

## NEWS AND NOTES

### PERSONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

*Compiled by the Managing Editor*

As announced in earlier issues of the *Review*, the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the American Political Science Association will be held at New Orleans on December 27-30. Headquarters will be at the Jung Hotel. The first session will take place on December 27 at ten o'clock, and will be devoted to the general subject of impeachments. A subscription luncheon will follow at noon. Nine round-tables will hold meetings in the afternoon. They (with directors) are as follows: 1. Rural Government, C. M. Kneier; 2. National Administration, L. M. Short; 3. Training for Citizenship, Charles E. Merriam; 4. Pressure Groups in Legislation, P. H. Odegard; 5. Methods of Measuring Municipal Activities, Harold W. Dodds; 6. Psychology of Political Types, Harold D. Lasswell; 7. Public Personnel Policies; W. E. Mosher; 8. Recent Contributions to Political Theory, W. J. Shepard; 9. Legislatures and Legislation, A. R. Hatton. The Executive Council and Board of Editors will meet during the same afternoon; and in the evening presidential addresses will be delivered by Professor John A. Fairlie, of the American Political Science Association, and Professor Thomas I. Parkinson, of the American Association for Labor Legislation. The round-tables will hold their second meetings during the forenoon of December 28, and a subscription luncheon will be addressed by ex-President Frank J. Goodnow, of the John Hopkins University. An afternoon session will be devoted to foreign governments; the annual business meeting will be held afterwards; a joint subscription dinner with the American Association for Labor Legislation will be addressed by Professor Walton H. Hamilton, of Yale University; and the day will close with an evening session on international relations. On Monday, December 30, the forenoon will be devoted to a joint meeting with the Association of American Law Schools on the subject of judicial reorganization. A subscription luncheon will be addressed, on the subject of police administration, by Mr. August Vollmer, of the University of Chicago. The last series of round-table meetings will take place during the afternoon, and will

include one devoted to city-county consolidation, directed by Thomas H. Reed, and one on types of appeals in presidential campaigns, directed by W. Brooke Graves. It may be added that the round-table dealing with pressure groups will be directed at its second meeting by Edward B. Logan, and at its third by E. Pendleton Herring; also that on the last two days there will be a round-table on state administration, led by L. M. Short.

Dr. Jeremiah W. Jenks, research professor of government at New York University and president of the Alexander Hamilton Institute, died at his home in New York City on August 24.

Mr. J. W. Manning has been appointed part-time instructor in the department of political science at the State University of Iowa for the current year.

Mr. Robert S. Lynd, who has been on the staff of the Social Science Research Council for a number of years, has been made permanent secretary of the organization.

Mr. R. G. Concern has been appointed instructor in political science in the Louisiana State Normal College.

Dr. Roy E. Brown, recently appointed assistant professor of political science at the University of North Dakota, has been chosen secretary of the North Dakota Municipal League.

Dr. Hugo Wall, of Stanford University, has been appointed head of the department of political science at the Municipal University of Wichita.

Dr. Plato Lee Gettys has been appointed assistant professor of political science at the University of Oklahoma.

Mr. Charles W. Shull, graduate student at Ohio State University, received the doctorate in August and has become an instructor in political science at the University of Kentucky.

Dr. John W. Pfflner, who has been teaching at the Municipal University of Wichita, has accepted a position as assistant professor of public administration in the School of Citizenship and Public Administration at the University of Southern California.

Professor Linden A. Mander, of the department of political science at the University of Washington, delivered several lectures during the

summer at the University of Mexico on the subject of the British Empire. Professor Francis G. Wilson, of the same institution, spent the summer in European travel.

Dr. Bessie L. Pierce, formerly of Iowa State University, has accepted a position on the social science staff at the University of Chicago in connection with the Local Community Research Committee. Her work will be devoted primarily to the history of Chicago.

Mr. Benjamin E. Lippincott, whose graduate work in political science was done at Oxford and the London School of Economics and Political Science, has joined the staff of the political science department at the University of Minnesota as an instructor. His special field is recent political theory, and he will have charge of the course in elements of political science.

Professor A. B. Butts, of Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, is giving the courses in state and local government at Yale University during the absence of Professor Milton Conover, who is spending the year in Europe.

Dr. Frank M. Stewart, of the University of Texas, has been promoted from associate professor to professor of government, and has been appointed chairman of the department of government for the next biennium.

Dr. Charles M. Kneier has been promoted from an assistant to an associate professorship in political science at the University of Nebraska. Mr. Lawrence Durisch, a fellow in political science during the past year, has been appointed to an instructorship for 1929-30.

Professor Graham H. Stuart, of Stanford University, is spending his sabbatical year in a study of the international administration of Tangier. He has been appointed visiting Carnegie professor at the Universities of Montpellier, Poitiers, and Toulouse. Dr. Harold H. Sprout, who recently completed his graduate work at Wisconsin, is in charge of Professor Stuart's courses during the year.

During the summer, Professor Finla G. Crawford, of Syracuse University, received the Democratic nomination for the office of mayor of Syracuse.

Under the auspices of a joint committee appointed from the two houses of the legislature and by Governor Roosevelt, a comprehensive

survey of the public service commission laws in New York state is being made by the members of the faculty of the School of Citizenship and Public Affairs at Syracuse University. Hearings, begun in October, are to be participated in by outstanding commissioners from other states, technical experts both from New York and from elsewhere, representatives of the utility companies, and other interested parties. The survey is under the general direction of Professor William E. Mosher.

Mr. William Watts Folwell, first president of the University of Minnesota (serving from 1869 to 1889), died at Minneapolis on September 18. Mr. Folwell was professor of political science at Minnesota from 1875 to 1907. He was a participant in many important public movements and services, and in his last years devoted his efforts to the writing of an excellent four-volume history of Minnesota, which was completed, and the preparation of his reminiscences, which were incomplete at his death. In 1925 he received the only degree of LL.D. ever conferred by the University of Minnesota. The rule against the conferring of honorary degrees was broken in order to honor the man who established the rule.

In connection with the annual conference of the Social Science Research Council at Hanover in August, representatives of social science research councils in eight universities held a series of three meetings to discuss common problems. The meetings were attended by Professors Schlesinger of Harvard, Slesinger of Yale, McBain of Columbia, Gee of Virginia. Odum of North Carolina, Handman of Texas, Wildman of Stanford, and White of Chicago.

The University of Chicago is holding a Police Conference on November 11 and 12. The meeting is to be devoted to the problem of uniform annual reports and uniform police statistics, following up the work of the committee of the International Association of Chiefs of Police on uniform crime records. Invitations have been extended to the larger police departments of the United States. Chief Vollmer is the director of the conference, Chief William P. Rutledge of Detroit is associate director, and Mr. Bruce Smith is consultant.

The dedication of the Social Science Research Building at the University of Chicago will take place on December 16 and 17, in connection with the autumn convocation. While plans for the dedication ceremonies are not complete at the time of writing, it is definitely known

that Sir William Beveridge, director of the London School of Economics and Political Science, and Professor C. Bouglé of the Sorbonne, will be present. Sir William Beveridge will deliver a series of six lectures on unemployment in Great Britain. A representative of German scholarship will also be present, and invitations have been issued to distinguished representatives of the social science group in the United States. The University cordially invites members of the American Political Science Association to inspect the building when occasion permits.

The latest regular session of the International Institute of Public Law was held at Paris, June 22-24, 1929. The subjects discussed by scholars from various European countries included the state of representative government, new tendencies in connection with declarations of rights, the popular initiative and referendum, and the rules of constitutional law in connection with the making and ratification of international treaties. The meeting was participated in by Professor James W. Garner, of the University of Illinois.

The first School of City Planning in this country was established at Harvard University this autumn with the aid of the Rockefeller Foundation. The new school is to be a graduate professional school, coordinated with the existing schools of architecture and landscape architecture. The nucleus for it was supplied by a chair of regional planning, given to Harvard by Mr. James F. Curtis at the close of the last academic year in memory of Charles D. Norton, who inspired the Regional Plan of New York and presided over its earlier developments. The function and purposes of the new school will be not only to train men to be professional city planners, but to give a sound conception of city planning to men who are going to be architects, landscape architects, engineers, or leaders in various public endeavors, so that they may be efficient coöperators in the comprehensive field of city planning.

The Labor government in England has definitely promised to make provision for a conference on electoral reform, and the chairmanship has been accepted by Lord Ullswater, formerly speaker of the House of Commons. The activities of this conference may be expected to engage the attention of all students of political science. In anticipation of the inquiry, the Proportional Representation Society has issued two new pamphlets, one (No. 66) dealing with the statistics of the general

election of last May, and the other (No. 67) examining the various proposals for electoral reform.

The International Institute of Intellectual Coöperation has endeavored, since its establishment, to promote coöperation between institutions for the scientific study of international relations. A first meeting of the directors of such institutions was held on invitation of the Institute in March, 1928, at the Deutsche Hochschule für Politik, Berlin. At a second meeting, held in March, 1929, at the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London, it was decided to draw up a preliminary scheme for a handbook or lexicon of political terms. This decision was based on a memorandum submitted by Professor Wilhelm Haas, of the Deutsche Hochschule für Politik, emphasizing the fact that confusion and misunderstanding are constantly being caused by the inaccurate use or imperfect comprehension of political terms. The difficulties which arise in this connection were said to be of a two-fold character—first, in connection with terms (e.g., law, droit, recht, diritto) which have a slightly different meaning in different languages, so that a literal translation is necessarily misleading, and second, in connection with terms, often in constant use (e.g., trustee, ordonnance, dominion, commonwealth, covenant), which are peculiar to individual countries and therefore do not lend themselves to exact translation. It is not intended to aim at the production of a work of the scale and scope of a scientific dictionary, but simply of a handbook convenient for reference, giving concise definitions which will meet the practical needs of the large and growing class engaged in the handling of public affairs in the international field. On the other hand, it is not desired to confine the work to the field of public law and political science in the narrower sense. Economic, sociological, and even geographical, terms are to be included, provided they fall within the two classes mentioned above.

Twenty-eight students from twenty-three colleges and universities in almost as many states met with an equal number of British students last July and discussed the renunciation of war and the acceptance of arbitration, disarmament, and international coöperation. The opening session of the conference was held in the Mansion House in London, the Lord Mayor presiding, and Viscount Cecil and Mr. Earle Babcock, of the European Center of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, making the principal addresses. The American and British students then went to Merton College, Oxford University, where

they divided into three commissions. Each commission studied and discussed one of the subjects and afterwards submitted resolutions to plenary sessions of the conference for action by the entire group. It is noteworthy that differences of opinion which developed were not between American and British delegations but between majorities and minorities, each frequently containing representatives of both nationalities. The American students, equally divided between men and women, were selected from international relations clubs, on the basis of scholarship and participation in school activities, by the clubs' national secretary, Miss Amy Jones, of the Carnegie Endowment, assisted by Professor Clyde Eagleton, of New York University. Miss Jones, with Professor Eagleton and Professor Howard White, of Miami University, as faculty advisers, accompanied the group. After the conference, the American group spent three weeks on the Continent, studying the work of the principal agencies of international government and visiting places of interest in Holland, Switzerland, and France. They attended a session of the Permanent Court of International Justice and were addressed by the registrar of the Court, Mr. Hamarskjold. A special course was arranged for them at the Geneva School of International Studies. A similar conference, to meet at some American university, will probably be convened within the next two years.

The following statement from Professor William Anderson, who has been in charge of the personnel service set up experimentally by the Policy Committee of the American Political Science Association, will be of interest. "The Personnel Service was established under the authority of the Committee on Policy, and was provided with funds for a single year. The purpose was to ascertain, by this experiment, whether or not a personnel service for the American Political Science Association would have a real value in placing men where they could do the most good. Because funds were limited and the time for preparation was short, it was agreed that the service should in its first year limit itself substantially to the placement of those who had recently obtained their doctor's degrees, or who were about to obtain them. A total of thirty-three names of such persons were obtained in time to be included in a mimeographed list. A number of others came in too late to be included, and about a dozen other persons who wished to have their cases handled more confidentially also submitted their names and the requested personnel information. The mimeo-

graphed list was sent to practically all colleges and universities in the country having more than about three hundred students. Junior colleges, normal schools, and teachers' colleges were not included in the list. No follow-up letters were sent to the institutions which received the mimeographed list. In the course of the spring and early summer about twenty institutions made direct inquiries of the Personnel Service concerning men. It is evident that some institutions used the list without writing such letters of inquiry. A check-up made early in June revealed that at that time about half of the men named in the mimeographed list had already received appointments, and subsequent correspondence reveals that practically all of the men were placed in college and university positions. Whether this was in large part due to the Personnel Service it is hard to say. The women whose names appeared in the list evidently had less success in finding satisfactory college positions. The Committee on Policy, which now has its report practically ready, will not continue the Personnel Service during the present academic year. If its plans for increasing the services of the Political Science Association are carried out, a permanent personnel service will be established at the central office of the Association. The limited experiment of this year has shown that such a service can be useful, but it has also made evident the fact that someone must be permanently charged with the responsibility if the service is to achieve a maximum of usefulness."

**The Study of the Ill as a Method of Research into Political Personalities.** The student of political behavior would like to know why some people lead and others follow, why some rebel and some conform, why some are ruthless and others are conscientious. In some degree, this question can be answered for particular communities by the collection of data about the economic and religious and racial affiliations of those who gain, and those who never attain, political power.<sup>1</sup> Data of the type available in *Who's Who* are inadequate to supply the investigator with enough material to answer several important questions. Why do members of the same family, living in the same community, attending the same schools, subjected to the same racial, ecclesiastical, and economic environment, differ so widely in their traits and interests? Why is one brother a driving administrator and another a plodding routineer? Why does one brother be-

<sup>1</sup> One of the most exhaustive studies of this kind is Fritz Giese, *Die öffentliche Persönlichkeit* (Leipzig, 1928).