

NEWS AND NOTES

PERSONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS¹

The twenty-third annual meeting of the American Political Science Association will be held in Washington, D.C., December 28-30. The headquarters will be at the Mayflower Hotel, where the round tables and all the general sessions, except those held jointly with the American Historical Association, will convene. A joint session with the historians is planned for the evening of December 28, at which the presidents of the two associations will present their addresses. Probably a second joint session will be arranged for the second day, at which one or more distinguished men in public life will address the associations. While the details of the program have not as yet been completed, it is expected that there will be a session on major projects of political research; one on revolution and democracy in Central Europe; and one on either the Supreme Court and the Constitution or the place of the independent commission in American federal government. Luncheon conferences have been arranged on the government and the press, and the political consequences of the Mexican revolution. The round tables, which have become a distinctive feature of recent meetings, will occupy the mornings as usual. An innovation will be introduced in the provision that admittance to the round tables will be by ticket; no reporters will be present; and no general publicity will be given to the discussions. It is thus hoped that a very frank and free interchange of opinions will be possible. The problems which the round tables will attack will relate closely to the activities of the federal government, and an effort is being made to enlist a number of government officials and others connected with public affairs for participation in the discussions. Round tables have been arranged as follows: (1) The legislative process, a study of the McNary-Haugen bill; (2) federal relations, a study of interstate and regional contracts; (3) problems of federal administration: personnel, financial, and departmental organization; (4) the process of reporting political news; and (5) the diplomatic process. Other round tables, on (1) the functioning of political parties in legislation and administration, and (2) comparative government, may also be provided. It is desired

¹ Members of the American Political Science Association and other persons interested are invited to send to the managing editor carefully authenticated items or notes suitable for publication in this department of the REVIEW. They must ordinarily be in hand by the middle of the second month preceding the date of publication.

that all members of the Association and others expecting to attend any of the round tables communicate at an early date with the chairman of the program committee, Professor W. J. Shepard, Robert Brookings Graduate School, 1724 Eye St., Washington, D.C., who will put them in touch with the respective round-table leaders, in order that as large a degree of preliminary preparation as possible may be made. The success of this feature of the program depends largely upon the degree in which coöperative study by interested groups has prepared the way for the discussions.

The summer meeting of the Executive Council of the American Political Science Association and the Board of Editors of the *American Political Science Review* was held at Iowa City on June 27, in connection with the Fifth Commonwealth Conference under the auspices of the State University of Iowa. The following members were present: Professors W. B. Munro, F. A. Ogg, T. H. Reed, Isidor Loeb, William Anderson, S. G. Lowrie, C. A. Berdahl, J. P. Sennings, R. S. Boots, F. G. Bates, H. R. Spencer, and J. R. Hayden. Professors C. E. Merriam, an ex-president of the Association, and W. J. Shepard, chairman of the program committee for the 1927 meeting, also participated in the discussions. The report of the Secretary-Treasurer showed the finances of the Association to be in good condition, with the cash balance about the same as at the corresponding date last year. Professor Frederic A. Ogg, managing editor of the REVIEW, in addition to reporting upon various matters connected with the magazine, stated that excellent progress had been made with the consolidated index, in preparation during the past year by the Indiana Legislative Bureau, and that it was expected that the manuscript would be ready for the printer by August 1. An edition of 2,000 copies, to be sold at \$2.00 each, was authorized, and it was ordered that subscription blanks be sent to all members with the November number of the REVIEW. As successor to Professor Victor J. West, deceased, Professor Clyde L. King, of the University of Pennsylvania, was elected a member of the Board of Editors. Beginning with the February number, Professor King will be in charge of the department of legislative notes and reviews. Professor T. H. Reed, who in May was appointed chairman of the Committee on Policy to succeed Dr. C. A. Beard, who will be abroad the latter part of the year, made a provisional report which showed that progress is being made in the work of the committee. The presence of Professor Shepard made possible a detailed discussion of the arrangements for the meeting of the Association to be held in Washington in December. It was voted that the next meeting

of the Executive Council and Board of Editors be held at three o'clock on the opening day of the meeting of the Association.

The Dodge lectures on citizenship at Yale University were delivered last May by Sir George Newman, of the University of London and of the British ministry of health.

Dr. Robert A. MacKay, who has been assistant professor of government at Cornell University for two years, has been appointed to the Eric Dennis memorial professorship of government and political science at Dalhousie University, Halifax.

Dr. V. Kenneth Johnston, assistant professor of political science at Beloit College, has accepted an acting assistant professorship in the department of government at Cornell University.

Mr. James D. McGill, instructor in government at Cornell, has been appointed instructor in political science at the University of Rochester, and Mr. George A. Shipman, of Wesleyan University, has been appointed instructor at Cornell.

Dr. William H. George has been advanced to a full professorship of politics at the University of Washington and will give his entire time to teaching political philosophy to graduate and advanced classes.

Assistant Professor Cole, of the University of Washington, will be on leave of absence during the coming year and will serve as a tutor in government at Harvard University.

Mr. Granvyl Hulse, research fellow in the Erskine Bureau of Traffic Research, Harvard University, has accepted an instructorship at the University of Washington and will teach courses in state and local government and administration.

Dr. Earl L. Shoup has been promoted from an associate to a full professorship at Western Reserve University and has become chairman, rather than acting chairman, of the department of political science.

Mr. Edward F. Dow has resigned as an instructor at Western Reserve University in order to accept a similar position at Dartmouth College.

Mr. Randolph Huus, of Syracuse University, has been appointed assistant professor of political science at Western Reserve University.

Dr. Howard White has resigned as associate professor of political science at Ohio Wesleyan University to become professor of government at Miami University.

Mr. Howard B. Calderwood, Jr., formerly an instructor in political science at Ohio State University, and more recently a teaching assistant at the University of Wisconsin, has been appointed to a temporary instructorship at the University of Michigan.

Mr. Carl Neprud, formerly of the Chinese Customs Service and at present a graduate student at Wisconsin, has been appointed instructor in international affairs at the American University, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Cortez A. M. Ewing, who completed his graduate work at the University of Wisconsin in June, has been appointed instructor in political science at Pennsylvania State College.

Dr. Thomas S. Barclay, of the University of Missouri, has been made professor of political science at Stanford University.

Mr. Orin F. Nolting, acting secretary of the municipal reference bureau at the University of Kansas, has accepted a fellowship in public administration, with some teaching attached, in Syracuse University for the next two years.

Professor Charles G. Haines was selected from the faculty of the University of California at Los Angeles, during the past academic year, to deliver the annual research lecture. The subject of the lecture was "A Government of Laws or a Government of Men; Judicial or Legislative Supremacy." The lecture is to be issued by the University Press as one of the series of annual research lectures.

Dr. Charles H. Titus, of Stanford University, has been appointed assistant professor of political science at the University of California at Los Angeles, and Mr. H. G. Calhoun, who has lately returned from several years of study in Europe has been appointed lecturer.

Professors Russell M. Story, of Pomona College, and W. Y. Elliott, of Harvard University, offered courses in the summer session of the University of California at Los Angeles.

Professor Pitman B. Potter, of the University of Wisconsin, delivered a number of addresses on different phases of American foreign policy and international relations before various colleges and other audiences in Missouri, Texas, Mississippi, and Illinois during the spring months.

Professor Raymond Moley, of Columbia University, has been retained by the Illinois Association for Criminal Justice as consultant and editor of its state-wide survey of crime and the administration of criminal law.

After having directed the fourth Harris Foundation Institute at the University of Chicago, Professor Quincy Wright attended the Second Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations at Honolulu.

Dr. Herbert W. Briggs, former instructor in political science at the Johns Hopkins University, and at present Committee for the Relief of Belgium fellow in international law at the University of Ghent, has accepted appointment on the research staff of the Foreign Policy Association.

Dr. Arthur W. Macmahon has been advanced at Columbia University to an associate professorship of government, and Dr. Phillip C. Jessup to an assistant professorship of international law.

Dr. Carroll H. Woody, who is at present in England studying nomination systems, has been appointed assistant professor in the department of political science at the University of Chicago, and will commence his work on October 1. Dr. Fred Schuman, who was granted the degree of doctor of philosophy at the University of Chicago at the spring convocation, has been appointed instructor in political science at the University.

Mr. Hugh E. Egerton, Beit professor of colonial history at Oxford for fifteen years and author of many books on British colonial history and development, died at Oxford on May 21.

Professors John A. Fairlie, of the University of Illinois, and Leonard D. White, of the University of Chicago, and Mr. Luther Gulick, of the National Institute of Public Administration, attended the Third International Congress of the Administrative Sciences held at Paris in June. While abroad, Dr. Gulick is making a study of methods of training for public administration in England and Germany.

Professor Graham Wallas, of the London School of Economics and Political Science, was a guest at the University of Chicago for about ten days during the late spring. He lectured to general university audiences and conferred with members of the political science department.

Dr. Raymond L. Buell has resigned his instructorship at Harvard University to become director of the department of research of the Foreign Policy Association in New York. Professor Edward M. Earle,

who organized the rapidly expanding work of this department, continues as a member of the supervisory committee.

Professor Robert C. Brooks, of Swarthmore College, is in Switzerland making a study of agencies and modes of civic education, as part of the coöperative survey of this subject now being carried on under the general direction of Professor C. E. Merriam, of the University of Chicago.

Dr. A. C. Hanford, assistant professor of government and director of the summer school at Harvard University and member of the board of editors of the *REVIEW*, has been appointed dean of Harvard College. The appointment carries special distinction in that Professor Hanford is the first incumbent of the post who was not graduated from the College. His baccalaureate degree was received at the University of Illinois in 1912.

Professor Lindsay Rogers, of Columbia University and member of the board of editors of the *REVIEW*, has become executive director of the National Wholesale Women's Wear Association. His new activities will not involve severing his academic connection. His title at Columbia has been changed to professor of public law.

Dr. A. R. Hatton has resigned at Western Reserve University and has accepted a professorship of municipal government at Northwestern University. He will offer courses on municipal government, party politics, and public administration.

Dr. Leo S. Rowe visited Colombia, Venezuela, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic during the early summer in fulfillment of a mission entrusted to him by the governing board of the Pan American Union.

Dr. Robert M. MacIver, of the University of Toronto, has been appointed professor of social science in Barnard College. He will direct a graduate course in political theory at Columbia University.

Dr. John Dickinson has resigned as lecturer in government at Harvard University to become assistant professor of politics at Princeton University.

Professor Albert R. Ellingwood, of Lake Forest College, has accepted an associate professorship of constitutional law at Northwestern University and will give courses in political theory, the relation of government to business and industry, and the legal side of the field of political science generally.

Dr. W. S. Holdsworth, Vinerian professor of English law at Oxford University, made his first visit to the United States during the spring months and delivered lectures on "Some Lessons from Our Legal History," "Maitland, the English Legal Historian," and other topics, at Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Pennsylvania, Chicago, Wisconsin, and other universities. He also made the dedicatory address at the opening, in June, of the new buildings of the Law School of Northwestern University.

Professor Leonard D. White, of the University of Chicago, will spend the summers of 1927 and 1928 in England studying the development of trade unions and professional organizations in the English civil service. This arrangement of Professor White's leave of absence from the University of Chicago was necessitated by his appointment as executive secretary of the Local Community Research Committee, which is in charge of the research program of the social sciences at the university. Professor White attended the Third International Congress of the Administrative Sciences at Paris in June, and later was present at the Third Scientific Management Congress at Rome, where he read a paper on "The Influence of American Business Administration on Municipal Administration." His recently completed study of the city manager is being published by the University of Chicago Press.

Professor John Alley, of the University of Oklahoma, will be director of a school of citizenship and public affairs to be inaugurated at the university in the autumn. Four curricula will be maintained preparing, respectively, for civic leadership, government service, municipal service, and foreign service. Candidates for a degree in the school will be required to take at least thirty-two hours of work, out of a total of 124, in the field of government.

Under the auspices of the political science department of the summer school of the University of New Hampshire, a conference dealing with the Latin American relations of the United States was held at Durham on July 25-26. Among speakers who participated were Professors William R. Shepherd of Columbia University, Isaac J. Cox of Northwestern University, Clarence R. Williams of the University of Vermont and William F. Jones, formerly of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

A Southern Institute of Politics, modeled on the Williamstown Institute, was held at the University of Georgia from June 26 to July 8.

Topics in the general field of government, as well as in foreign relations, were considered; among the lecturers and round table leaders being Professors Edward S. Corwin of Princeton University, James W. Garner of the University of Illinois, Robert E. Cushman of Cornell University, E. C. Branson of the University of North Carolina, and J. H. T. McPherson of the University of Georgia, and Messrs. Adamantios Th. Polyzoides, editor of *Atlantis*, and Charles Pergler, formerly Czechoslovak commissioner to the United States.

Among some fifty fellows appointed by the Guggenheim Memorial Foundation for the year 1927-28 (or some part thereof) are Professor Leonard D. White, of the University of Chicago, who will study trade unions and professional organizations in the public service of Great Britain; Professor Roger H. Wells, of Bryn Mawr College, who will make investigations in Berlin and other German cities with a view to preparing a book entitled "Municipal Government in the German Commonwealth;" Professor J. Fred Rippey, of Duke University, for researches, in Europe, on the subject of Latin America in world affairs; Mr. Nathaniel Peffer, of the New School for Social Research, for a study of the effects on old and established Eastern civilizations (especially the Chinese) of the impact of industrialism and nationalism; and Professor Bernadotte E. Schmitt, of the University of Chicago, for further studies of the origins of and responsibility for the World War.

Among the pieces of research on which the members of the political science department of the University of Chicago will be engaged during the academic year 1927-28 are: (1) a study of precinct captains, from both the political and the social point of view, by Dr. Harold F. Gosnell; (2) personality studies, by Dr. Harold D. Lasswell; (3) studies in leadership, to be continued under the direction of Professor Charles E. Merriam, who will also continue the studies in regional planning; and (4) a study of the prestige value of public employment, which has already yielded significant results and will be continued during the next year by Professor L. D. White. Plans are being considered for the erection of a social science research building at the university, and construction is anticipated in the immediate future.

At the fifth Commonwealth Conference under the auspices of the State University of Iowa, held at Iowa City June 27-29, round table sessions presided over by Professor B. F. Shambaugh as chairman of the Conference were held on the following subjects: the legal status and

organization of cities; police power and the administration of justice; the ownership and regulation of public utilities; municipal budget making and finance; and better government for municipalities. Brief addresses at two public meetings were delivered by Dean Isidor Loeb and Professors Charles E. Merriam, Thomas H. Reed, William B. Munro, and A. R. Hatton.

The fourth institute on the basis of the Norman Wait Harris Memorial Foundation was held at the University of Chicago June 21–July 8. The general subject for consideration was the problems of the British Empire, including the relations of the dominions to each other, to the Empire, and to foreign nations, as well as the foreign policy of the Empire. Public lectures were delivered by Sir Cecil J. B. Hurst, legal advisor to the British Foreign Office; Hon. Timothy A. Smiddy, minister of the Irish Free State to the United States; Sir William Harrison Moore, professor of law, University of Melbourne; Mr. John W. Daeoe, editor of the *Manitoba Free Press*; Mr. Eric H. Louw, trade commissioner for the Union of South Africa to the United States and Canada; and Mr. Angus S. Fletcher, of the British Library of Information in New York. The Institute plans to publish these lectures in book form, as has been done in the past; and, as heretofore, round tables consisting of a limited number of guests with a special interest in the subject were organized to discuss certain problems of the British Empire with the visiting lecturers.

The seventh session of the Institute of Politics was held at Williamstown, Massachusetts, from July 28 to August 25. Formal courses of lectures were given by Count Carlo Sforza, Rome, on the foreign policies of Europe since the peace of Versailles, and Dr. Peter Reinhold, Dresden, Germany, on financial and economic policy of Germany since the war. In addition to these regular courses, several addresses were scheduled to be given by visitors of international reputation, including Dr. Lange of Denmark, Dr. Robert Michels of the University of Basel, Bishop Nicholai of Macedonia, Dr. John A. Todd of Liverpool, and Sir Arthur Willert of London. The list of round table leaders was as follows: (1) International debts in retrospect and prospect, Dr. Joseph S. Davis, Food Research Institute, Stanford University; (2) The Philippine Islands: their political status, Professor Ralston Hayden, University of Michigan; (3) Present problems of the British Commonwealth of Nations since the war, Professor Herbert H. Eaton, Queens University, Kingston; (4) Comparative law as a basis of international law, Dr.

Pierre LePaulle, Paris, France; (5) Foreign interests and national self-determination in inter-American affairs, Professor William R. Shepherd, Columbia University; (6) Dictatorship vs. democracy in Europe, Professor Henry R. Spencer, Ohio State University; (7) An American agricultural policy, Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Des Moines, Iowa; and (8) The Chinese situation, Professor Harold S. Quigley, University of Minnesota.

The Hague Academy of International Law started its fifth series of courses on July 4. The courses were conducted, as usual, in the Palace of Peace. The United States was represented by Professor Edwin R. A. Seligman, of Columbia University, who lectured on "Fiscal Evasion in International Law" and "International Coöperation in Fiscal Matters"; Professor Manley O. Hudson, of Harvard University, who discussed "The Conception of Neutrality and the League of Nations;" and Miss Sarah Wambaugh, who spoke on "The Practice of International Plebiscites." Among the other lecturers were Professor Walther Schucking, director of the Institute of International Law at Kiel; Professor Baker, of the University of London, and Jonkheer Willem J. M. van Eysinga, professor at the University of Leiden.

A model Assembly of the League of Nations was held under the auspices of the School of Citizenship and Public Affairs of Syracuse University in the later part of April. All but one of the colleges and universities in the central and western part of New York State coöperated, ten institutions sending a total of fifty-five delegates. Each college and university was asked to send a delegation representing some one of the member-countries of the League of Nations. In some cases two, and in one case three, delegations came from a single institution. Cornell University had a Chinese delegation consisting almost entirely of native Chinese, a German delegation headed by a native German, and a Japanese delegation upon which were two native Japanese. Students of Syracuse University filled out delegations from countries not represented by the coöperating colleges. Reports were prepared and presented from the Secretariat and the six standing committees, as well as special committees making investigations under the auspices of the League. These were mimeographed and circulated in advance among the participants. The Assembly held two sessions, on the afternoon of one day and the morning of the following day. Sir George Foster, twice a delegate to the Assembly of the League from Canada, gave an address on "Why Canada Adheres to the League," and a second address, on "The

United States and the League of Nations," was given by Professor George H. Blakeslee, of Clark University. The students and faculty members participating agreed that the undertaking was profitable from every point of view, and there was a consensus of opinion that it would be desirable to repeat the enterprise each year. A rather complete report of the Assembly has been prepared for circulation. Persons interested may secure it from the School of Citizenship and Public Affairs.

Under the auspices of the committee on problems and policy of the Social Science Research Council, committee meetings will be held at Hanover, New Hampshire, during the period August 15 to September 2, as follows: Council committees on social science abstracts, scientific method, juvenile delinquency, and preliminary survey of crime and criminal justice, and advisory committees on corporate relations, pioneer belts, interracial relations, industrial relations, scientific aspects of human migration, cultural areas, crime, international relations, grants-in-aid, and social and economic research in agriculture. The committee on problems and policy will hold a number of sessions, and the Research Council itself will meet during the final week. As in other years, the forenoons will be devoted to committee meetings and the evenings to reports on and discussions of significant current research undertakings in social science.

The Social Science Research Council has undertaken a survey of all research work that has been done in the United States on the subject of crime, using that term in a very broad sense to include all phases of criminology, penology, and the administration of criminal justice. The immediate and practical object is to provide a basis of fact on which the Council's advisory committee on crime may be able to consider proposed projects of research on crime that are submitted to it for approval. It is believed that this survey, by describing methods employed and the scope of previous inquiries, will help to disclose which phases of the crime problem have been studied scientifically; that it will reveal which techniques are now being employed in the study of the problem; and that it will also show which phases of the problem have thus far not been treated adequately. A second objective in the survey is the preparation of an annotated descriptive bibliography which will serve as a guide to isolated students and research workers who are seriously interested in the crime problem. The committee in charge of the survey consists of Professors Justin Miller (chairman), of the University of California,

Raymond Moley, of Columbia University, and A. F. Kuhlman (director), of the University of Missouri.

Harris political science prizes, offered to undergraduates of colleges and universities in certain Middle Western states for essays on designated subjects, were awarded in May as follows: first prize (\$150) to Miss Lora Lucile Deere, University of Illinois, for an essay on "Participation by the United States in International Conferences and Congresses before the World War;" second prize (\$100) to Mr. Harlow James Heneman, University of Minnesota, for an essay on "The Administration of the Japanese Mandates;" and honorable mention to Mr. Wen Ying Peng, University of Wisconsin, for an essay on "The Trading Rights of Foreigners in China." The subjects for the contest in 1928 are as follows: (1) Recent centralizing tendencies and activities of the federal government in relation to the states; (2) A study of the present organization and functions of a federal administrative commission, e. g., (a) the Federal Trade Commission, (b) the Tariff Commission, (c) the Interstate Commerce Commission; (3) Political aspects of some current economic problem, e. g., (a) farm-relief, (b) flood-control, (c) railway or water transportation; (4) Legislative control of administration through (a) investigating commissions or (b) positive legislation; (5) Some recent phases of financial administration, national, state, or local, e. g., (a) the problem of pre-audit, (b) financial reporting, (c) budgets, state or local; (6) The selection, discipline, and removal of public servants, e. g., (a) in any two national governments, (b) in any American state or city, (c) in the secretariat of the League of Nations; (7) Interstate agreements, e. g., New York Port Authority compact, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania water compact, the Colorado River compact; (8) A critical study of the organization and functioning of American courts, e. g., (a) reorganization of state or municipal court systems, (b) rule-making, legislative versus judicial, (c) voluntary and arbitral courts, (d) methods of selecting state and local judges; (9) State legislatures: the practical operation of (a) the bicameral system in a particular state, (b) procedure in a particular state, or (c) the extent of party-voting in a particular state; (10) Relations of state and local administration in a particular state, with reference to a specific field of government, such as (a) public utilities, (b) finance, (c) health, (d) education, (e) police, or (f) highways; (11) A study of the practical workings of one of the following offices in a particular state or, preferably, in a particular county (a) county board, (b) justice of the peace, (c) local prosecuting

attorney, (d) sheriff, (e) coroner, (f) county clerk, (g) auditor; (12) Influence of voluntary organizations (other than political parties) or of a particular organization, in (a) elections, or (b) legislation; (13) Problems of American foreign policy with respect to the countries of (a) Europe, (b) the Far East, or (c) Canada; (14) Relations of the United States and Latin America, with reference to (a) a particular phase or (b) a particular state or group of states; (15) Problems of the British Commonwealth of Nations, e. g., (a) determination of foreign policy, (b) attitude toward reorganization of the Commonwealth on the part of a dominion or of any political party, (c) position of crown colonies or of any native race; (16) Problems of government and politics in the Far East, e. g., (a) political parties, (b) liberalism, (c) colonial policy, (d) constitutional reorganization in China; (17) Present-day problems of international law, e. g., (a) progress in codification and international legislation, (b) the law of war, (c) extraterritoriality; (18) Problems in the activities of the League of Nations, e. g., (a) disarmament, (b) outlawry of war, (c) raw materials distribution, (d) practical working of the mandates system in a particular area; (19) A recent or contemporary political leader; (20) Any other subject approved by the chairman of the committee not later than February 1.