovered that a rich collection of material was available, including some outlines of books and lectures that had been prepared by President Andrew Wylie, who taught the first courses in political science at Indiana University. Work on the project was often interrupted, and the piecemeal manner in which the work had to be carried on, doubtless, has adversely affected the quality of the study; but the author felt that it was unlikely that he would be able to devote much time to it for some time in the future and that it might be better to publish the work as it stood than to attempt to make it a more finished product. The untimely death of Ford P. Hall, on September 21, 1951, confirmed the author in his decision to issue the study as it was, owing to the fact that Dean Hall's wish was that it should be published as soon as it could be done.

In common with his colleagues in the Department of Government, the author feels a personal obligation as well as a professional debt to Dean Hall for his interest in all projects which were undertaken. This work is an example of one of the numerous studies carried on by members of the Department in which he shared with the authors of the works an interest almost as keen as their own. It is with a deep sense of respect for the memory of Ford P. Hall and also of Amos S.

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Hershey, first Head of the Department of Government, that I dedicate this study to these men. It is only fitting that, in addition to these two names, two others be included in the dedication—Professor Emeritus Frank G. Bates, who became an Associate Professor in the Department one year after its establishment, and Professor Ernest M. Linton, who served as the first graduate assistant in the Department.

I wish also to thank Miss Barbara Wolfe (Mrs. John E. Elliott), Class of '49, Miss Nancy Kimberling, Class of '50, and Miss Hannah Morris, Class of '51, who worked with me on the study. I should also acknowledge here the numerous aids furnished by Mrs. Mary Craig, Archivist in the Office of the President, who seemed never to tire of searching for obscure materials which would be of value to the author in prosecuting this unravelling of the complicated threads of the evolution of the political science curriculum at Indiana University.

OLIVER P. FIELD

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## POLITICAL SCIENCE IN INDIANA UNIVERSITY

### I

In the fall of 1829 Andrew Wylie came to the Indiana College (which became Indiana University in 1837); he came not only as President, but also as Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy, Political Economy, and Polite Literature. In the Seminary (1824), which had become Indiana College in 1828, the curriculum, from its inception, had been primarily classical. The Board of Trustees had prodded the Seminary faculty to expand the academic offerings by the inclusion of some work in Moral and Mental Philosophy, but the professors seemed to have developed early the technique of academic evasion of administrative supervision in the field of teaching, because no work other than that in the classics was taught prior to the inauguration of Wylie as the first president.

As professor, Andrew Wylie taught the senior class, and he lectured to them on a variety of subjects, including Political Economy and Constitutional Law. By 1838, he had added Moral Science and International Law. Work in the field of political science, therefore, began at Indiana long before that subject was taught in other mid-western universities with the exception of Miami. During the first few years the supply of books for student use was inadequate, but by 1835 the lectures were tied closely to standard texts. Students were also required to prepare papers on assigned subjects. Class discussion, apparently centering around student papers, was likewise part of the teaching procedure. The unit system of instruction was used. The unit subject plan involved the study of one subject until it had been completed. For example, the President would meet the seniors three hours each day for the study of Political Economy. When the class had completed its work in this subject, it would meet for three hours a day to study Constitutional Law. Then the class might turn to the consideration of Polite Literature, or Evidences of Christianity. It is possible to trace all the early subjects into the Indiana University curriculum of 1950 with the possible exception of Evidences of Christianity, although remnants of this course may be discerned in some contemporary courses.

The course of development in which the modern curriculum in the social sciences, in philosophy, psychology, business, modern languages, English language and literature, and religion, was a tortuous one, and not all of the story of this development is to be told in this

brief sketch. That portion of the historical development of the Indiana University curriculum that is primarily concerned with the evolution of the curriculum and organization of political science, now government, is to be the central theme of this paper, but of course, some consideration will, of necessity, be given to the evolution of the auxiliary related subjects in history and the social sciences.

The precise distribution of time allotted to each of the senior subjects is not known, but the lectures and texts that were used in Political Economy, Constitutional Law, and International Law made it virtually certain that the seniors received a moderately "heavy dose" of these subjects within a short period of time. The texts and collateral works that were available to, and required of, the seniors were treatises more often than textbooks of the modern type. For example, Joseph Story's *Commentaries on the Constitution* furnished a *piece de resistance* in Constitutional Law after it was published in 1833. In International Law, which Wylie added in 1838, a substantial portion of Kent's *Commentaries on American Law* was adopted as the text.

The impression that the senior studies were not taken lightly is further confirmed by a statement in the catalog of 1831, to the effect that the diploma at Indiana was not to be procured by slight exertion, but that standards would be maintained at a high level and that the new college was not to follow the lead of some of the eastern colleges which had been multiplied to such an extent that in their desire to attract students even academic standards had been compromised.

One of the first concerns of the new President was to order books in the field of what we now think of as political science or government, or as the social sciences. For example, an 1831 order for then contemporary editions included: John Locke's *Works* (1801), *The Federalist Papers* (1826 or 1831 edition), Dugald Stewart's *Lectures on Political Economy* (1829), Alexander Adam's *Roman Antiquities: or An Account of the Manners and Customs of the Romans* (1807), Henry Hallam's *Constitutional History of England* (1827), Thomas Skillman's edition of *The Constitution of the United States* (published at Lexington, Kentucky, 1813), Adam Smith's *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations* (1812), John Marshall's *Life of George Washington* (1805), Thomas R. Malthus' *Essay on the Principle of Population* (1809 or 1817), Vattel's *The Law of Nations* (1829).

President Wylie, though very methodical, was not a bibliographer. His list of orders often failed to note the full name of the author, and in some instances not all of the title was given. The orders were to booksellers upon whom he had called personally prior to his departure

from Pennsylvania, where he had been President of Washington College, and he apparently assumed that if he wrote down in his book order the author and title as they were referred to in casual speech, the booksellers would know what to send him. The author of this sketch has tried to verify with reasonable care each of the orders and the editions to which they probably referred, and this data has been included in the entries that are noted here.

Another list of book orders made out by President Wylie in 1834 included a number of additional titles for the social science collection:

- Montesquieu, *Spirit of the Laws* (1750)
- Duvar, Moral Philosophy (Daniel Duvar, *Elements of Moral Philosophy and of Christian Ethics*), (1826)
- Selden, John, *Works* (Editions and titles not specified)
- Justinian, *Pandec* (1748), (Sic.)
- Robertson, William, *Works and Life of William Robertson*, 1817 edition to *History of America* (1777)
- de Simonde, Simonde, *Roman Empire* (1824).

The next list of consequence for political and social science is that of 1837, which included:

- Chalmers, Thomas, *Political Economy* (1832)
- Tucker, Henry St. George, *Thomas Jefferson* (1837).
- Wheaton, Henry, *Elements of International Law* (1836)
- Rac, John, *New Principles of Political Economy* (1834)
- Burlamaqui, J. J., *The Principles of Natural and Politic Law* (1807)
- Dymond, *Essays on the Principles of Morality*, with a preface by George Bush (1836)
- Ellis, *Polynesian Researches*, 4 vols., Harper (1833)
- Ferguson, Adam, *The History of the Progress and Termination of the Roman Republic* (probably 1830 ed.).

A catalog of the library, made in 1842, included in addition to those listed above, the following books of interest to students of Political and Moral Science, Constitutional Law, and cognate subjects:

- Wayland, Francis, *Elements of Political Economy* (1837)
- Aristotle, *Ethics, the Politics, and Economics* (Tr. by Thomas Taylor, London) (1811)
- Proclus, *Commentaries on the Timaeus of Plato, Containing a Treasury of Pythagoric and Platonic Psychology* (1820) (Translated by Thomas Taylor)
- Rac, John, *New Principles of Political Economy* (1834).

History was not a subject of formal instruction during the first years of the Wylie administration, but in 1840-41, President Wylie gave one lecture per week on history. The historical lectures were open only to seniors. Not until 1854 were formal courses in history

introduced. This does not mean that history was ignored, but that it was taught as incidental to literary studies.

Only a few curricular changes were made during the first two decades at Indiana. For example, Tacitus' *History of Morals and Manners of the Germans*, which had been required of the seniors, was changed to the junior year in 1846. In 1851-52, some Political Economy was given to the juniors as well as to the seniors.

The curriculum remained surprisingly constant until 1853, when the catalog announced the inauguration of the Bachelor of Science degree to supplement the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In the list of courses required for the B.S. degree, Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, History, International Law, and the Constitution of the United States were included. Certain books were also required, and these included: Mitchell's *Ancient and Modern Geography* and Wilson's *American History*. Reference books recommended for students in the B.S. curriculum included Rollin's *Ancient History*; Findlay's *Ancient Atlas*; Gille's *Greece*; Niebuhr's *History of Rome*; Gibbon's *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*; and Guizot's *History of Civilization*. Hume's and Macaulay's *Histories of England* were also recommended. During the forties Say's *Political Economy* was used in the course by that title. Early concern with health is reflected in the inclusion of Dunglison's *Laws of Health* in the list of recommended books. Also Locke's, Reid's, Stewart's, Brown's, and Cousin's works on *Mental and Moral Philosophy*; and Josephus; and Mosheim's and Neander's church histories.

The degree of Bachelor of Science had been introduced as a result of eastern influence, the French system having been the model which Harvard had followed just before Indiana University took action to recognize the degree. We can only surmise the tenor of the discussions, the seriousness of the misgivings, or the height of the hopes for curricular improvement that were to be found among the faculty during the months preceding the eventful decision to supplement the classical course with a more "modern" curriculum.

The catalog of 1855 announced that history would be given in the third term of the freshman year and in the first term of the sophomore year, while the seniors studied Moral Philosophy in their first term using Dugald Stewart. Say continued to be the text in Political Economy. Kent's *Commentaries* were used in International Law, while Story's *Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States* served as the basic work for Constitutional Law in the third term of the senior year.

The School of Law had been founded by the appointment of a Professor of Law in 1842. The catalog of 1855 stated that "law students will be allowed to attend lectures and recitations in the University class free of charge." Law students apparently sat in the college classes in International and Constitutional Law. But because of the dependence of the Professor of Law on fees, the Board of Trustees ruled that "county students—meaning county scholarship students—are not entitled to the benefit of free tuition in the law school." It was not until 1870-71 that the catalog announced that law students might take only one course in Arts. Even as late as the decade of 1870-80, no books on constitutional or international law were included in the list of law school books. The theory of legal education during the period in which Indiana University had been founded was that law should be studied not only by men planning to engage in the practice of law as a profession, but by college men generally, as part of their cultural education. College men of that day, it was assumed, might have need for a knowledge of law in their work as politicians, statesmen, business men or as plantation owners. Anna Haddow, in her book, *Political Science in American Colleges and Universities, 1636-1900*, says that this was the theory which early law teachers in the eastern universities announced when they first began the work in legal instruction. She quotes Chancellor James Kent, as saying when he delivered his first lecture in Columbia College: "It is intended to explain the principles of our constitutions, the reason and history of our laws, to illustrate them by a comparison with those of other nations, and to point out the relation they bear to the spirit of representative republics. Nothing, I apprehend, is to be taught here, but what may be usefully known by every gentleman of polite education, but is essential to be known by those whose intentions are to pursue the science of law as a practical profession." (Reprinted from "Kent's Introductory Lecture," *Columbia Law Review*, III (1903), 330-43, by permission of Columbia University Press. Lecture first published in New York in 1794).

The next curricular change affecting social science was announced in the catalog for 1859-60, which stated that a course in Civil Polity had been added in the second term of the senior year. When Cyrus Nutt became President in 1860, the title of his professorship was announced in the catalog for the following year as Professor of Mental, Moral, and Political Philosophy. This was the first time that the presidential professorship had included in its title the subjects of Political Philosophy.

During the sixties Political Economy and Moral Science were both

senior subjects, and Wayland's *Political Economy* was used in the former, and Archibald Alexander's *Outlines of Moral Science*, which had been published in 1852, was used in the latter. Both of these subjects, in addition to International Law and Constitutional Law were still required for both the scientific and classical degrees. After the publication of Arthur L. Perry's book on *Elements of Political Economy* in 1866, it was used as the text in Political Economy. By 1869 Halleck's work on *International Law: Or Rules Regulating the Intercourse of States in Peace and War*, published in 1861, had replaced Kent's *Commentaries* in that subject. But by the middle of this decade, Theodore D. Woolsey's *Introduction to the Study of International Law*, an older book than Halleck's, having been published in 1860, became the text in that course. Several changes in textbooks were made during the seventies, and in Moral Philosophy three different books were used. James H. Fairchild's *Moral Philosophy or the Science of Obligation*, published in 1869, was adopted in 1870, and Joseph Haven's *Moral Philosophy, Including Theoretical and Practical Ethics*, published in 1859, was adopted in 1873. History became an important subject during this period and was found in both the freshman and senior years of study.

An important organizational announcement appeared in the catalog of 1869-70, stating that the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts had been established. The announcement stated that the work in history and politics came under this department. This had been preceded by the departmental organization of Modern Language.

The Medical Department was added in 1871-72, and with this addition the tendency to think of divisions of the University became more clearly noticeable and the word "College" was used, instead of the word "Arts," to designate an organization of administration and a field of instruction.

Curricular changes were not drastic during this period, and only minor rearrangements are noted in the catalog, such as moving Constitutional Law and Civil Polity from the senior to the junior year, in 1871-72.

The catalog of 1875-76 contained the following statement under the title Collegiate Department: "The Department of Mental, Moral and Political Economy—Political Philosophy embraces Civil Polity, Constitution of the United States, Political Economy, Social Science, International Law. The Evidences of Christianity are also taught in this department. Textbooks are used, accompanied by lectures." This was the first allusion in the catalog to Political Philosophy as a

separate subject. When Lemuel Moss became President in 1876-77, his professorial title included "Mental, Moral, and Political Philosophy."

At this time a choice was also permitted between Social Science, International Law, or Constitutional Law. According to the "Conspectus of Courses," in the catalog for 1877-78, the required courses for seniors included Science of Government. The curriculum had now been divided into three series: the courses in Ancient Classics, Modern Classics, and the Scientific Course.

In 1877-78, the catalog contained the following description under the heading, Department of Mental, Moral and Political Philosophy: "In this department is taught Mental Philosophy, embracing the usual topics. Moral Philosophy included both the theory of morals and practical morals; the former embraces the moral sense, the grounds of right and wrong, the nature of virtue, the authority of conscience, the rules of moral conduct, and the sources from which they are derived; the latter includes the duties we owe to ourselves, to men as men, to society, to the State, and to God. Political Philosophy embraces Civil Polity, Constitution of the U.S., Political Economy, Social Science, International Law. The Evidences of Christianity are also taught in this Department. Textbooks are used, accompanied by lectures. The President will meet the Freshman Class on Saturday mornings, during the first term, for Conversations and familiar Lectures upon the Elementary Principles of Morals."

Of interest in the catalog announcements for 1878-79, was the statement that it had become the University's policy "To provide special courses of lectures by persons eminent" in the several departments of Philosophy, Literature and Science. "During the past year President James B. Angell, LL.D., of the University of Michigan, delivered the course of six lectures on 'International Law, Illustrated by American History.'"

The appointment in 1879 of John G. Newkirk, A.M., LL.B., as Professor of History opened a new era in Political and Social Science at Indiana University. The era opened by Professor Newkirk will be dealt with in Part II of this essay, but before entering upon the developments subsequent to his appointment, a brief description of textbooks used in the earlier period, and an analysis of the subjects of student orations at Commencement and in the Literary Societies will be included at this point.

The scope and content of some of the courses taught at early Indiana can be learned partly from the textbooks that were in use at the time, and partly from fragments of the lecture notes and out-

lines of books that have been preserved in the General Library of the University, and in the Division of Archives of the Office of the President.

One of the books often referred to in the contemporary studies of the period between the opening of the Indiana College and the Civil War was Thomas Chalmers' *On Political Economy in Connection with the Moral State and Moral Philosophy*, published in 1832. This book was in the library list of 1842. Chapters Six and Seven dealt with the subject of foreign trade and its relation to its ability to furnish a people with employment and maintenance. The appendix contained materials on Home Colonization, the National Debt, Free Trade, the Corn Laws, and Gradual Reform of our Financial System.

The fifth edition of Francis Wayland's *Elements of Moral Science*, published in 1837, had recited in its preface to the first edition that: "Entertaining those views of the sacred Scriptures which I have expressed in the work itself, it is scarcely necessary to add here, that I consider them the great source of moral truth; and that a system of ethics will be true, just in proportion as it develops their meaning." Book II, Part 2, devoted to the Duties to Man, included Personal Liberty (Division #1, Class 1, Chapter 1). The discussion of the modes in which Personal Liberty May Be Violated were found in Division 1, Class 1, Chapter 1, Section 2, in which slavery was also considered. The violation of physical liberty, of intellectual liberty, and the violation of religious liberty were discussed by Wayland in a chapter on the relations of society to personal liberty. One section of the book treated Justice As It Respects Property. "The right of property is founded on the will of God, as made known to us by natural conscience, by general consequences, and by revelations." The relation of character and reputation to Justice constituted the subject matter of Chapters Three and Four. Book II, Part 2, Division 1, Class 3 dealt with Duties to Man, as a Member of Civil Society. Duties of officers of government and of citizens were dealt with under this heading.

William Sullivan's *Political Classbook: Intended to Instruct the Higher Classes in Schools in the Origin, Nature, and Use of Political Power*, containing some bibliography and practical hints published in 1885, stated in its Introduction that ". . . there must be, somewhere, an authority competent to judge whether such laws are so administered. This authority resided in those who instituted our government. It passed to their successors. It resides, always, in those who compose the political community. This community has not only the exclusive right to judge whether power, established for its benefit, is constitu-

tionally exercised, but also the absolute right to amend, and even to abolish, an existing system, and substitute any other." The natural rights of man, including his right of revolution, so generally held by the generation of Thomas Paine and Thomas Jefferson, had not lost their classroom appeal when Indiana University students attended their first classes. Sullivan's book also contained chapters On the Laws Which Govern Men and Society, On Sources of Knowledge, Men Considered Individually and Socially, On the Means by Which the Order of Society is Preserved, On the Government of the State of Massachusetts, and On the Authority by Which State Laws Are Made. Many passages in the theoretical portions of the book exhibit the close relationship between the subject of politics, as taught at early Indiana, and theology. For instance, in section four of the first chapter, the author explains that the hope of life eternal came to man with the advent of Christianity.

A work much used in American colleges during this period and during the period immediately after the Civil War, was Arthur Latham Perry's *Elements of Political Economy*, which, by 1871, had gone through six editions. The titles of some of its chapters serve as an indication of its contents: Chapter 11, On the Currency of the United States; Chapter 13, On Foreign Trade; Chapter 14, On the Mercantile System, A Criticism of the Mercantile System; Chapter 15, On American Tariffs; and Chapter 16, On Taxation.

The fourth edition of Wayland's *Elements of Political Economy*, appearing in 1871, dealt with Production, Capital, and Industry, including the different objects of human industry. The book dealt fully with the subject of Exchange. His discussion of money is of historical interest to the modern student of government and economics. The place of government in the fields of production, interest, and distribution is also considered by Wayland. In general, Wayland is a forerunner of later books in economics, rather than modern books on government. The relationship between the two fields, economics and politics, has, however, a very modern note, except that Wayland's appraisals of the interaction of the one upon the other are usually made from an individualistic point of view. The sections in Wayland dealing with taxation and expenditures are rather brief.

One of the later books used in moral philosophy was Henry Calderwood's *Handbook of Moral Philosophy*, a Scottish work, first published in 1872, with the eleventh edition by 1884 attesting to its popularity. This book, used at Indiana as a text, for a time shows a transition in the scope of that subject, and its relations with other newly emerging disciplines. The first portion of the book is a mixture

of what now would be considered psychology and ethics. The book contained chapters on conscience, will, and moral sentiments. Applied Ethics, "which deals primarily with the action of men, with some application to political and social life," indicates that the scope of the subject was broadening, not narrowing, and foreshadows the modern course in ethics.

The first book used in international law at Indiana, Kent's *Commentaries on American Law*, published in 1826, devoted most of its first volume to the subject of the Law of Nations. Kent included lectures on the history of the law of nations, on peace and on war, neutrality and the modes of making peace. A separate section of the book dealt with Offenses Against the Law of Nations.

In Joseph Story's *Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States of America*, published in 1833, a systematic statement of the principles and judicial decisions interpreting the law of the Constitution was set forth. The amount of theoretical and historical material in Story is, of course, much greater than that in modern books on the Constitution. It was "strong meat for the weak, but meat for the strong," as one of the favorite expressions of modern legal education would put it. Story's strong nationalism doubtless represented accurately the views of President Wylie, but we may surmise that there were a few southern students in the late thirties and in the decade of the forties who would have preferred the Virginia school of thought on the nature of the federal union. Early Indiana numbered among its students several from the southern states.

The learning process in the social sciences in the early years of Indiana University was not confined to lectures and class discussions alone. The students at I.U. followed the general practice of students in other colleges and universities, dating back to colonial times, preparing theses or disputations for graduation. According to Anna Haddow, in her *Political Science in American Colleges and Universities, 1636-1900*, not only was the practice common, but theses and disputations were often based on topics that had been the subject of much discussion during undergraduate years. At Indiana University commencement lasted for a week, and plenty of time was available for each graduating senior to display his forensic ability and to exhibit that clarity of thought and power of organization which was so pleasing to the faculty. A collection of theses and disputations, as well as the programs of commencement exercises and of oratorical society exhibitions, at early Indiana has been preserved, and from them, supplemented by newspaper accounts of commencement exercises, we are able to reconstruct the proceedings with some accuracy.

The list of disputations for commencement included the following items of interest to students of social and political science:

#### COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES

- 1843—"Free Institutions"—J. Scott Hester, Bloomington, Indiana  
 1847—"Necessity of National Morality"—R. B. Campbell, Bloomington, Indiana  
 1849—"Spirit of Reform"—Alvah Johnson, Boonville, Indiana  
 "Social Inequality Inevitable"—Charles M'Clean, Madison, Indiana  
 "The Empire of Opinion"—William E. McLean, Terre Haute, Indiana  
 "Free Discussion"—E. B. Moffatt, Terre Haute, Indiana  
 "The Perfect Statesman: His Qualifications"—James Woorward, Bloomington, Indiana  
 1850—"Republicanism in Europe"—Littleton J. Powell, Spencer Co., Indiana  
 "Free Inquiry"—James Strean, Monroe County, Indiana  
 "Progress of Freedom"—Samuel S. Elliott, Union County, Indiana  
 1853—"True Patriotism"—J. C. K. Faris, Monroe County, Indiana  
 1855—"True Democracy"—Robert B. Carnahan, Lafayette, Indiana  
 "Age of Cromwell"—John C. Miller, Williamsburg, Indiana  
 "True Representative Liberty"—Achilles V. Pendleton, Vernon, Indiana  
 1856—"Peace versus War"—Henry W. Ballantine, Bloomington, Indiana  
 1857—"Labor"—Uriah Mullikin, Bloomington, Indiana  
 "The Realm of Tyranny"—B. Almon Robertson, Paris, Indiana  
 "Public Life versus Private"—Stephan M. Thrasher, Port Gibson, Mississippi  
 "The American Lawyer"—G. C. Wilson, Onargo, Illinois  
 1858—"American Individuality"—Frank R. Dorman, Manchester, Indiana  
 1859—"True Destiny of Nations"—T. D. Tharp, Marion, Indiana  
 1860—"All Things Are Changing"—James F. Robertson, Grantsburg, Indiana  
 "The Influence of the Party Spirit"—John T. Wilson, Ellettsville, Indiana  
 "The Freedom of Ideas"—L. Smith Johnson, Spencer, Indiana  
 1861—"The Federal Convention"—R. M. J. Miller, Summit, Indiana  
 "The Blessings of Peace"—Burton G. Hanna, Curryville, Indiana  
 "The Influence of Republics on Learning"—John Roberts, Madison, Indiana  
 "The Future of Italy"—John C. Robinson, New Salem, Indiana  
 "The Honest Patriot"—Hanford Benedict, Monticello, New York  
 "Democracy in Europe"—T. W. Zook, Waynetown, Indiana  
 "Are Republican Institutions a Failure?"—S. Wylie Dodds, Bloomington, Indiana  
 1864—"Aristocracy vs. Democracy"—A. M. Ross, Manchester, Indiana  
 "Popular Liberty"—B. H. Burrell, Jr., Brownstown, Indiana  
 "Obedience to Law"—(Master's Oration) J. S. Kirkwood, A. M., Bucyrus, Ohio  
 1865—"Liberty-progressive"—G. H. Sack, Fairland, Indiana  
 1866—"Ireland Free"—W. L. Polk, Greenwood, Indiana  
 "The Statesman vs. the Demagogue"—J. B. Baker, Bloomington, Indiana  
 "Our Country's Call"—N. D. Miles, New Lebanon, Indiana

- "Blessings of Peace"—G. W. Payne, Bloomington, Indiana  
 "Vive La Republique"—(Master's Oration) James Mellett, New Castle, Indiana  
 1867—"Jurists and Jurisprudence"—Vinson Carter, Mooresville, Indiana  
 1869—"From War, Peace"—Sarah P. Morrison, Indianapolis, Indiana  
 "Republics"—J. W. Denton, Buttersville, Indiana  
 1870—"Immorality of Civil Government"—George W. MacDonald, Attica, Indiana  
 "Sectarian vs. State Institutions"—A. O. Reubelt, Bloomington, Indiana  
 1872—"The Noblest Motive is the Public Good"—P. Norton, Marion, Indiana  
 "Our Country's Perils"—F. R. Raymond, Indianapolis, Indiana  
 "The Republic of France"—W. S. Brown, Clear Spring, Indiana  
 1873—"For Ireland A Tear"—Webster Dixon, Vernon, Indiana  
 "Perils of Our Republic"—John S. Newby, Mooresville, Indiana  
 "Public Opinion"—Thomas J. Terhune, Linton, Indiana  
 1874—"Emancipation"—J. D. Trueblood, Montezuma, Indiana  
 "The Second American Conflict"—D. H. Maxwell, Bloomington, Indiana  
 1875—"Our Mixed Nationality"—Warren B. Wilson, Greensburg, Indiana  
 "Parental Duty of the State"—Albert Davis, Liberty, Indiana  
 "Ancient and Modern Republics"—W. C. Duncan, Nashville, Indiana  
 "Men, Not Masks"—Edwin R. Hitt, Vincennes, Indiana  
 "The Rich and the Poor"—John B. Morrison, Knightstown, Indiana  
 1876—"Public Opinion"—G. T. Herrick, Chamberlain, Indiana  
 "War, A Factor in Civilization"—W. B. Durborrow, Williamsport, Indiana  
 "Radicalism"—(Valedictory) S. E. Harwood, Carbondale, Illinois  
 1877—"The New South"—(Philosophical Oration) O. Z. Hubbell, Butler, Indiana  
 "Adams and Jefferson"—A. S. Dickey, Bloomington, Indiana  
 "International Arbitration"—R. J. Kirkwood, Madison, Indiana  
 "Weakness and Strength of Legislation"—W. C. Sherman, Hope, Indiana  
 "Tolerance, the Handmaid of Progress"—R. B. Hawkins, Newport, Kentucky  
 "The Functions of Party in American Life"—W. L. Taylor, Wolcottville, Indiana  
 "The Right to Rebel"—A. C. Durborrow, Williamsport, Indiana  
 "The Reciprocal Influence of Nations"—(Valedictory) B. F. Bennett, Greensburg, Indiana  
 1878—"The Need of the South"—E. Albert Bryan, Bloomington, Indiana  
 "English Republicanism"—D. J. Crickenberger, Middletown, Indiana  
 "The Scholar and the State"—Jeptha D. Wisenand, Chariton, Iowa  
 "Our Progressive Independence"—Ben. Vail, Jr., Aurora, Indiana  
 "The Relation of the Representative to His Constituency"—Franklin P. Smith, Salem, Indiana  
 "Napoleon, A Tyrant"—B. Simpson Lowe, Harrodsburg, Indiana  
 "Sumner, the Hero of His Age"—Miles R. McClaskey, LaGrange, Indiana  
 "Social Science"—(Valedictory) Frederick Trendley, Youngstown, Ohio

- "America's Redemption Day"—Leonidas D. Rogers, Bloomington, Indiana  
 1879—"Law and Government"—Frederick Pierce Leonard, Mt. Vernon, Indiana  
 "Limitation of Suffrage"—J. Edgar McClaskey, LaGrange, Indiana  
 "Nihilism in Russia"—Robert Parks, Bedford, Indiana  
 1880—"Political Development"—J. L. Patterson, Terre Haute, Indiana  
 "American Conservatism"—Alen B. Philputt, Campbellsburg, Indiana  
 "American Diplomacy"—George W. Woods, Knightstown, Indiana  
 "Romanism in Our Politics"—William W. Moffett, Spencer, Indiana  
 "Decay of Political Institutions"—E. C. Simpson, Paoli, Indiana  
 "A Universal State"—Lincoln Dixon, Vernon, Indiana  
 1881—"Family and State"—Frank C. Hood  
 "A. D. 4881"—Mary Elizabeth Lyon  
 "Universal Freedom"—Alfred W. Scott  
 "Town Government"—Charles Banta  
 "One Man Power"—Charles A. Burnett  
 1882—"American Supremacy"—William J. Davis  
 1883—"Communism vs. Liberty"—Robert Scott Stevenson, Bellefontaine, Ohio  
 "Socialism"—Kate S. Snyder, Rockport, Indiana  
 1884—"Hindrances to Political Reform"—Oscar E. Bradfate, Xenia, Ohio  
 "The History of Liberty"—John B. Miller, Glenwood, Indiana  
 "Republicanism in England"—Harry B. Surnet, Vincennes, Indiana  
 "The Growth of Government"—Philip B. Buskirk, Bloomington, Indiana  
 "Our Proletariat"—Frank L. McCoy, Greensburg, Indiana  
 "A Nation's Faith"—David C. Stewart, Richland, Indiana  
 "The Philosophy of Nullification"—John N. Huff, Troy, Indiana  
 ORATORICAL CONTEST—March 14, 1884  
 "Money"—A. C. Patton, Rushville, Indiana  
 "A Reply to Socialism"—J. N. Huff, Troy, Indiana  
 "Society and Crime"—E. C. Fitch, Albion, Illinois  
 "Elements Opposing Unity in American Citizenship"—Phillmer Day, New Marion, Indiana  
 1885—"Future Government to be Moral"—E. C. Fitch, Albion, Illinois  
 "The Growth of a Government"—E. E. Griffith, Vevey, Indiana  
 "Immigration"—John Wesley Carr, Dresden, Indiana  
 "Labor Troubles"—W. C. Mason, Grandview, Indiana  
 "Liberty"—Grace H. Woodburn, Bloomington, Indiana  
 "Democracy Not a Calamity"—Morey McKee Dunlap, Franklin, Indiana  
 "Our Foreign Population"—Phillmer Day, New Marion, Indiana  
 "Morals In Politics"—Ira Coleman Batman, Bedford, Indiana  
 1886—"The Evils of Immigration"—J. Woods Wiley, Lebanon, Indiana  
 "Cabinet Government"—Frank T. Singleton, Martinsville, Indiana  
 "Presidential Government"—Charles N. Peak, New Marion, Indiana  
 "Parties, Their Use and Abuse"—Charles B. Ellis, Bradford, Indiana  
 "Religion and Government"—Joel Churchill Fitch, Albion, Illinois  
 "Centralization"—John C. Wells, Clear Spring, Indiana  
 "The Influence of Climate and Geographical Position on Politics"—Alice A. Springer, Wolcottville, Indiana

- 1887—"Law and Precedents"—Albert Rabb, Snoddy's Mills, Indiana  
 "Taxation"—William I. Fee, Bloomington, Indiana  
 "Public Charity and the Lowest Class"—C. L. Hooper, Ph.B. of  
 Philosophy
- 1888—Degrees in course B.A.  
 Chemistry—Albert Miller, New Harmony—Essay, "The Govern-  
 ment and the Railroads"  
 Germanic Languages—Frank E. Lodemann, Ypsilanti, Michigan—  
 Essay, "The U.S. Navy"  
 —Joseph F. Thornton, Bedford, Essay, "The  
 Supreme Court"  
 Social Science—George M. Braxton, Bloomington, "Socialism"  
 —Lawrence Van Buskirk, Bloomington, "Work and  
 Wages"
- 1889—"Our Constitution"—William S. Holmes, Lima, Indiana  
 "James G. Blaine"—Frederick S. Monical, Brooklyn, Indiana  
 "Liberty, An Outgrowth from Christianity"—Howard L. Wilson, Ar-  
 cadia, Indiana  
 "The Negro in Politics"—Jonathan Truman Perigo, Boonville, (excused  
 from speaking at his own request)  
 "Offensive Partisanship"—James R. Mitchell, Jr., Indianapolis, Indiana  
 "The Socialist's Critique and Remedy"—Homer Bliss Dibell, Wolcott,  
 Indiana

## COMMENCEMENT—LAW

- 1854—Tenth Annual Commencement of the Law Department  
 "The Judiciary"—Pascal S. Parks, Martinsville, Indiana  
 "The Electoral Vote System"—Joseph Cox, Paoli, Indiana  
 "The Love of Property"—Newton F. Mallott, Bedford, Indiana  
 "Friendship"—Curban E. M'Donald, Bloomington, Indiana
- 1855 "The Dignity of Labor"—J. L. Mason, Brownsville, Indiana  
 "The Rights of Neutrals"—J. L. Paynter, Salem, Indiana  
 "The Admission of Utah"—H. C. Rippey, Leesburg, Indiana  
 "Young America"—Robert Bell, Mt. Carmel, Indiana
- 1858—ORATION—"The True Theory of Government"—Eli K. Millen,  
 Bloomington, Indiana  
 DEBATE—"Should any man be excluded from testifying in a court  
 of justice on account of his religious belief?"—  
 Affirmative—Ben. F. Cavins, Bloomfield, Indiana  
 Negative—Newton Burwell, Bluffton, Indiana  
 ORATIONS—"Equitable Equality Essential to Civil Government"—  
 A. J. Lee, Starville, Texas  
 —"The Legal Relations of Husband and Wife"—James  
 B. Turner, Elizabethtown, Indiana  
 DISCUSSION—"Is capital punishment the best mode of restraining  
 the crime of murder?"  
 Affirmative—Stephen C. Burton, Perryville, Kentucky  
 Negative—Wilbar F. Stone, Askaloosa, Iowa  
 ORATION—"Individual Rights"—Hosea Murray, Spring Mill, Indiana

## CLASS DAY EXERCISES

- 1858 Junior—"Manifest Destiny"  
 Sophomore—"Our American Union"  
 Debate—"Should man be governed more by the Laws of his Country  
 than conscience?"
- 1859 Senior—Debate—"Do the signs of the times indicate the triumph of  
 civil and religious liberty in Europe?"
- 1860 Junior—"Lo! All men are free"  
 Sessional exhibition of elocutionary classes  
 "Northern Laborers"  
 "Tree of Liberty"
- 1861 Sessional exhibition of college classes  
 "Seward's Last Appeal"  
 "Bunker Hill Monument"  
 "Monument to Washington"  
 "Our Country and Duty"
- 1869—Sophomore—"Public Opinion"  
 Debate—"Resolved, that there should be an Educational Qualification  
 for the right of suffrage"
- 1870 Sophomore—Debate—"Resolved, that there will be an early decline of  
 dissolution of our government"  
 "Webster on Foote's Resolution"
- 1872 Sophomore—Debate—"That the Ku-Klux Act was unjustifiable"  
 "Our National Prosperity"
- 1873 Sophomore—"The Power of Patriotism"  
 Debate—"Resolved, that there should be an amendment to the Consti-  
 tution recognizing God"
- 1874 Contest of Junior Class  
 "Republicanism in the South"  
 "Excessive Liberty"  
 "Popular Government"  
 "Economic and Free Trade"  
 "The Disposal of Public Lands"  
 "The Decay of Institutions"
- 1884 Freshman—"Lynch Law"  
 "Was Alaska A Dear Whistle"  
 Junior class exhibition  
 "Politics in America"

## SOCIETY ORATIONS

- 1842 ATHENIAN "American Freedom"  
 1847 " " "Patriotic Devotion"  
 1848 " " "Love of Power"  
 "Philosophy of Revolution"  
 "Literary, More Noble than Military Fame"  
 "Mexico—Her Destiny"  
 "Science, the True Element of Reform"
- 1849 ATHENIAN "American Freedom"  
 1853 " " "The True Reformer"  
 "True Grandeur of Nations"

1857	"	"Our National Pride"
Note: During this period several on the press		
1859	ATHENIAN	"Ireland vs. England"
1865	"	"March of Liberty"
Debate: "Resolved, that the doctrine of nullification, as taught by John C. Calhoun, is consistent with the Constitution of the U.S."		
1870	"	"America, the Cradle of the Millennium"
1872	"	"Wealth of Nations"
1873	"	"Political Corruption"
1845	PHILOMATHEAN	"Permanency of Our Institutions"
		"Necessity of Political Reformation"
		"Advancement of Political Science"
		"England—Her Policy"
1854	"	"Victories of Peace"
		"The Destiny of Our Country"
1856	"	"Supremacy of Individual Rights"
1857	"	"Liberty"
1867	"	"Popular Sentiment"
1869	"	"Political Virtue"
1870	"	"Political Integrity"
		"The Bible in the Public Schools"
1871	"	"Our National Triangle"
1872	"	"Conformity to Law"
1873	"	"Aurora of Liberty"
		"Slaves Cling to their Chains"
1874	"	"America's Centennial"

To the modern student and teacher of political science, the titles of courses, of books, and the topics found in the contents of books in the early period of Indiana University seem quaint. This must not mislead us into thinking that the students of that day worked only on the fringes of political and governmental problems, or that their books were only quaint. Any student who worked through Kent and Story, and later through Wheaton, and any student who read Locke, Cicero, and Plato was not dealing with the niceties of antiquarianism alone. Outlines of lectures that have been preserved and the subjects of the commencement and society orations indicate clearly that the students of government at Indiana were not only concerned with the political and governmental problems of ancient times, but were also vitally interested in the public problems of their own time. The correspondence between the titles found on commencement and oratorical society programs with the vesting intellectual questions of the day is noticeable. One is surprised to observe how wide a range of subjects is represented in these lists. The curricular offerings of the first five decades of Indiana were narrow, but the range of interests generated by them was surprisingly broad.

## II

The appointment of John G. Newkirk as Professor of History in 1878-79 marked the end of one era in social science, and the beginning of another at Indiana University. Professor Newkirk was a graduate of Cornell and New York Universities, with the Master of Arts degree from the former and the law degree, L.L.B., from the latter. His training was indicative of the trends that were setting in at the university level, and the day of specialization in the social sciences at Indiana may well be said to have begun with the appointment of Professor Newkirk.

Increased specialization in the training of professors in the social sciences was soon to reflect itself in more specialized curricula and courses, with the result that the education of students at Indiana University was to undergo a noticeable change. From the standpoint of faculty, the men to come to the University during the period between 1880 and 1914 (the year the Department of Political Science was organized), were more specialized in both their training and their interests. This trend toward specialization received an impetus from David Starr Jordan, who became president of Indiana University in 1884. Before the period had ended, philosophy, psychology, history, economics, sociology, and political science were to be recognized as specialties for which faculty members might be trained. They were also to be recognized as bases for the organization of curricula and departments.

During this period the several specialties within the general field of social science were to emerge in the curriculum, and the curricular development of the period was marked by many false starts, retreats, and experimental efforts.

A study of the course changes from 1880 to 1914 reveals that much uncertainty existed within the minds of faculty members as to the proper line of development that should be followed in meeting the requirements of changing student population and of shifting public opinion in the society of which the University was a part. Emerging subjects might begin in one department, be moved to another department a few years later, and finally come to rest in a third department. In other instances, new subjects made a "Cook's Tour" of departments before coming to rest in the very department in which they originated.

When John G. Newkirk was appointed Professor of History, there was no separate department of history in the college. The creation

of a department of history was deferred until 1881-82. But to Newkirk's title as Professor of History the additional phrase, "and Political Science," was added in 1885-86, and in that year the departmental name was changed to History and Political Science. This was the first formal recognition of political science as a separate discipline of study.

In 1882-83, a Department of Mental, Moral and Political Philosophy was also established. The latter developed into the modern Department of Philosophy. In this year the senior year included a course in the Constitution of the United States, another on Political Economy, and also a course called Social Science. Political Philosophy and Moral Philosophy were still taught, but were under a new Department of Philosophy. Two years later, 1885-86, Political Economy and Sociology were also moved to the Department of Philosophy.

The catalog statement of 1885-86 announced that the degree of Bachelor of Arts was restricted to ancient and modern languages. A new degree, the Bachelor of Philosophy, Ph.B., was the degree to be given for the literary and social science students. The curriculum in Ancient Classics included in the senior year a course on the Institutes of Justinian and Roman Law, using Holland as the text. The Ph.B. degree did not differentiate its curriculum until the beginning of the junior year. For the students of social science the senior year included Political History, Constitutional and Political History of the United States, and International Law. Some attention was also given to Comparative Politics and The English Constitution. At this time a senior thesis was required of social science students.

Apparently uncertainty existed in the minds of the faculty as to the proper types of degrees to be given for the several differentiated curricula that were emerging. In 1886-87, for instance, the Bachelor of Letters, B.L., appeared in the catalog. But in the very next year the B.A. was said to be the only bachelor's degree offered by the University. For several years earlier the Bachelor of Science had been available to students in the natural sciences, and it was later to return as one of the standard degrees.

By this time Professor Newkirk apparently had a sufficient number of students in the Constitutional and Political History of the United States to justify the preparation of a textbook, because the catalog of 1885-86 announced that he was preparing such a book. The Department also offered International Law, using Theodore D. Wooley's *Introduction to the Study of International Law*. A course in The English Constitution, for which Walter Bagehot's work on that subject was prescribed, was also announced in the curriculum, and

Francis A. Walker's *Political Economy*, and William Graham Sumner's *Problems in Political Economy* were used in two courses in this field. A course in Political History rounded out the offerings of the Department, so far as the allied social sciences were concerned. The blurred lines separating subjects during the earlier part of this period are well illustrated by the title of Arthur B. Woodford, Ph.B., Yale College, and a student of the College of France, as Associate Professor in Economics and instructor in History.

The catalog announcement of the Department of History and Political Science for 1885-86 included a note that two prizes of twenty and ten dollars were offered for essays on equal suffrage by the Equal Suffrage Association of Indianapolis. The title for the essays was to be "Ballot for Women."

During the previous year the faculty had voted that degrees should not be granted to persons who had not resided on the campus for a year of work, the catalog announcement adding that it was not the idea of the faculty to make the University an "examining board to certify to the value of work done elsewhere." In 1888-89 the regulations were changed to require four years of residence for the Bachelor of Arts degree, although this did not necessarily imply that all four years must be spent on the Indiana University campus. In this year an election was permitted for the Arts degree between Political Economy with Jerome A. Blanqui's *History of Political Economy in Europe* as the text, and Sociology with Herbert Spencer's *The Study of Sociology* and C. J. M. Letourneau's *Society Based Upon Anthropology*.

The catalog of 1888-89 marked a slight curricular change in the Department of History and Political Science with Civil Government and a shorter course in Political Economy (for non-majors) being added. In this year the Law Department was re-established.

The Department of Social Science and Economics added Political Philosophy to its offerings in the same year. Herbert Spencer's *Political Institutions*, Walter Bagehot's *Physics and Politics*, and Elisha Mulford's *The Nation* were the texts prescribed for the course. Comparative Politics was based on Woodrow Wilson's *Congressional Government* and Bagehot's *The English Constitution*. The Department of Social Science and Economics emphasized in its announcements of 1889-90, "the real workings of practical politics."

During the next few years changes were to be made primarily in personnel and curriculum, leading to the establishment of several new departments. For example, Professor Earl Barnes was head of a separate Department of European History, which existed for only a

short time. James Woodburn became professor of a separate curriculum in American History. In 1890-91, Jeremiah Jenks came to the Department of Economics and Sociology, a title that had been attached to it earlier for a brief period. Edward A. Ross began service as Professor in this department also. The courses offered in the Department of Economics and Social Science had a modern sounding set of titles: Political Economy, Politics, History of Political Economy, Introduction to Sociology, Introductory Course in Statistics, Social Problems, History of Political Ideas, Comparative Politics, and Finance. In 1892-93, John R. Commons was appointed Professor of Economics and Political Science. With his arrival, a Department of Political Economy came into being, and a course in Dependent, Defective, and Delinquent Classes was offered. Comparative Politics was moved over to the Department of American History and Politics. Parliamentary and Congressional Government had also been developed as a course in the latter department.

The year 1895-96 proved to be of the utmost significance in the development of social science personnel at Indiana University, because in that year Amos S. Hershey, later to be Head of the Department of Political Science, was appointed as Assistant Professor of Political Science in the Department of History and Political Science. Professor Hershey had taken his undergraduate work at Harvard University, had studied law for one year in the Harvard Law School, and had completed his graduate work at the University of Heidelberg in 1894. He had also been at the University of Paris for one year following the receipt of his Ph.D. from Heidelberg. The second appointment was William A. Rawles, as Instructor in the same department, who was later to become Head of the School of Commerce, and which now is entitled the School of Business. The third appointment in this group was that of Ulysses G. Weatherly, as Assistant Professor of European History. Professor Weatherly was later to become Head of the Department of Economics and Sociology, and to lay the foundation for the separate departments of Sociology and Economics.

In addition to the three men who were to play such an important role in the development of Social Science at Indiana University, Frank Feter, who came to have a distinguished career at Princeton, also came to Indiana University in 1895-96. He came to the professorship in Political Economy in the Department of Economics and Social Science.

The curriculum immediately gave evidence of the impact of the educational ideas of these men. Professor Hershey taught courses in

Municipal Government and in History of Political Institutions. Professor Hershey also gave the course in International Law, and the catalog for 1896-97 announced that though primarily intended for students of law, the course would nevertheless be open to other students as well. A new course in the Department of History and Political Science under the title Political Science, also made its appearance that year. The "Seminary" also made its appearance in the course list and is evidence of the new development of advanced work in the University and of the German educational background of incoming faculty members. Mr. Rawles gave a course in the History and Government of Indiana.

In 1897-98 Ernest Bogart was appointed as Assistant Professor in the Department of Economics and Social Science. Two new courses, The Growth of Economic Thought and Socialism and Communism, were initiated in that department in this year. Professor Bogart was later to move to the University of Illinois and there to become a prominent economic historian. The catalog of 1901, in addition to showing that the course in Socialism and Communism was being taught by Professor Ulysses G. Weatherly, indicated that the name of the Department of Economics and Social Science had been changed to Economics and Sociology. Professor Hershey had discontinued giving Municipal Government, and Professor Rawles had taken it over from the Department of Economics and Social Science. Professor Rawles had been transferred to this department from the Department of History.

During the years 1900 to 1912 not many significant changes in personnel or in curriculum took place in the social sciences. The development of the field of political theory, both from a historical and analytical side, and the introduction of a course on the Government and Parties of England and Continent of Europe were examples of the direction that the curriculum was taking. The expansion of the courses in American Government to include American Political Discussions, the American Commonwealth, and the American Party System, illustrates the extent to which the literature of the time affected the field of political science. In 1906 Frederic A. Ogg was added to the faculty as an instructor. Later he became editor of the American Political Science Review and a leading professor in the University of Wisconsin. Solon J. Buck came to the same department two years later, this being his first academic position in a career which was to include both administrative and scholarly work in the field of historical research.

It was in 1912 that Professor Frank G. Bates, who had taken his doctoral work at Columbia University, came to the Department of Economics and Social Science. In addition to teaching Municipal Government, Professor Bates, with John R. Lapp, Director of the Legislative Reference Bureau in the State Capitol, gave a course in Social Legislation. In 1913 Professor Bates added a course in Municipal Problems.

During 1913-14 International Law was given in the Department of History and Political Science by Ernest M. Linton, who had been a graduate student in that department. Professor Hershey had gone on a Kahn travelling fellowship which took him around the world in that year. Before departing on this trip, Professor Hershey had completed *Essentials of International Public Law*, which was destined to go through numerous printings and editions and to become a standard work in the field for many years to follow. On his return from this trip, Professor Hershey made a report to the Kahn Foundation on political and social conditions in the Orient. Many oriental students at Indiana University during the years that Professor Hershey had taught International Law had taken his course and proved to be invaluable to him in obtaining further insight into Asiatic problems. His earlier book on the *International Law and Diplomacy of the Russo-Japanese War* had served to establish Professor Hershey's reputation as an eminent authority on international matters throughout intellectual circles in Asia.

On his return, Professor Hershey was to be the Head of a newly created Department of Political Science. From correspondence still available, it is clear that John R. Lapp had been influential with the administration in the decision to establish a separate Department of Political Science and in planning for both its objectives and curricula. He had been in close touch with President William Lowe Bryan, and with Professors Hershey and Bates.

The period from 1880 to 1914 had seen a development in the social sciences in which at first they had broadened and had scattered among a variety of departments, but which towards the close of the period had become more rationally differentiated in subject matter, and were being integrated into specialized curricula under departmental forms of organization. Major outline of what was to become the standard departments and curriculum for the next twenty-five years had been delineated in 1914, the courses relating to political science in the Department of History and in the Department of Economics and Social Science gradually to be pulled together under the new Department of Political Science. Professor Amos S. Hershey,

who was to be the first Head of the Department, was to be joined by Mr. Ernest M. Linton as a teaching assistant, and a year later to be joined by Professor Frank G. Bates of the Department of Economics and Social Science.

During the period 1880 to 1914 development took place not only in the undergraduate curriculum and in the University staff, but also occurred at the graduate level. The first formal mention of graduate work seems to have been in the catalog of 1880, when the term "resident graduates" is used. The provision was made for the granting of a master's degree of the same name as the undergraduate degree which required a thesis and a course of study prescribed by the faculty besides an examination by the entire faculty. The work for this degree could be done in residence, out of residence under the direction of a professor of the faculty, or partly in residence and partly out of residence. This meant that the Master of Science, the Master of Letters, and the Master of Arts were the three master's degrees, because the three baccalaureate degrees were in science, letters, and arts. Honorary degrees had been granted for some time, the honorary master's degree being included in the list of honorary degrees. In 1883-84 two Doctor of Law degrees were granted. The catalog of 1885-86 stated that the degree of Doctor of Law might be granted as an honorary degree to persons who achieved some degree of prominence in the fields of law, literature, or politics.

After 1885 the Doctor of Philosophy degree was no longer honorary at Indiana University. The 1882 catalog announcement on the Ph.D. degree specified that it could be given within five years after the receipt of the undergraduate degree. The five year period might be reduced by faculty action to three years provided that the three year period was spent in residence or under the immediate direction of the faculty. A printed thesis was required for the degree, and a prescribed series of studies and an examination by the faculty were also included. Another requirement was that the candidate must have maintained a "good character," but this requirement was dropped in 1885-86. In this year the requirement that the bound thesis must be deposited in the library was added to the requirements for the master's degree.

Apparently the first graduate work had been primarily in the scientific departments. In the catalog of 1885-86, the fields of biology, chemistry, and mathematics are especially mentioned as departments in which facilities are available for graduate work. This, no doubt, is to be attributed to the influence of the new president, David Starr Jordan. It was not until 1886-87, that the courses in history, humani-

ties, social science, and allied subjects were given formal curricular status for graduate degrees. Where previously three curricula had been available (ancient classics, modern classics, and the scientific course) as courses for the undergraduate, now eight fields were open. Additional fields included: English literature, history and political science (with a specialty in history or political science or economy), philosophy, mathematics, and physics, biology and geology and chemistry. It was on this basic set of curricula that graduate work came to be offered. The first Master of Arts degree in political science was given in 1886 to John Mercer Patton, whose thesis dealt with *State Rights*.

In 1891 the faculty made provision for immediate supervision by the professor in the specialized field in which the master's candidate was working, subject to approval by the faculty. In practice, however, it seems that a certain amount of professorial direction had been taking place as a matter of custom.

The catalog of 1886-87 announced that special courses be arranged for the master's degree in terms of the individual need of the students in the Department of Social Science. In 1888-89, the following courses were designated as suitable for a master's curriculum for one year: History of Economic Theories, Industrial Development, Recent Industrial Legislation, Financial History of the United States, England, France, and Germany in the Nineteenth Century, Science of Finance, Comparative Finance Administration, Political Science, and Social Science.

Departmental administration became an integral part of the graduate program in 1891-92, when the regulations provided that courses should be approved by the head of the department in which the major part of the work was to be done, and to be subject to the approval of the General Faculty. But in 1893-94, the master's degree included two major courses in one department and one minor study in a closely allied department. A Committee on Advanced Degrees had been established to approve the graduate program, and this committee was to submit the work to "acknowledged authorities in the subject, at least one of whom is a member of the faculty." Three competent examiners, one of whom had recommended the candidate, were to examine the candidate. According to the new regulations, the administration of the program of master's study for each candidate was to be under a university committee, consisting of two members from each of the following divisions of the faculty: (1) Languages and English; (2) European History, American History, Social Science, Philosophy, Pedagogy, and Law; (3) Sciences. The head

of the major department was also to be a member of the committee, and it was the duty of this committee to pass on the acceptance of a candidate for the degree.

The new regulations of 1893-94 distinguished between two programs of work leading to the Master of Arts degree. One program envisaged special studies, in which the major studies were required to be at the graduate level, with the supporting work taken from the junior and senior courses in allied departments. The second program included general studies, and senior work might be substituted for graduate work in some instances, even in the major field. Professional studies were frowned on as unacceptable for graduate work for the first time in 1893-94.

For the Doctor of Philosophy degree the same conditions were required except that the work was administered by the Committee on Advanced Degrees. The problem of administering the provisions of the faculty regulations permitting work for the graduate degrees in absentia were apparently causing difficulty, because in 1895-96 conditions under which absentia work could be counted towards the master's degree were severely restricted, and only Indiana University graduates were permitted to take the program unless high recommendations were forthcoming that the candidate was properly prepared. Graduates of other institutions might qualify for the one year of work formerly required, but only if properly recommended. In 1898-99 the rules that required that the candidate for a higher degree must have had his bachelor's work in the same department in which he proposed to do his major work insured a higher degree of specialization. The next year three full courses of five hours each for a degree of special studies made the requirements more specific.

In 1886-87 a new statement in the catalog recited that the Ph.D. "will further not be given as a result of any examinations or of any course of study alone, but only on evidence of original work actually done, by some person who has achieved prominence as a special student." In 1888-89 one year of study was specified as being required in residence, and the thesis was to be nonprofessional. The "good character" requirement was reinstated in this year. Further formalization of the program for the doctor's degree came in 1890-91, when the catalog recited that "the work shall be done under the direction and supervision of the appropriate member of the faculty and its value shall be determined by a final examination, and by the presentation of a satisfactory thesis in print upon some prescribed or accepted subject embodying original work."

Apparently the faculty decided in 1895-96 that they had been too lenient in admitting candidates who did a portion of their work

for the Ph.D. degree in other institutions, because in that year candidates were restricted to Indiana University for their graduate work if they wished to take this degree at I.U. This regulation was relaxed somewhat in 1898-99, when a preference was established for candidates who were graduates of Indiana University requiring that only one year of their work for the Ph.D. degree be done at this University. Graduates of other universities were required to spend two years in residence at Indiana for the doctor's degree but were permitted to become candidates for the degree. The Committee on Advanced Degrees might approve work to be done at other universities during the remainder of the three-year term of residence required in total for this degree. Doctoral examinations at this time were being conducted by the major professor and two members drawn from the university committee on graduate work.

Members of the Indiana University faculty during this period were carrying on research and publication. Professor Hershey was an illustration of one of the foremost of the younger men to establish this tradition in the social sciences at the University. His Ph.D. thesis had been published in 1894 and had been translated into English. As originally published, it carried the title: *Die Kontrolle Uber die Gesetzgebung in den Vereinigten Staaten von Nord-Amerika und deren Glauber*. His first articles dealt with international law problems. Professor Hershey wrote articles on the status of Panama and Cuba for the American Academy of Political and Social Science. In 1906 Macmillan Company published his book on the *International Law and Diplomacy of the Russo-Japanese War*. This work attracted much favorable attention, and it marked the beginning of the period of Professor Hershey's reputation as a scholar in the Far Eastern and international law fields.

From 1900 until 1914, the most important academic development at Indiana affecting social and political science was the establishment of the Graduate School in 1904. The catalog of 1904-05 announced that the Graduate School had been organized and gave a summary of the development of advanced work at Indiana University. The brief sketch of the history of graduate work at the University mentioned that since the first Master of Arts degree in 1881, two hundred and fifty master's degrees had been conferred, while fourteen men had received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Twelve candidates had earned the degree of Master of Science prior to its abolition in 1886.

In the beginning, the work of the Graduate School was under the control of a committee. A definite statement was made that each candidate should have a major and a minor subject, although for the Ph.D. the possibility was recognized that all the work might be done

in one department. The program of a Ph.D. candidate was to be administered by the head of the candidate's committee. The first dean was Carl H. Eigenmann, Professor of Zoology.

With respect to the types of courses that might be presented for advanced work, the catalog stated that "in the work of each department there are elementary courses which are intended for undergraduate students only, but for special reasons may be advantageously taken by a graduate student. There are also courses of a more advanced nature which will usually be taken by the undergraduates specializing within the department, and which may frequently be elected by graduate students in allied departments. In addition to these two classes of courses, there are research courses and seminaries offered in many departments, which, while they may be elected by undergraduates, are primarily intended for the graduates in the Department." This existence of a dean in the Graduate School is mentioned, but only indirectly. This catalog also stated the requirement for the master's degree as thirty hours of residence work, and professional work was not to count in the thirty hours, except that research work in a professional subject might, at the option of the major professor, be counted.

For the candidate for the Ph.D. degree, work at other universities could be counted as part of his program, with the consent of the major professor and the Committee on Advanced Degrees. The modern requirements of the examination by a committee of all instructors under whom work had been taken, the five copies of the thesis, the due date for presentation, the necessity for an approval of the thesis by the major professor and the Committee on Advanced Degrees, were all included.

In 1909-10 the thesis for the master's degree was made optional with the major professor, and in 1911-12 the degree of Master of Science had been re-established, subject to the same conditions and requirements that were applicable to the Master of Arts degree. By 1913-14 the summer school had grown to the point that a statement was required in the catalog that work taken in summer terms might be substituted for work that might otherwise be offered in the regular terms.

The departments began arranging their courses to comply with the new requirements of the Graduate School, and in the Department of History and Political Science both courses in International Law and Diplomacy and American Constitutional and Political History were designated as primarily for graduate students, and entitled seminaries. In 1906-07 the departmental announcements listed courses specifically suitable for graduate students, and the Department of History and

Political Science listed American Diplomatic History, European Politics, History of Political Ideas, and a few other courses, in addition to the seminars.

Research work had received further impetus with the growth of graduate studies, and in 1912 Macmillan brought out Professor Hershey's *The Essentials of International Public Law*, a book which was to mark him further as one of the nation's foremost scholars in this field, and which was to be a book of "must reading" for students for a generation to follow. During the decade preceding the appearance of this book, Professor Hershey had published numerous articles in the leading social science and international law journals of the period, and several of them had become standard references for students and scholars alike. Particularly notable among these was the series in the *American Journal of International Law* dealing with the international law of ancient times and in the Middle Ages.

Only a few changes in the staff that affected subjects now included in the field of political science occurred just before World War I. In 1912 Frank G. Bates came to the Department of Economics and Social Science as an Associate Professor. Professor Bates had done his undergraduate work at Cornell University and had taken a year of work in law at Boston University, in addition to his studies for the Ph.D. degree at Columbia University. He had taught at Alfred University and at the University of Kansas. He had also been in library work at the Rhode Island Historical Society. While at the University of Kansas he had been instrumental in the organization of the League of Municipalities of that state, an organization which later became the model for similar organizations in numerous other states. Professor Bates taught Political Economy and courses in Municipal Problems and Administration. Professor Bates and John R. Lapp, of the Legislative Reference Bureau of the General Assembly of Indiana, jointly offered a course in Economic and Social Legislation. The courses in American Commonwealth by Professor Woodburn of the Department of History and Political Science, International Law and Diplomacy by Professor Hershey, and the work in the Governments of Great Britain and of Continental Europe, with that of Professors Rawles and Bates constituted the basic political science curriculum as it was given at the outbreak of World War I in 1914, just prior to the time when the Department of Political Science was organized. The basis, but only the basis, for the modern curriculum in political science had been laid, and the later expansion of work in the political science field was to occur long after the formation of the Department. The organization of the new Department of Political Science will next be considered.

### III

The first year of the Department of Political Science was a rather quiet one. Only a small number of courses was offered because Professor Amos Shartle Hershey, who had been appointed to the headship of the department, had spent the year 1913-14 on a Kahn Travelling Fellowship, visiting the Near East and the Far East in the course of the year. Ernest M. Linton, as a graduate assistant in the Department of History and Political Science, had taught the courses in Government and Parties of Continental Europe, the Napoleonic Era, the Public International Law during Professor Hershey's absence. Upon Professor Hershey's return in the fall of 1914, he inaugurated the work of the new Department of Political Science by offering the courses International Relations of Europe Since 1815, The Far East (a new course), Government of England, and Public International Law. He also offered International Law as the first seminary in the Department. During the spring term Mr. Linton joined Professor Hershey, assisting him in the course in American Politics: Current Problems.

Professor Hershey had attended Harvard College as an undergraduate and had studied at and taken his degree at the University of Heidelberg, Germany. He had then gone to the University of Paris for a year. From Paris he came directly to Indiana University and its Department of History. Professor Hershey established himself as one of America's foremost scholars in the field of international law and relations while a member of the Department of History.

The effect of the outbreak of World War I on the curriculum of the Department is evident in the catalog announcements for the summer term of 1915. During that term Assistant Professor James G. McDonald taught International Law—Regarding Law of Peace, as well as International Law—Regarding Problems of International Conciliation. Professor Hershey taught American Politics—Current Problems, International European Relations—Causes of the Great War and Remedies, and a Seminary in Political Science and International Law.

In the autumn of 1915 Associate Professor Frank G. Bates transferred from the Department of Economics and Social Science to the newly formed Department of Political Science. He offered State and Local Government, Principles of Administration, and European Government—Government and Parties of England, and a Seminary in Government. Mr. Linton gave Theory of the State and assisted

Professor Hershey in the course in American Government and Politics—The National Government. Professor Hershey continued to teach the courses that he had been offering during the preceding year and summer.

These were the curricular beginnings of the new Department of Political Science. Professor McDonald does not appear again in the list of professors offering work in the Department, but Professors Hershey and Bates, along with Mr. Linton, were names to be associated with the Department for many years to come. Professor McDonald began his work with The Foreign Policy Association in New York City which eventually was to lead him into a diplomatic career.

In 1915 Professor Bates added Social Politics, a course in basic concepts of social legislation, and Training for Public Service. Social Politics was a course that was in line with the academic interests of the period but the course in Training for the Public Service was a full generation ahead of its time, foreshadowing developments along that line in the most advanced of the leading universities from 1930-50. Many colleges did not give a course of this type until after 1940. The movement for training for the public service had its beginnings in New York City, just after the first civil service reform legislation of the latter part of the nineteenth century was being adopted. The new course in Principles of Administration was likewise a pioneer type of course. The course in American Parties and Elections had been given from a historical point of view in the Department of History by Professor James A. Woodburn. A new course of a descriptive and analytical character was now offered in the Department of Political Science. During the following year, 1917-18, in the second semester, Professor Bates added course number 11, called Political Theory, and with this addition the curriculum stabilized for several years to come.

The impact of the war in Europe had been felt in the University as early as the summer of 1914. Professor Bates not only taught in the Students Army Training Corps program, but gave the few civilian subjects that were offered that year. At the close of the war Professor Hershey, who had been in the national capital during the war itself, attended the Peace Conference at Versailles as a member of the technical staff of the American Peace Delegation. Mr. Linton had been occupied with work in the Extension Division, and he was not to return to the Department for several years after the war had closed.

The members of the new department had been active in teaching and in public service, but despite crowded schedules they had also carried on research and publication. With the assistance of Susanne

W. Hershey, his wife, Professor Hershey published a book through Bobbs-Merrill Company entitled *Modern Japan: Social, Industrial, and Political*. He had also completed a monograph on *Diplomatic Agents and Immunities*, which was issued by the Government Printing Office in Washington, D. C. In 1923 Professor Hershey translated *The Development of International Law After the World War* by Gottfried Nippold. Professor Bates revised, in collaboration with Frank Johnson Goodnow, then President of The Johns Hopkins University, the latter's book on *Municipal Government*. President Goodnow had formerly been one of Professor Bates' teachers at Columbia University, and the Century Company had originally published the book in 1909. Both Professors Hershey and Bates were busy preparing technical articles for journals during this period. Professor Bates gave much time to municipal work at this time, and wrote numerous bulletins for the Bureau of Legislative Information and the Extension Division of the University. He even prepared one bulletin on the municipal government problems for a Purdue University Agency.

Professor Bates continued to be the only one offering courses in the Department of Political Science during the fall semester of 1919. Professor Hershey taught at Harvard in the fall semester of this year. The University had returned to the semester system with the beginning of the year.

By the second term the course in Social Legislation had become the course in Social Politics. A course entitled Community Civics had been added to serve the needs of Education students qualifying for the elementary school teaching license. For a short time a reading course for senior majors in the classics was offered, but it was discontinued, partly for lack of time to devote to the course.

At the same time Professor Bates added to his offering a course in Elements of Politics, while Professor Hershey, who had returned to the University, offered a new course in American Foreign Policy. Professor Hershey's course in International Law continued to be offered to Law School students as well.

With the close of the war and the influx of veterans into American colleges, Frederic H. Guild was added to the departmental staff in 1920-21. He was to assist with the steadily increasing work in national, state, and local government and was to give the work in political parties. Mr. Guild, who had been graduated from Brown University, did his work for the Master of Arts degree at the University of Illinois. He became an assistant professor in 1922, and remained at Indiana until 1924, when he resigned to become Head of the Department of Political Science at the University of Kansas.

During the next four years the offerings in the Department continued with much change, with Professor Linton occasionally giving the course in Current Political Problems. Professor Hershey devoted himself increasingly to International Law and Diplomacy, Professor Bates to Social Politics, Public Administration, Municipal Government, and American Government, while Professor Guild gave the work in Comparative Government, in Legislation and in American Government.

During the first decade of the Department of Political Science the requirements for undergraduate majors remained substantially the same. According to an announcement in the catalog of 1915-16, the requirements were twenty hours in the major, twenty in history, and ten hours in closely allied subjects, such as economics, sociology, law. Certain courses in the Department that were required included American Government and European Government. In history, Medieval History and Modern European History were likewise required for political science majors. Elective subjects had to be approved by the Head of the Department, and a list of courses was indicated from which the student might make his choice. The statement also recited that students were expected to have a reading knowledge of French, and were urged to acquire a reading knowledge of German. Students were also encouraged to become members of the History and Political Science Club. The departmental statement also emphasized that practical training in government could be acquired by the student in connection with the work of the Legislative Reference Bureau in Indianapolis. The following year, the twenty hour requirement in History was changed. The minor studies might be in Economics, instead, or might be spread among the other departments, subject to the limitation that a minimum of ten hours must be taken in the Department of History. In the catalog of 1924-25, the departmental announcement contained a requirement of twenty-four hours in political science, with twenty hours divided between the Departments of Economics and Sociology, and ten hours required from the Department of History. Alternative combinations were also permitted under this statement.

For the Doctor of Philosophy degree, the announcement for 1915-16 decided that:

the Department is prepared to offer work particularly to meet the requirement for the degree of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy. These following fields are especially available for advanced study and investigation: Comparative Government, State and Municipal Government, Administration, Legislation, Political Theory, International Law, and the International Relations of Europe and the Far East.

Considering the small size of the staff at the time that this announcement was issued, it must be conceded that most of the work outlined was sufficiently ambitious to justify the addition of a much larger number of men during the next few years.

No material changes in the requirements of three years and a thesis with French and German as the languages were made during the next several years. In 1927 the catalog carried a departmental announcement that the degree was to be granted, not on the basis of courses alone, but primarily on the basis of subject matter and thesis. At this time the candidate for the Ph.D. degree was still primarily under the supervision of the Dean of the Graduate School and the Head of the Department. The provision was made for the appointment of a committee for each candidate, to be composed of not less than three persons, but normally to be composed of five or six. This committee was to assist the Dean of the Graduate School in formulating and supervising the course of study and the compliance with the requirements by the candidate. The statement is also included in 1927-28 that the thesis should be one that was an original contribution to knowledge, and should be of such a nature that would justify publication. French and German continued to be the languages required, unless a strong case could be made for substitution of another language. The head of the language department that was concerned was to make the certification of ability to handle the language. It was in 1932-33 that the departmental announcement carried the regulation that no grade below "C" was to be counted in the program for the doctor's degree. By 1933-34 the problem of deficiencies had apparently become sufficiently serious to justify an announcement that if deficiencies were present, the candidate would have to make them up, and he could not expect to be able to count this work as part of his program for the degree. One year of work might be taken in the Extension Division. One minor field was to be allowed, and this might be in the major department itself.

The basic pattern that was to be followed for many years in the departmental requirement for the Doctor of Philosophy degree was set by the catalog announcement of 1936-37. It was in this year that the procedure included preliminary and final examinations. A year before the completion of the work the candidate's committee must certify that he has passed his preliminary examination. In the case of a student transferring from another university, the award of the final degree was not to be less than eight months after the preliminary examination and the certification of admission to candidacy by the committee. The advisory committee for the candidate now

became an important administrative unit, passing upon the candidate's proposed program of study. It now constituted the examining body for both preliminary and final examinations. Certification of proficiency in language was to be sent to the Graduate School. Two years later the fields in which the Department was prepared to give work counting toward the Doctor of Philosophy degree were: (1) Public Administration; (2) Public Law; (3) Municipal and Local Government; (4) Foreign Government; (5) International Law and Relations; (6) Political Theory; 7) Legislation.

With respect to the degree of Master of Arts, the departmental announcement for 1920-21 stated that French and German were no longer required, but that some other foreign language that was suitable might be substituted. French and German had previously been required as the alternative foreign languages for the master's degree. In the announcement for 1922-23 the thesis was specifically required, and an oral examination might be given at the option of the department granting the degree. Practice with respect to the thesis requirement for the master's degree had varied somewhat in the two decades from 1900, and was to continue to vary somewhat during the next twenty years. By a new regulation of 1924, assistants or professors might transfer up to twenty hours of work from another university and count it toward a master's degree. In 1927-28, however, a regulation was re-established that candidates for a master's degree could not transfer credit from other universities for that degree. Some work in the Extension Division might be counted as resident work.

In 1924 Oliver P. Field came to the Department as an instructor and gave the work that had been offered by Professor Frederic H. Guild, when the latter left for the University of Kansas. In 1925-26 he reinstated the course in Constitutional Law, which, for several years, had not been taught in the College of Arts and Sciences, although it had originally begun in its curriculum under the sponsorship of President Andrew Wylie. Mr. Field was promoted to the rank of Assistant Professor in 1926, and carried on his legal studies to complete his degree in the School of Law in 1927. Charles S. Hyneman, an assistant in the Department, taught Community Civics, a course that had been designed for students in the School of Education who were working for the license to teach in elementary schools. Mr. Hyneman took his Master of Arts degree in the Department and later completed his work for the doctorate at the University of Illinois. In 1925 Professor Linton returned to the Department for half-time teaching, giving Foreign Government and Introduction to World Politics (a new course), and Current Political Problems. During the

second semester of 1925-26 Rex Potterf, who had succeeded Charles Hyneman as the graduate assistant in the Department, gave Community Civics, and in 1926-27 Julius Bell followed Mr. Potterf in that position. Mr. Bell was the first graduate student to complete his work for the Ph.D. degree in the Department for several years. Frank G. Bates had been advanced to a professorship in 1924.

During this period members of the departmental as well as the University faculty at large were journeying on each Saturday of the academic year to all parts of the state, participating in Saturday Institutes as part of the State Teachers' Reading Circle Program. Three-hour sessions were given to teachers who enrolled for courses of their own election, and many faculty members taught them in addition to the regular courses in the Extension Division. Professor Ernest M. Linton served as Assistant Director of the Extension Division for several years during this period, and was especially active in the Institute program.

Summer session offerings continued to reflect the needs of teachers as well as of the regular students. Courses in Community Civics and Government in Indiana were designed to meet the special needs of teachers or of those who were preparing to teach. The summer session of 1927 included both of these specialized offerings.

Majors in the Department of Political Science were encouraged to prepare papers in competition for University and outside prizes. Noteworthy among the achievements in this field during the years immediately following the close of World War I was the winning of a Harris Political Science Prize by Burton Y. Berry, '23, for his study on "The Influence of Political Platforms on Legislation in Indiana, 1901-1921."

In 1927 Professor Hershey completed his expanded work on international law under the title of *Essentials of International Public Law and Organization*.

The next year Professor Bates, in collaboration with Oliver P. Field, then Assistant Professor in the Department, published with Harper and Brothers the college textbook on *State Government* that was to be prescribed reading for a generation of Indiana University students in the social sciences.

In the fall of 1927 Ernest M. Linton, who had become an Associate Professor, returned to the Department full time. He had added Political Parties and Elections to his list of courses, and in 1927-28 Ford P. Hall, as Associate Professor, came to the Department to take the position vacated by Professor Oliver P. Field when the latter left to complete his work for a graduate law degree at Yale. Professor Hall inaugurated the Course in Government and Business during the

first semester of his year in the Department, a subject with which his name was to become intimately connected in the years to follow. Later he also developed courses in Public Utility Regulations and Roman Law.

The Department had made a change in its offerings in American Government in 1925-26, by dividing the classes into two groups: (1) those for seniors only, taught by Professor Bates, and (2) those for sophomores and juniors, taught by Professor Field, and later by Professor Hall and Mr. Bell. This plan continued in operation until the eve of World War II.

Members of the Department took time off for travel and recreation as well as for travel and study. The University's practice with respect to sabbatical leaves was for faculty members to teach during summers and, instead of taking their compensation at the time, to accumulate it in the special fund to their credit, until four summers had been accumulated, whereupon the member was entitled to a semester of leave. Professor Hershey had availed himself of this provision and had gone to the Caribbean region during one of these leaves, and in the second semester of 1928-29, Professor Bates went to Italy and the Continent on a similar arrangement. During this period many faculty members went abroad at their own expense. Professor Hall had gone to England and the Continent in the summer of 1930 independently of the university's plan.

Charles Smith came to the Department as an assistant in 1928 and later was an instructor, remaining until 1931. Clyde F. Snider joined the departmental faculty as an instructor in 1931. During the summer of 1930, Charles S. Hyneman, who had completed his work at the University of Illinois for his doctor's degree, and who was on the faculty at Syracuse University, taught in the summer school in place of Professor Hershey. In the following year, 1930-31, the staff consisted of Professors Hershey, Bates, Hall, Linton, and Mr. Snider. Professor Linton divided his time between courses supplementing the international works of Professor Hershey and Comparative and American Government.

By the summer of 1930 Professor Hershey had suffered from ill health so as to make it necessary to take a rest, and his name did not appear on the 1931 summer roster. In 1931-32 his health had deteriorated to the point that he was unable to carry his regular work, and Professor Linton taught the courses in the international field, such as International Law, Seminary in International Relations, and Introduction to World Politics. The title of the International Law course had been altered so as to include organization.

During this period Professor Hall sometimes shared with Mr. Snider and Professor Bates a course in Special Problems, or Problems in State and Local Government. Professor Linton occasionally gave the course in Introduction to Political Theory and Political Parties and Elections, in addition to his work in the international field. Mr. Snider revived the course in Municipal Administration, which Professor Bates had not been giving for several years, and Professors Bates and Hall continued to give the American Federal Government for seniors, while Professor Hall and Mr. Snider gave the American Government: State and Local, for freshmen, sophomores and juniors. Professor Hall had introduced a Seminar in Public Law for graduate students. Professor Bates had continued to give his Social Politics, but he added to its title the introductory phrase, "Backgrounds of Social Politics."

In the fall of 1932-33 Mr. Snider gave the course in Legislatures and Legislation and Municipal Administration. During the second semester of 1932-33, Professor Bates gave his course in Special Problems in State Government: Financial—Administration, and added the Seminar in Public Administration.

In the catalog announcements of 1934-35, the name of the Department was changed from the Department of Political Science to the Department of Government. And in this year Professor Pressly S. Sikes came as an instructor, giving the courses in Municipal Government and American Federal and State Government for freshmen and sophomores. Mr. Snider had been appointed to a position in the University of Illinois. Edward H. Buehrig, also a new appointee in 1934-35, taught Federal and State Government.

Miss Wilma Langdon, who had taken her graduate work for the Master of Arts degree in the Department, began in 1935-36 teaching State and Local Government as a teaching assistant. She, Mr. Buehrig, and Mr. Sikes taught these sections during the second semester of that year. In the following autumn, Francis D. Wormuth came to the Department as an instructor. He had taken his degree in history at Cornell University and had spent a year in post-doctoral study at Yale University. He had also taken some work in the School of Law at Cornell. Mr. Wormuth also taught the course, Government 217, the History of Political Thought, which for several years was to be associated with his name at Indiana. Later he developed the course in Background of Politics. Pressly S. Sikes became an Assistant Professor during the summer of 1936. Professor Sikes continued his work in Municipal Government and Administration, adding a Seminar in Municipal Administration. In addition to the work in Interna-

tional Law, Mr. Buehrig offered a course in International Organization. Government Regulation of Business and Constitutional Law had become a standard part of Professor Hall's offerings, and it was in the summer of 1936 that he had been promoted to the professorship.

Professor Hall had been appointed by the United States Department of Labor in 1934 to aid in establishing a merit system for the Employment Service, and for a short period following the completion of this work he served as a member of the Merit Board that had been formed by the Joint Committee on Personnel in the state. In 1936 he organized the merit system for the welfare agencies of the state under the Social Security Act of 1936. Professor Hall served as chairman of the Monroe County Public Welfare Board from 1936 until 1943.

When Professor Hershey had been forced to retire from the headship of the Department of Government, Professor Bates served as Acting Head for two years. Professor Hershey died in the summer of 1933. In 1934 Professor Hall was appointed to the position with the title of Acting Head, and this was changed to Head in 1936.

Professors Bates and Linton devoted an increasing amount of time to Public Administration and Comparative Government, respectively. During the second semester of 1936-37, Professor Linton gave the course in American Political Ideas.

One of the changes that took place in 1937-38 was the revival by Miss Langdon of the old course given by Professor Bates twenty years earlier in Opportunities in Government Service. Miss Langdon, now Tutor, followed this course with Government Personnel Administration in the second semester. A Departmental Seminar, for seniors, was inaugurated with the staff participating. Before long the work of directing this seminar was to be taken over by Professor Wormuth and Mr. Buehrig.

Mr. Buehrig took a year's leave of absence in 1938-39 to complete his residence work for the Ph.D. degree at the University of Chicago. Two years later he received the degree upon completion of his thesis. His courses were offered by Mr. John E. Stoner, who had come to the Department for the second semester of the previous year to give Professor Sikes' course while the latter was engaged in the tax research project for the executive department of the state government. Professor Bates was a member of the Governor's commission to study the structure and finance of the Indiana government. The list of courses for the year included a joint course with the Department of Sociology and Economics, in Social Security, given by Mr. Braden, of the staff of the Department of Economics.

In 1939 Professor Frank G. Bates retired. He had been associated with Professor Hershey for a period of twenty-four years, and had shared in the development of departmental policies from the establishment of the Department. Professor Bates continued to serve for almost a decade as a member of the Unemployment Compensation Board of the state.

Several books and monographs were published by members of the Department during the decade, 1930-40. In 1937 Professor S. Sikes completed his book on *State Government in Indiana*, and Professor Wormuth published his doctoral thesis through the Cornell University Press in 1939, under the title *The Royal Prerogative, 1603-1649: A Study in English Political and Constitutional Ideas*. In 1934 Professor Hall had published with McGraw-Hill Book Company the first edition of his work on *Government and Business*. In 1939 Professors Frank G. Bates and Oliver P. Field then brought out a second and revised edition of their *State Government*, by Harp and Brothers. The first edition had appeared in 1928. In the intervening years Professor Field had been on the faculty of the University of Minnesota.

In the spring of 1937 a chapter of Pi Sigma Alpha, national scholastic honorary society for upperclassmen and graduate students in political science and government was installed at Indiana. It served a useful purpose in promoting solidarity among students in the field of government, and the organization sponsored not only programs of an intellectual nature, but of a social nature as well. The spring picnic of Pi Sigma Alpha became one of the traditions of the Department.

The year 1939 brought two appointments at the professorial level that of Roy V. Peel, who was to be the Director of the Institute of Politics in the Department of Government, and Professor of Political Science, and Oliver P. Field, in the fields of public administration and public law. Professor Peel was to initiate research in the field of political parties and popular participation in government and to expand the curriculum in that field in the Department. Professor Field gave the work in Public Administration and Administrative Law, and in addition, he offered the course in the Development of American Political Ideas. Both of these men also offered seminars in the field of their specialties.

It was not until 1940-41, however, that the curriculum at the graduate level was reorganized, and in that year the Department inaugurated an expanded program of graduate work.

The catalog for that year announced that candidates for high

degrees in Government should have completed twenty hours of undergraduate work in government and ten hours of work in an allied department. For the Master of Arts degree ten hours of the thirty required were to be in a minor department, and the statement listed history, economics, sociology, philosophy, psychology, or law as fields in which minor work might normally be taken. A thesis carrying six semester hours of credit was also required. Nothing was said about languages, but under the general regulations of the Graduate School in force at the time, one foreign language, preferably French or German, was required. Thesis seminars in politics, public law, public administration, international law and politics, local government, and political theory were listed. A general Departmental Seminar for Graduate Students had also been inaugurated and for a few years was offered by Professor Field. These were also the fields in which specialized work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy was offered by the Department.

A series of problem courses for graduate students had been organized. They included: Political Parties and the Electoral Process, Current Problems in the American Constitutional System, Problems in Political Theory, Problems in Government Regulation of the Economic Order, Problems in the Law and Practice of Public Administration. A graduate course in the Scope and Methods of Political Science also appeared in the announcement for 1940-41. A course from the curriculum of the School of Law, Introduction to Law and the Judicial Process, carrying six credits, also appeared in the list of courses available to graduate students in Government.

In 1940-41 the courses in the Department were taught by a staff of eight men and one woman. Professor Peel taught the courses in Problems in Democracy, a Thesis Seminar in Politics, and Political Parties and Electoral Problems, Scope and Methods of Political Science. Pressly S. Sikes, now an Associate Professor and Director of the Bureau of Government Research, gave the course in Municipal Government, Municipal Administration, a Thesis Seminar in Local Government, and sections of the beginning course in Federal and State Government. John E. Stoner, with the rank of instructor, taught Federal and State Government, Government Regulation of Business (which had grown to such a large enrollment that Professor Hall could not handle all of it alone), and Municipal Government, which, likewise, had enjoyed such a large enrollment that Professor Sikes needed assistance with it. Edward H. Buehrig, Instructor in the Department, taught Federal and State Government, Interpretations of International Politics, International Law, and a Thesis Sem-

inar in International Law and Politics. Francis D. Wormuth, Assistant Professor, gave the courses in Federal and State Government, Problems in Political Theory, History of Political Thought (now required of all senior majors and all graduate students who had not had the course as undergraduates), Background of Social Politics, and a Thesis Seminar in Political Thought. Professor Wormuth also headed the group in charge of the departmental seminar for undergraduate majors in the Department. Professor Hall in 1940-41 gave Government Regulation of Business, Introduction to Constitutional Law, Readings for Honors in Government (a course for undergraduate majors who elected it), a Thesis Seminar in Public Law, and Current Problems in the American Constitutional System, in addition to Government Regulation of Business.

Associate Professor Ernest M. Linton continued to give the courses in Federal and State Government, Introduction to World Politics, and Foreign Governments. During the same year Professor Field offered the basic course in Public Administration, Problems in the Law and Practice of Public Administration, a Thesis Seminar in Public Administration, a Departmental Seminar for Graduate Students in Government, and American Political Ideas. Miss Langdon, who had been appointed to an instructorship in 1940, gave courses in Federal and State Government and Government Personnel Administration.

1940-41 proved to be the last normal year that the Department was to have for some time. With the coming of the war, numerous changes in both curricular offerings and in personnel occurred. Miss Langdon took a leave of absence to enter the civilian service of the government in Washington, D.C., as a personnel officer. Professor Peel left for service with the Board of Economic Warfare and later, with the Office of War Information. Much of his work was of a highly confidential nature and required absence from the country for long periods of time. Many of the departmental teaching and research assistants enlisted for military service.

In 1941 the merit system was applied by statute to a number of state agencies, including about six thousand employees. Professor Hall again served as Acting Director of Personnel of the Indiana Bureau of Personnel, while the system was being perfected. Professor Pressly S. Sikes had been on leave during 1938 for one semester to act as Service Coordinator for the Indiana Tax Study Commission. As Director of the Bureau of Government Research, he had been supervising the codification of the municipal ordinances of a large number of Indiana cities. This work by Professors Hall and Sikes was a con-

tinuation of the tradition of public service by departmental staff members.

When the outbreak of war came on December 7, 1941, the University went on a "speedup" basis with three terms of sixteen weeks each. The Department of Government, in common with the other divisions of the University, reorganized its work so as to suit the needs of the war program, while at the same time trying to maintain a sufficient amount of work for civilian students in order that they might continue their normal education. During this period it was necessary to reduce the number of course offerings and to offer in each semester both Federal and State Government simultaneously. It was likewise necessary to repeat in each semester many of the courses that had been given in alternate semesters, because only in that manner was it possible for students to comply with college and university or school requirements while completing their work in the accelerated program. This program made it possible to complete four years of academic work in two and two-thirds calendar years.

With the coming of the Army Specialized Training Program, Professor Buehrig devoted almost full time, as did Professor Wormuth, to the Army program. Professor Buehrig served as an administrator of the Eastern European Department, a new department that had been created to administer one phase of Army specialized training. Owing to the demands of the Area and Language Program on his time, Professor Buehrig was able to devote very little time to the courses in the international field during this period. With the close of that program in 1944, Professor Buehrig joined the State Department and served in Washington for a year and in Europe for another year. Professor Buehrig was a member of the technical staff at a series of Allied conferences during 1944 and 1945 including: The United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco; The First United Nations Meeting in London; and the Council of Foreign Ministers in London and Paris. He also served as Senior Secretary of the Commission of Experts for Investigation of the Italo-Yugoslav Boundary.

Professor Hall offered the course in Government Personnel Administration, along with Constitutional Law and Government and Business during the war. Professor Field repeated his course in Public Administration each semester and did likewise with the courses in American Political Ideas and Administrative Law. Professors Sikes and Stoner divided the work in Municipal Government, while both of them taught classes in Federal and State Government. In addition to this work Professor Stoner began work in the field of Government

and Business. Professor Linton divided his time between Federal and State Government, on the one hand, and World Politics and Comparative Government on the other. Professor Wormuth continued to give his course in the History of Political Thought and one of his analytical courses, devoting the rest of his time to the Area and Language Program in Army Specialized Training. Just before leaving for the military service Mr. Louis Lambert, a graduate assistant in the Department, taught sections of Federal and State Government in the third semester of 1942-43. Professor Linton served for a time on the "Tire Panel" of the Monroe County Ration Board under the Office of Price Administration. Just prior to the outbreak of World War II, Professors Stoner and Field had undertaken their study of the effects on Charlestown, Indiana, of the location of two large defense industries in the village. They continued their study of the effect of the war on the administrative services of the village and the relation to state and national services in the area until the war closed. In 1943 President Herman B. Wells requested Professor Field to gather materials on the history of the University during World War II. Professor Field completed this task in 1947 and prepared a volume based on these materials.

During 1943-45 Miss Loretta Doerflein served as an instructor in the Department until her death in 1946. Miss Doerflein also offered the courses in Constitutional Law and Public Administration at different times during the period. In 1943 John E. Stoner had been promoted to Assistant Professor and the year before Edward H. Buehrig had been advanced to the same rank.

Following the close of hostilities in the late summer of 1945 demobilization on a large scale began, and with the increased enrollments of veterans, numerous appointments to the faculty were required in addition to returning faculty members. This took place in the Department of Government as it did throughout the University. Professor Peel returned during the winter semester of 1945, and Mr. Paul Willis and Mr. Louis Lambert, formerly graduate students in the Department, were appointed instructors in Federal and State Government. During the next semester Miss Langdon returned to the campus, and Mr. Gus Haas also taught sections in Federal and State Government. Miss Langdon became Director of the newly established Institute of Government Service, and she gave a course in Government Personnel. Established by the Department of Government, the Institute was not an instructional unit but was designed to serve as an agency of an all-university character for disseminating information about government positions of all types that were open

to college graduates. The increasing range of technical and professional services in local, state, and national government throughout the United States and the marked movement to place these positions under competitive merit systems made it advisable to have one central office to which students could go for this kind of information. A faculty advisory board was established to consult with the office of the Director of the Institute.

From the very beginning, the work of the agency proved that the anticipations of its founders were being fulfilled. Hundreds of students came to the office for interviews; government recruiting officers likewise came to the institute for information as to available candidates for examinations and positions. The Director and the staff were kept busy acting as an intermediary between the government and all branches of the University, and this necessitated frequent visits by the Director to regional and national recruiting centers for government employment.

With the close of the war a number of basic changes were made in the curriculum of the Department, and in connection with these changes some permanent additions were made to the departmental faculty. Some changes in personnel were necessitated in 1946 by the appointments of Professor Ford P. Hall, Head of the Department, as Dean of the Division of Adult Education and State Services, and of Professor Pressly S. Sikes as Dean of the Junior Division. While both Professor Sikes and Professor Hall continued to give some academic work, their administrative duties soon made it necessary for them to restrict their academic activities to single courses or seminars.

Professor Field began, in 1946, to offer the work formerly given by Professor Hall in Constitutional Law. The work in Public Administration increased so rapidly at the close of the war that it became necessary to appoint a professor whose full time would be devoted to this field. Professor Joseph B. Kingsbury, who had been active in administrative work with the United States Civil Service Commission and the Railroad Retirement Board, joined the staff to take over and to expand the work in Public Administration. Professor Kingsbury had previously served on the faculties of Washington University in St. Louis, St. Johns College, and American University. A year later, following the resignation of Miss Langdon to re-enter the government service in Washington, D.C., W. Richard Lomax returned as Assistant Professor of Government and Director of the Institute of Training for Public Service. Professor Lomax had been a graduate student in the Department before World War II and had been employed in the New York State Civil Service. He had done personnel work for the

Army Air Force and the Marines as well as having served in the Navy. To carry on the work formerly performed by Professor Sikes, Edwin B. McPheron, who had received his Ph.D. degree from the University during the early part of the war, became Assistant Professor of Government and Director of the Bureau of Government Research. Professor McPheron, following a tour of duty with the military forces, had spent a year on the research staff of the Council on Inter-governmental Relations project at Newcastle, Indiana. Miss Grace Thomson and Miss Mary Elizabeth Swain were also appointed as instructors, both of them giving Federal and State Government.

The effect of the postwar rise in enrollment is well illustrated by the fact that in 1946 the fall enrollment in Federal and State Government rose to a total of twenty-two hundred students. Individual sections became so large that the formal lecture method had to be substituted for the informal procedure previously used. Professors Linton and Stoner both had sections of two hundred students and met them in the auditorium of the Social Science Building. The Department had its first experience with "large class instruction" during this period.

In order to give more flexibility to the graduate instruction, a new series of reading courses for graduate students was inaugurated in the fall of 1947. They covered the fields of politics, international law and relations, political theory, public administration, and local government. In these courses students could fill in their background and could specialize in their reading so as to supplement the existing courses that were offered in the departmental curriculum. The Department voted to require both language and thesis for the degree of Master of Arts and to require a grade of "B" in all courses to be counted in any major field for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and an average of "B" in the minor fields offered by a candidate for this degree. In 1950-51 the thesis for the Master of Arts degree was placed on an optional basis, but term papers were to be required in some courses as a partial substitute.

Further changes in departmental personnel took place in 1948 when Francis D. Wormuth, Associate Professor, went on a leave of absence to the University of Utah. To take over his work Byrum E. Carter, Jr., was appointed. Mr. Carter came from the University of Wisconsin, where he had been a graduate student. In the following year, Martha Jane Reel was appointed to the position of teaching fellow. This position had been established in 1948 as a position junior to that of instructor. In duties, however, the position of teaching fellow was much like that of instructor. The salary ranges for academic positions, however, had risen sharply during and after the war,

and the problems incident to enlarged temporary staff and its tenure occupied much administrative attention during this period.

Several changes in rank of members of the departmental staff also occurred during this decade. Pressly S. Sikes had been promoted to the rank of professor in 1945, shortly before he was appointed to the deanship of the Junior Division. Assistant Professors Stoner and Buehrig had become associate professors in 1947. In 1950 Paul L. Willis and Louis E. Lambert were promoted from the rank of instructor to that of assistant professor. Assistant Professor Francis D. Wormuth was promoted to an associate professorship in 1946.

Despite the fact that the decade 1940-1950 was one of the most hectic ever experienced by the faculty of Indiana University, members of the Department of Government were able to accomplish a surprising amount of research and publication. The Bureau of Government Research, under the directorship of Professor Edwin B. McPheron, continued its series of publications in the field of government and administration, with particular emphasis on the state and local government fields. Professor Sikes revised and expanded his book on the government of the state, and issued it under a new title, *Indiana State and Local Government*, in 1940. He supervised the work on the preparation of the *Auditor's Manual*, and in addition published two research studies of his own; *Special Interim Commissions in the Indiana Legislative Process* (1942), and *A Guide to Published Data for Cities of the United States* (1943). Both Professor Sikes and Professor McPheron were actively engaged in counseling agencies of the state and local government and also in assisting civic groups in planning programs for the improvement of the process of government at both the state and local levels. Bureaus and departments of the state government sometimes called on the Bureau of Government Research for assistance, and it was the policy of the Bureau to perform this type of research whenever possible.

In 1943 Professor John E. Stoner published, through the University of Chicago Press, his study of *S. O. Levinson and the Pact of Paris: A Study in Techniques of Influence* which had begun as a doctoral thesis. In 1944 Professor Stoner completed work on a monograph entitled *Water and Sewerage Systems in Indiana: The Planning of Future Construction*. During this period he was also preparing a series of monographs for publication, the materials which, with the assistance of Professor Field, he had gathered on Charleston, Indiana. His monograph, *Building Regulations in Indiana: A Study of Public Rule Making by Private Specialists*, appeared in 1951.

In 1940 Professor Ford P. Hall completed his monograph on *The Concept of a Business Affected with a Public Interest*. In 1950

he prepared the revision of his standard text in *Government and Business*, this being the third edition of that work.

Professor Roy V. Peel's program of publications in the Institute of Politics had been interrupted during the war. In 1941 he had served as co-editor, with Joseph S. Roucek of Hofstra College, of *Introduction to Politics*, a Crowell and Company publication. Professor Peel also contributed to this volume. During the war Professor Peel published a book for Swedish readers entitled *Roosevelt Talks* (1943). In 1948 Professor Peel published with the University of New Mexico Press a volume of interpretation entitled *State Government Today*. Professor Peel's academic work was again cut short when in 1950 he assumed the position of Director of the Bureau of the Census in Washington, D.C.

Professor Oliver P. Field published in 1944 a segment of his studies of unconstitutional legislation, this one dealing with ten selected states. In 1949 his study, *Advisory Opinions: An Appraisal*, appeared in the *Indiana Law Journal* and was issued as a publication of the Bureau of Government Research.

Professor Wormuth published with Harper and Brothers in 1944 a monograph entitled *Origins of Modern Constitutionalism*. Professor Buehrig's academic work had been interrupted at several points during the decade, but he had begun the publication of a series of articles in the field of American diplomacy, and he had spent a great deal of time expanding the research of his doctoral study of the period dealing with American policy immediately preceding American entry into World War I. His work on this subject was nearing completion at the year 1950-51 ended. Professor W. Richard Lomax completed work on a Public Personnel Glossary in public administration in 1951 and had begun a series of articles in the field of personnel administration. Professor Lomax devoted an increasing portion of his time to counseling government agencies on problems of personnel.

From 1947-49 Edwin B. McPheron, Assistant Professor in the Department, and Director of the Bureau of Government Research spent much of his time conducting a study for the Indiana State Board of Health, codifying the health laws of the state. A little later he worked with his staff on a restatement of the laws of the state relating to animal diseases for the same Board. These studies involved not only the preparation of the research materials on relevant phases of law and administration in this branch of state government, but also the preparation of a suggested code for the consideration of committees of the General Assembly.

The period immediately following the close of the war saw an interesting series of collaborations among members of the Department

of Government in the preparation of college textbooks in American Government to fill the need that was felt by them as teachers of the elementary course. Professor Hall, Professor Sikes, Professor Stoner, and Professor Wormuth jointly prepared a text published in 1949 by Harper and Brothers under the title, *The American National Government: Law and Practice*. The next year Harpers brought out a new edition of Bates and Field, *State Government*, which had been revised by Professors Field, Stoner and Sikes. The two volumes were designed to supplement each other for the standard college courses in national and state government.

Participation in the work of professional associations also occupied some of the time of members of the staff of the Department of Government. Immediately preceding the outbreak of World War II, Professor Field had been a member of the Executive Council of the American Political Science Association and a member of the Board of Editors of the *American Political Science Review*. Ten years later he became vice-president of the same Association, an office which had been held fifteen years earlier by Professor Frank G. Bates. Professor Field also became a member of the Managerial Committee of the Midwest Conference of Political Science. In 1949 Professor Stoner served as Program Chairman for the Midwest Conference, and in 1948 he had been elected President of the Indiana Academy of Social Sciences. Professor Lomax had served as a member of the Committee on a New Constitution of the Midwest Conference in 1949, and in 1950 Professor Kingsbury had been a member of the Program Committee of the same association. Many of the members of the Department had appeared on programs of professional organizations as members of round tables or to read papers. The tradition established by Professors Hershey and Bates in professional association activities had been continued throughout the succeeding decades.

During the period from 1940 to 1950, the Department of Government had been active in University work outside the Department. Professor Field had been a member of the Administrative War Council, which had formulated the program of wartime education for the University during World War II. He also served as chairman of the Committee on the Interpretation of the War Effort, which sponsored a series of regular weekly motion pictures, slides, and other visual materials to acquaint students with the background and the progress of the war. Professor Hall had been chairman of the Committee on the Lower Division, which formulated the plans leading up to the establishment of the Junior Division. Professor Wormuth had served as a member of the Post War Planning Committee for the University, an assignment to which he devoted much time and energy. Professor

Stoner began serving his first term as secretary and member of the University Council in 1950. He had previously served on the Policy Committee of the College of Arts and Sciences. Professor Buehrig had been elected for his second term as a member of the University Council, when the midcentury mark arrived. Professor Lomax continued to serve as a member of the Committee on Non-Academic Personnel of the University. Professor Kingsbury was also serving as a member of the Policy Committee of the College. These are but illustrations of the types of committee work that members of the Department had been carrying on during the period.

Members of the Department of Government sometimes engaged in so many activities outside the classroom that they wondered whether or not they were giving adequate time and effort to their students and to the University. Student appreciation, however, of the work of departmental members was shown by several awards by Sigma Delta Chi, honorary journalism fraternity, of its Leather Medal and Brown Derby to several Government professors. Professor Ford P. Hall received the award of the Leather Medal in 1945 as a testimonial to the group's appraisal of his institutional university-wide work in bringing the greatest distinction to the University. The Brown Derby was awarded to Professor Ernest M. Linton in 1950, and to Professor Oliver P. Field in 1946, as the most popular professor of the year.

The subject of government and politics is no longer an incidental part of the duties of the President of Indiana University. From a small group of courses that did not constitute even the teaching load of one professor in the earlier years of the University, it has achieved a place in the expanded curriculum of the present-day Indiana requiring sixteen faculty members to teach, to do research in, to counsel students of, and administer. At the peak of registration and enrollment following World War II, in 1947-48, the Department had a staff of twenty-two men and women. Enrolled as majors in the Department of Government were 180 young men and young women, of whom about thirty were taking the combined Arts-Law course with a major in Government. By the fall of 1950 over 40 graduate students were enrolled in the Department, and this number might easily have been doubled had not the Department maintained its standards for the admission of graduate students so as to reasonably insure satisfactory work on the part of all those who were admitted. Twenty-two hundred students enrolled in the two beginning courses.

The Department of Government at the mid-century mark, 1950, furnished more than its proportion of candidates to Phi Beta Kappa. In terms of service to the state and national governments the members of its faculty were successfully active. In terms of the extent and