

## NEWS AND NOTES

### PERSONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

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The next annual meeting of the American Political Science Association will be held at Columbus, Ohio, during the last week of December. The committee on program is as follows: Robert C. Brooks, Swarthmore College, chairman; Francis W. Coker, Ohio State University; Robert T. Crane, University of Michigan; and Pitman B. Potter, University of Wisconsin. The American Historical Association will meet at Columbus at the same time.

Dean Maximo M. Kalaw, of the University of the Philippines, has been elected exchange professor at the University of Michigan for the year 1923-24. Professor Ralston Hayden, of Michigan, is teaching in the University of the Philippines the present year.

On retiring last February from the presidency of the University of Chicago, Dr. Harry Pratt Judson resigned also the chairmanship of the department of political science. Professor Charles E. Merriam succeeds to the latter position. Dr. Judson expects to devote much of his time hereafter to writing in the general field of public affairs.

Professor Edwin M. Borchard, of the Yale University Law School, has been invited by the Academy of International Law, at The Hague, to deliver a series of lectures there next August on the protection of nationals abroad. He will also, in the near future, represent the Peruvian government as counsel in the arbitration between Peru and Chile on the Tacna-Arica question before the President of the United States.

Dr. Leo S. Rowe, ex-president of the American Political Science Association and director-general of the Pan American Union, sailed for Santiago on March 5 to serve as a delegate of the United States at the fifth Pan American conference.

Professor J. W. Garner, of the University of Illinois, completed his series of lectures at Calcutta in mid-winter and returned to the United States, by way of Europe, in time to resume his university duties at the opening of the second semester. He will deliver, in the autumn, a series of lectures on international regulation of aerial navigation at the Academy of International Law at The Hague.

Professor F. E. Horack, who spent the earlier part of the academic year in research work in California, resumed teaching at the State University of Iowa at the opening of the second semester. In the coming summer session he will offer a new course on legal aspects of school administration in Iowa.

Dr. I. L. Pollack, of the State University of Iowa, has recently published two volumes dealing with food administration in Iowa during the war. The State Historical Society has published a monograph by Mr. J. J. Sherman, graduate assistant in political science, on the office of county superintendent of schools.

Among addresses recently delivered at the State University of Iowa was one by Professor Stephen Leacock on "Education for a Democracy" and one by Mr. Y. L. Fang, ex-minister of education in China, on "Recent Politics in China." Professor A. B. Hart, of Harvard University, also addressed a conference-seminar composed of members of the instructional staff and graduate students.

Dr. Clyde L. King, of the University of Pennsylvania, has resigned his professorship of political science in order to accept appointment by Governor Pinchot as secretary of the commonwealth and also as budget officer. Dr. H. W. Dodds, secretary of the National Municipal League, is temporarily in charge of Dr. King's courses at Pennsylvania.

New York University is the recipient of a bequest of eighty thousand dollars from Mr. Frederic C. Penfield, who died somewhat less than a year ago. Mr. Penfield was long in the diplomatic service of the United States, and the money is required by his will to be used in maintaining a number of "Penfield scholarships" for training American young men in diplomacy, international affairs, and belles-lettres. There will be two scholarships paying one thousand dollars each, two paying eight hundred dollars each, three paying five hundred, and others pay-

ing smaller amounts. Persons interested are invited to correspond with Dean E. B. Babcock of the graduate school of the university.

The Municipal University of Toledo has established a chair of municipal science. Dr. O. Garfield Jones, head of the department of political science, gives, among other courses, one on American colonial policy since 1898. He was in the Philippines four years as a civilian and later, in 1918-19, as officer in charge of the mine defense of Manila Bay.

A fund of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been given to the University of Chicago for a lectureship on international relations in memory of N. W. Harris. The endowment is to be known as the Norman Wait Harris Memorial Foundation and is to be utilized with a view to the improvement of international relations. It may be added that a fund of twenty thousand dollars has been provided by the university for research by the social science departments. This money is to be used in studying social, economic, and political conditions in Chicago.

The National Conference of Social Work maintains a committee on law and government, whose chairman for the current year is Dean Roscoe Pound, of Harvard University. At the fiftieth anniversary session of the conference, held at Washington May 16-23, one day's proceedings were devoted, under Dean Pound's chairmanship, to the problems and work of this committee.

The Institute of Politics will hold its third session during the coming summer (July 26-August 25) at Williamstown, Massachusetts. As at former sessions, the general subject for discussion and study will be International Relations. The topics to be discussed at the round-table conferences concern the following geographical areas: the Pacific Ocean, Latin America, and the Near East. In addition to considering problems connected with these areas, such general questions as international trade and finance, the League of Nations, the law of the air, the conduct of foreign relations, and race as a factor in politics are to be discussed. Besides the round-table conferences, which are strictly limited in size, it is proposed this year to conduct two open conferences for the discussion of current international problems. Persons interested are invited to communicate with the executive secretary, Professor W. W. McLaren, at Williamstown.

At the seventeenth annual meeting of the American Society of International Law, held at Washington, April 26-28, Secretary Hughes spoke on the Permanent Court of International Justice; Professor Lindsay Rogers, of Columbia University, presented a paper on the relation of the armistice and the treaty of Versailles; and discussion of "the existing state of international law, its bases, its scope, and its practical effectiveness" was participated in by Professors C. G. Fenwick of Bryn Mawr College, M. O. Hudson of Harvard University, P. B. Potter of the University of Wisconsin, and E. M. Borchard of Yale University. The question of whether the jurisdiction of the United States is exclusive within the three-mile limit and whether it extends beyond this limit for any purpose was debated by Professor P. M. Brown of Princeton University, and Hon. F. K. Neilsen, ex-solicitor of the state department.

A Social Science Research Council, on lines made familiar by the National Research Council in the field of the natural sciences, has been in process of formation during recent weeks. The American Political Science Association, the American Economic Association, and the American Sociological Society took favorable action on the project at their December meetings, and representatives of these organizations have been designated to formulate plans. The representatives of the American Political Science Association are Professor Charles E. Merriam, of the University of Chicago, and Professor Robert T. Crane, of the University of Michigan. On call of Professor Merriam, a preliminary meeting was held at Chicago late in February. Pending permanent organization, Professor Merriam was asked to serve as temporary chairman; and a committee was appointed to confer with any other groups interested.

Another evidence of the growing interest in political research is the organization of a National Conference on the Science of Politics. This conference is to be held September 2-8, at a place yet to be designated. The conference is planned to deal exclusively with problems of methodology and technique in political research. Round tables are to consider methods of investigation as they relate to such specific problems as the actual results of the direct primary, the connections between psychology and politics, political statistics, principles of legislation, and the formulation and testing of political theory. The committee in charge of the conference consists of Professor A. B. Hall,

University of Wisconsin (chairman), Dr. Luther Gulick, New York City (secretary), Professor Charles E. Merriam, University of Chicago, Professor A. N. Holcombe, Harvard University, and Mr. F. P. Gruenberg, Philadelphia.

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, on May 11 and 12, took the form of a national conference on the foreign relations of the United States. The sessions were devoted to the following topics: stabilization of European finances and currency, the Near East, the revision of the treaty of Versailles, the reparations problem, the rehabilitation of France and Germany, and American contributions to the peace of Europe. The American Political Science Association was officially represented at the meeting by Professors Lindsay Rogers, of Columbia University, C. G. Fenwick, of Bryn Mawr College, and Frederic A. Ogg, of the University of Wisconsin.

Four hundred judges, lawyers, and teachers of law met at Washington in February, on call of a committee headed by Hon. Elihu Root, to consider methods of improving American law and judicial procedure. After surveying the present defects of the law, the committee outlined a plan for the formation of an American Law Institute; and an organization of the sort was effected.

The Institute of Government Research, at Washington, has published a volume of some three hundred pages entitled "The Reorganization of the Administrative Branch of the National Government." The book was prepared primarily for the purpose of getting the Institute's views on the subject before the congressional joint committee on the reorganization of the departments. It discusses not only the particular changes that ought to be made in our national administration but also the principles that should underlie any proper system of administrative organization. Occasion may here be taken to call attention to the fact that the handling of the publications of the Institute, both past and future, has been transferred from D. Appleton and Company to the Johns Hopkins Press at Baltimore.

As the result of a movement originating at a meeting of the Assembly of Civil Service Commissioners held at Rochester in 1919, a Bureau of Public Personnel Administration was established October 1, 1922, as a subsidiary of the Institute for Government Research at Washington.

The new bureau is administered by the Institute, with the coöperation of an advisory board representing the various groups most interested in public personnel administration, i.e., the U. S. Civil Service Commission, the National Civil Service Reform League, the Assembly of Civil Service Commissioners, and the National Research Council. The director is Dr. W. F. Willoughby, director of the Institute, and the offices are in the Institute's new quarters at 26 Jackson Place. Like the Institute, the Bureau is privately supported and has no official connection with any federal, state, or other governmental authority. A private citizen interested in civic betterment has given it the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars a year for a period of three years, with no conditions attached except that the money is to be used in the study and solution of public personnel problems. In laying out the field, the advisory board has decided that the Bureau will undertake work directly or indirectly concerned with the improvement of public personnel administration in the United States, Canada, and Cuba; and the nature of the work to be done is outlined as follows: (1) to secure detailed information with regard to the governing laws and the rules, duties, organization, tests, forms, records, operating procedure, and costs of federal, state, provincial, county, municipal, and park civil service commissions or other public personnel bodies and, as far as practicable, make such information available to civil service officers and employees either in answer to specific requests or in form for general distribution; (2) to act as consultants, upon request, to officers and employees of civil service commissions with regard to problems of organization or administration; (3) to give assistance upon request to public officials, to administrative officers, to organizations, and to individuals interested in extending or strengthening the merit system; in the case of reorganized or newly established commissions, such assistance may include aid in securing and training employees, preparing rules and office regulations, and establishing modern tests, forms, records, and operating procedure; (4) to carry on, either with its own facilities or in coöperation with one or more civil service commissions, experimental and research work for the purpose of discovering means of bettering public personnel administration; such work may include basic legislation, operating rules and regulations, classification of positions, establishment of compensation rates and schedules, methods of selecting employees for entrance and promotion, and training and regulating employees; assistance to one or more commissions in making the improved methods a part of their current practice and the publica-

tion of worth-while results will be considered a normal part of the Bureau's experimental and research work; and (5) to prepare and distribute literature calculated to assist civil service administrators in the better handling of their work or to inform the general public of the methods and benefits of the merit system. A staff has been organized and work on the lines indicated has been begun. Subjects to be investigated, as the facilities of the Bureau permit and the coöperation of civil service commissions can be secured, include clearing house service, civil service laws and practice, classification of positions in the public service, tests and training courses for patrolmen and firemen, tests for skilled trade positions, tests for stenographers and typists, tests for library positions, fields for intelligence tests and objective methods, service rating systems, and training for public employees.

The Fourth International American Conference, held at Buenos Aires in 1910, authorized the governing board of the Pan American Union to convene the fifth conference at its pleasure and to prepare a program for the meeting, together with the necessary procedural regulations. In pursuance of this power, the governing board decided in 1913 that the fifth conference should be held the following year at Santiago; and a comprehensive program was prepared. The European war intervened, and the conference was postponed, with the understanding that it would be held at some future time to be designated by the Chilean government. In April, 1922, that government expressed to the governing board its belief that March, 1923, would be a suitable time for the meeting; and accordingly arrangements were made for the conference which has lately been in session. The program, as revised by a committee headed by Secretary Hughes, enumerated nineteen topics, as follows: (1) the action taken by the participating countries, and the application in each country of the conventions and resolutions of previous Pan American Conferences, with special reference to the convention concerning trade-marks, and the convention on literary and artistic copyright, signed at Buenos Aires, August 20, 1910; (2) organization of the Pan American Union on the basis of a convention, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Fourth Pan American Conference at Buenos Aires, August 11, 1910; (3) the results accomplished by the Congress of Jurists which met at Rio de Janeiro with respect to the codification of international law; (4) measures designed to prevent the propagation of infectious diseases, with special reference to the recommendations of the International Sanitary Conferences; (5) Pan American agreement on the laws and regulations



concerning, and coöperation in the improvement of the facilities of, communication on ocean and land and in the air; (6) coöperation with respect to the supervision of merchandise entering into international commerce; (7) measures for the simplification of passports and adoption of standard form; (8) coöperation in the study of agricultural problems; (9) measures tending towards closer association of the republics of the American continent with a view to promoting common interests; (10) means of giving wider application to the principle of the judicial or arbitral settlement of disputes between the republics of the American continent; (11) means of promoting the arbitration of commercial disputes between nationals of different countries; (12) reduction and limitation of military and naval expenditures on some just and practicable basis; (13) standardizing of university curricula and mutual recognition of the validity of professional degrees among the American republics; (14) rights of aliens resident within the jurisdiction of any of the American republics; (15) status of children of foreigners born within the jurisdiction of any of the American republics; (15) questions arising out of an encroachment by a non-American power on the rights of an American nation; (17) formulation of a plan by which, with the approval of the scholars and investigators in the several countries, approximately uniform means may be used by the governments of the Americas for the protection of those archaeological and other records needed in the construction of an adequate American history; (18) measures adapted to secure the progressive diminution in the consumption of alcoholic beverages; (19) future conferences. The conference has been attended by the entire delegation appointed to represent the United States except Secretary Hughes, who was detained in Washington by the pressure of public business. An interesting and valuable publication called out by the meeting is Director General Leo S. Rowe's "Report to the Governments of the Republics, Members of the Pan American Union, on the Work of the Union since the Close of the Fourth International Conference of American States." Dr. Rowe strongly recommends, among other things, that the activities of the Union be made to rest hereafter on an international convention, rather than, as heretofore, on mere resolutions adopted by successive Pan American conferences.

Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, formerly professor of political science at the University of Wisconsin and an ex-president of the American Political Science Association, died at Shanghai, China, on January 26. Since resigning the post of United States minister to China in 1919 he had



served as counsellor to the Chinese government, and it was while on a visit to China in pursuance of this connection—and especially to advise with the Peking officials on the state of the country's finances—that he contracted his fatal illness. Dr. Reinsch was born in Milwaukee in 1870 and was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1892. After studying in Berlin, Paris, and Rome, he returned to Wisconsin, where, after receiving his doctor's degree, he became an instructor. His service at the university extended from 1899 to 1913, and during this time he contributed much to the development of the systematic study of politics and international affairs, not only in his own institution but throughout the country. He was one of the organizers of the American Political Science Association and was a vice-president of the society during its first year (1904). He was on the board of editors of the *Review* for several years and in 1920 held the presidency of the Association. In 1911 he received an appointment from Columbia University as Roosevelt exchange professor at Berlin. He was a pioneer student of international organization and had much personal connection with international affairs. He served as a delegate of the United States at the third and fourth Pan American conferences at Rio de Janeiro in 1906 and Buenos Aires in 1910, and also as a delegate of the United States at the first Pan American Scientific Congress at Santiago in 1909; and he acted at various times as adviser to some of the Latin American governments. His most notable service, however, was in China. Appointed minister to that country by President Wilson in 1913, he remained at Peking somewhat more than six years—a period of most critical character in Chinese history, not only because it included the years of the World War but because it comprehended the earliest formative stages of the new republic. In this position Dr. Reinsch bore himself with dignity and commanded the confidence of all friends of the troubled country. Upon his retirement he was given a remarkable demonstration of regard by representative Chinese people, and he had the unusual experience among American diplomats of being retained as official adviser after the termination of his official mission. He lived long enough to see realized one of his many hopes for China's well-being, namely, the restoration of Shantung. His writings ranged widely. Chief among them are the following: *World Politics at the End of the Nineteenth Century* (1900); *Colonial Government* (1902); *Colonial Administration* (1905); *American Legislatures and Legislative Methods* (1907); *Public International Unions* (1911); *Intellectual and Political Currents in the Far East* (1911); *Secret Diplomacy—How Far can it be Eliminated* (1922); and *An American Diplomat in China* (1922).