

Officers of the Association were elected for 1928 as follows: president, Professor Jesse S. Reeves, University of Michigan; first vice-president, Professor A. N. Holcombe, Harvard University; second vice-president, Professor F. W. Coker, Ohio State University; third vice-president, Professor C. G. Haines, University of California at Los Angeles; secretary-treasurer, Professor J. R. Hayden, University of Michigan. The newly elected members of the Executive Council for the term expiring December, 1930, are Professors R. E. Cushman, Cornell University; W. Y. Elliott, Harvard University; Ellen D. Ellis, Mt. Holyoke College; A. R. Hatton, Northwestern University; and C. W. Pipkin, Louisiana State University.

Announcement was made that the American Historical Association had voted to hold its annual meeting for 1928 in Indianapolis, and although no action as to the place of meeting of the American Political Science Association was taken by the Executive Council, it was thought probable that the Association would meet in Indianapolis in 1928.

J. R. HAYDEN, *Secretary*.

International Aspects of Political Science. The student of international law and diplomacy is always abundantly provided with international meetings of many sorts, ranging from the sessions of the League of Nations and the World Court to relatively important unofficial congresses. The events of the summer of 1927 seem to indicate that not only must the international lawyer construct his budget to allow for periodic expeditions to Europe, but also the political scientist interested in public law, public administration, and municipal government. A notable series of summer congresses included the Third International Congress of the Administrative Sciences (*Congrès International des Sciences Administratives*), the first session of the International Institute of Public Law (*Institut International de Droit Public*), the annual Institute of Public Administration, conducted by the (British) Society of Civil Servants, the Third International Congress on Scientific Management, the second biennial convention of the International Federation of Civil Servants and Teachers, and an important meeting of the executive committee of the *International Union of Cities and Local Authorities*. Each of these meetings is referred to briefly in the following paragraphs.

In point of time comes first the International Congress of the Administrative Sciences, whose second convention (in 1923) was reported upon in the *Review* (Vol. XVIII, p. 384). The recent congress was held

in Paris June 21–24, under the direction of a committee guided by the distinguished dean of the faculty of law of the University of Paris, M. Henri Berthélemy. Delegations from substantially every European state, from Japan and China, from several Central and South American countries, and from the United States joined in the discussion of administrative problems. Among the delegates may be noted, from France, Professor Berthélemy, the venerable Professor Duguit, Professor Jèze, Professor Rolland, M. André Lefas, the son of the well-known author of *L'État et les Fonctionnaires* and himself a member of the Council of State, and M. Henri Fayol, son of the late Henri Fayol, whose presence dominated the preceding congress at Brussels. From Belgium came a numerous delegation, including M. de Vuyst, secretary-general of the Congress, and M. Heyvaert; from Spain, Count Torre Velez, the president of the Congress, and Professor Gascon y Marin, of the University of Madrid; from Rumania, Professor Negulesco, director of the Rumanian Institute of Public Law and editor of the *Revista de Drept Public*; from Switzerland, Professor Roger Calame, of the University of Basle; from England, Mr. G. Montagu Harris, director of foreign intelligence in the ministry of health. The delegation from the United States included Dr. Luther Gulick, Dr. Harold W. Dodds, Mr. I. C. Brower, city manager of Lima, Ohio, Mr. Royden J. Dangerfield, and Professors John A. Fairlie, Walter R. Sharp, Lindsay Rogers, and Leonard D. White. The total attendance was approximately two hundred.

The work of the Congress was carried on in five round tables, devoted respectively to local government, intermediate administrative areas, national administration, bibliography, and personnel management. A prepared agenda was at hand to guide each round table, and at the close of the discussions each prepared a series of resolutions which were approved at a final plenary session.

Space will not permit elaboration of these resolutions, but they may be summarized to indicate the type of problems which engaged the attention of the congress. The round table on local government encouraged the formation of municipal associations and conferences and demanded the greatest possible degree of home rule, economic, administrative, and political. On the difficult question of division of tax resources between state and city, it urged the advisability of abundant local revenues, but admitted the principle of state subventions, and insisted on celerity in those cases in which local budgets are subject to central approval. It advised elected municipal officials to recognize

the initiative and experience of the technical staffs, and it recommended an international agency to deal with vital statistics.

The second round table advocated woman's suffrage for local assemblies, associations of cities and departments or provinces, the extension to other countries of legislation similar to the French laws on tourists, and the protection of natural sites, especially against the billboard nuisance. The third round table recommended the advisability of an administrative body similar to the French council of state, advocated the general adoption of the Rumanian law authorizing the courts to require administrative officials to submit papers, and favored an autonomous organization along the lines of private corporations for publicly-owned utilities. This round table proposed three questions for consideration in 1930: (1) the collaboration of the Council of State with the legislative body in the preparation of legislation, (2) the desirability of organizing an autonomous administrative jurisdiction, as in France or Italy; (3) the means of executing judicial decisions against the state.

The fourth round table, dealing with bibliography, urged close collaboration with the League of Nations Committee on Intellectual Coöperation, and recommended study of the legal status of international associations not for profit. The fifth round table, which was the theater of lively differences of opinion on the rights of civil servants, voted a series of propositions with regard to the status of the *fonctionnaire*. These statements stressed the necessity of sound general, as well as professional, training; the authority of the bureau chiefs and department heads; prohibition of strikes; the existence of a science of administration, among whose laws is that of unity of command, which should eliminate the interference both of parliamentarians and trade unions; the importance of scientific management, and the extension of the use of office machines; and, finally, the mutual interest of the public and officialdom in improving the public service. This committee also proposed questions to be studied for the next congress: the general and professional training of public officials, the authority and responsibility of department heads, the "natural laws" of administrative science, and the improvement of administrative methods.

This congress marks the definite reestablishment of an institution first organized in 1911, whose existence was interrupted by the World War, but which now has brought together delegations from all nations. It was a particularly impressive moment when the Austrian delegate paid homage to the intellectual leadership of France in an eloquent

speech delivered in perfect French. The Congress is of interest also because it brings out the remarkable uniformity of the pattern of administrative problems the world over. Although it will become more significant as greater attention is paid to the preliminary work of organization, it is today of real significance as a *foyer* at which meet students and practitioners of administration the world over. The Congress has printed a *Rapport Général* and a statement of the *Voeux*, both of which may be obtained from M. Lesoir, *Directeur au Ministère de l'Intérieur*, Brussels. The next meeting of the Congress will be held in 1930 at Madrid.

Immediately at the close of this congress was held the first meeting of the *Institut International de Droit Public*. The purpose of this organization is "scientific work in the field of public law and political science, the theoretical examination of different problems of public law, the elaboration of methods, the declaration of general principles, the comparison and evaluation of different national doctrines, in view of the development of individual liberty by means of legal principles in free countries." A distinguished group of students of public law gathered at the faculty of law of the University of Paris, June 26, to applaud the opening address of the president, Professor Gaston Jèze, including Professors Berthélemy, Duez, Duguit, Fairlie, Gascon y Marin, Gronski, Laferrière, Mestre, Mirkine-Guetzévitch, Negulesco, Baron Nolde, Politis, Rolland, and White.

The session was devoted chiefly to the selection of subjects on which reports will be presented at the next meeting of the Institute, in June, 1928, at Paris. These subjects include: (1) the theoretical and practical value of the principle of separation of powers and its application in the public law of modern states (M. Redlich); (2) the crisis of representative governments and of parliaments in modern democracies (Lowell); (3) the scope of rules of constitutional law for the negotiation and ratification of treaties (Politis and Schücking); (4) the legal sanction of constitutional principles (Kelsen); (5) the rule of law and objective law (Duguit); (6) the legal significance of public liberties (Jèze). Associated with each of these subjects is a committee, the members of which collaborate in the preparation of the report. Students of public law will await the first series of reports with much anticipation. Communications concerning the Institute may be addressed to Professor Gaston Jèze, Faculty of Law, University of Paris.

The Institute of Public Administration, founded by a group of English civil servants, holds an annual summer conference, alternating between

Oxford and Cambridge. The 1927 conference was held at Trinity College, Cambridge, with Sir John Anderson, G.C.B., permanent under-secretary of the Home Office in the chair. These conferences are perhaps at the present moment the most significant of their kind. The membership of the conference is drawn almost wholly from the civil service and the higher branches of the municipal service, over a hundred persons gathering this year for the four-days' session. The Institute welcomed at the 1927 conference an imposing delegation headed by Kammerherr Clan from the Danish civil service, which returned an official visit by the Institute to Denmark in 1926. In addition, Dr. H. W. Dodds, Dr. Luther Gulick, and Professors Fairlie and White were in attendance.

The conference technique of the Institute is full of interest. The program is worked out well in advance, and formal papers are not only submitted and printed, but are distributed and taken as read when the conference assembles. This eliminates the necessity of reading the papers and permits immediate discussion. Any person desiring to speak sends up his name to the chairman, who calls upon such volunteers in order. Toward the close of each session, an informal time limit is imposed. The author of the paper under discussion sits with the chairman and is allowed ten minutes at the close of the meeting to discuss the issues raised by the debate. The chairman usually concludes with observations which bind together the paper and the discussions into a coherent unit. The 1927 conference was singularly fortunate in the choice of its chairman, Sir John Anderson, whose illuminating description of the relations between the minister and the permanent secretary will not soon be forgotten by his audience.

The conference dealt successively with five topics: administrative aspects of social insurance; the respective spheres of public authorities and voluntary organizations in the administration of social services; the powers of public departments to make rules having the force of law; the place of finance departments, committees, and officers in administrative control; and officials and policy. No American student of administration will fail to appreciate the importance of these subjects. The papers presented at the conference are contained in the October, 1927, issue of *Public Administration*. The next conference will be held at Oxford, presumably in the month of July, 1928. The honorary secretary, Mr. H. G. Corner, may be reached at Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, Westminster, London.

The International Congress of Scientific Management held its first meeting at Prague in 1924, its second at Brussels in 1925, and its third

at Rome, September 5-9, 1927. Dr. H. S. Person, of the Taylor Society, is secretary of the Committee on American Participation in International Management Congresses, and may be reached at Room 611, West 39th Street, New York City. From the outset, American influence has been strong in these congresses, and the Rome meeting proved to be no exception. Fourteen papers were presented by the American delegation, those of chief interest to political scientists being: "The Management of Railroads in the United States since 1920," by John H. Gray, of the Interstate Commerce Commission; "Reorganization of the Governments of the States of Illinois, Pennsylvania, and New York," by Professor Clyde L. King; and "Scientific Management in Municipal Government," by Professor Leonard D. White.

The Congress was organized in four round tables, dealing respectively with industries and trade in industrial products; agriculture and trade in soil products; public services and public utilities; and domestic economies. Papers were written in Italian, French, English, German, or Spanish, and were printed prior to the sessions. Summaries were prepared in French, English, and Italian. The importance attached to scientific management in Italy is indicated by the fact that Premier Mussolini consented to act as president of the honorary committee of the congress, which was held under the patronage of His Majesty the King of Italy.

The governing body of the International Union of Cities and Local Authorities met during the summer in Berne to prepare for the forthcoming congress to be held at Seville next October. Elaborate preparations are being made for this congress, which bids fair to be the most important yet held. Three major subjects will be under discussion, i.e., the financial organization of local authorities, municipal utilities, and eminent domain. With regard to each of these, extensive reports are to be published prior to the date of meeting. Material to be organized in a systematic way by a central committee is now being gathered in each affiliated country. For the United States, the American Municipal Association is the affiliated body. Professor Jerome G. Kerwin, of the University of Chicago, has been appointed director of research for this Association.

The International Federation of Civil Servants and Teachers held its second biennial congress at Nuremberg September 17-20. This Federation includes representatives from the English Civil Service Confederation (now withdrawing on account of section five of the Trade Disputes Act), the Allgemeiner Deutsche Beamtenbund, the

Fédération Nationale des Syndicats de Fonctionnaires, and similar groups in Austria, Holland, Jugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, and the Irish Free State, the delegates representing about 450,000 civil servants and teachers. In addition to the secretary-general, F. S. Noordhoff of Holland, one noted as leading figures Llewellyn of England, Laurent of France, and Falkenberg of Germany. Dr. Maier, secretary of the I.P.T.T., attended, as well as Professor Lederer, of the University of Heidelberg.

The interests of this federation are primarily economic. At a preliminary conference in Vienna, July 2-3, 1923, "the groups represented agreed to declare that this projected organization should place itself on the territory of syndicalist principles, to wit, recognizing the necessity of a most absolute and a most active solidarity of those who work for a salary. The conference is of opinion that no moral, economic, or social aims can be attained but by the struggle against the international capitalistic powers, and declares that the foundation of an international organization of civil servants may be considered as a most efficacious weapon."

In spite of this declaration, one need not understand the federation to harbor a revolutionary program. The second congress was given over largely to the report of the secretary-general, to a great public meeting which developed into a riot between the nationalist and socialist wings of the audience, and to a trip to Rothenburg. The federation is full of interest to students of public administration who follow the development of the trade-union movement in the civil and municipal service. Its headquarters are at 10 Emmapark, The Hague, Holland, where it publishes a useful monthly bulletin.

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