

International Institute of Public Law.¹ The 1928 meeting of the International Institute of Public Law held its first session on October 20 in the Salle des Fêtes of the Faculty of Law of the University of Paris. There was at the beginning an administrative session presided over by M. Gaston Jèze. The mandate of the existing Council of Direction was extended and certain matters of internal organization were considered. The project dealing with the internal regulation of the Institute, presented by the secretary-general, M. Mirkine-Guetzévitch, was approved. The secretary-general read a report upon the matter of the publication of an *Annuaire de l'Institut* which should contain, each year, a report of all constitutional changes, the principal measures concerning public law, and the principal decisions, both administrative and constitutional, as well as political changes, in all countries. The annual is to be provided with an analytical table and will form a unique and necessary instrument of work for all persons interested in public law. The Assembly adopted this project.

In the afternoon of the same day the first plenary session was opened, under the presidency of M. Jèze. The president welcomed the members and thanked particularly the foreign members who had come from many different countries. M. Mirkine-Guetzévitch read the minutes of the morning session and informed the Assembly of the basis upon which the annual of the Institute would be issued. The Assembly decided to hold its next session during the last week of June, 1929, and the Council was charged with fixing the exact date. The following reports are to be presented for discussion at that meeting:

- (1) The rule of law and the objective law; reporter, M. Duguit.²
- 2) Theoretical and practical value of the principle of the separation of powers and its application in the public law of modern states; reporter, M. Redlich.
- (3) The importance of the rules of constitutional law for the conclusion and ratification of international treaties; reporters, MM. Politis and Schücking.
- (4) The crisis of representative and parliamentary governments in modern democracies; reporters, MM. J. Barthélemy and A. Lawrence Lowell.
- (5) The question of the referendum and the popular initiative; reporters, MM. Fleiner, Garner, Kelsen, and Thoma.
- (6) The political rôle of parliamentary commissions; reporters, MM. J. Barthélemy, Kaufmann, Merkl, and Rolland.

¹ Translation furnished by Eldon R. James, Law School of Harvard University.

² Professor Duguit died in December, 1928.

In accordance with the proposal of M. Alvarez, the Assembly decided to make a critical examination of the Declaration of the Rights of Man, and at the suggestion of M. Jèze, the different individual liberties will be studied, commencing with property. M. Gascon y Marin was designated as one of the reporters of this commission, the other reporters and the members of the commission to be named later.

The president declared the report of M. Kelsen upon the jurisdictional sanction of constitutional principles open for discussion. The reporter made a short résumé of his report, and in the ensuing discussion MM. Barthélemy, Duguit, Gascon y Marin, Jèze, Kelsen, and Thoma took part. The second plenary session was held on October 22, M. Fleiner presiding. This session was devoted to the discussion of the report of M. Jèze upon the juridical significance of public liberties. M. Jèze gave a résumé of his report, which was discussed by MM. Barthélemy, Duguit, Gascon y Marin, Kelsen, Nolde, Politis, and Thoma.

These two discussions, which were quite animated, will be contained in special publications of the Institute, and because of the competence of the speakers and the interest of the subjects dealt with, have given to the labors of the Institute a special importance. The discussions were in French, except for some replies by M. Kelsen, which were in German.

After the discussion, M. Jèze resumed the chair. Thanking the foreign members, and remarking upon the interest displayed in the scientific work of the Institute, he closed the session. The session had a truly international character and a high scientific value. By reason of the competence of its members and the importance of the subjects studied, the International Institute of Public Law has become a veritable center of the science of European and American public law.

Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association. The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the American Political Science Association was held at the Stevens Hotel, Chicago, December 27-29, 1928. The registration was 235, as compared with 292 at Washington in 1927, and 157 at St. Louis in 1926.³ The program was as follows:

³ The total registration of the American Economic Association and associated organizations was 1,316.