

Annual Meeting. The sixteenth annual meeting of the American Political Science Association was held at Washington, December 28-30, 1920. One hundred and twenty-five members registered, and the actual attendance may be estimated at one hundred and fifty. The American Historical Association, the American Sociological Society, and several other organizations were in session at Washington at the same time. The Political Science and Historical Associations held three joint sessions, and the several associations united in a formal dinner. Other social features included an informal dinner tendered the members of the executive council and board of editors by the president of the association, Dr. Reinsch, a smoker at the Cosmos Club, and a reception at the French embassy.

The meeting opened on December 28 with a luncheon conference at which Professor W. B. Munro, of Harvard University, presented a preliminary report of a committee on instruction in political science created at the annual meeting of 1919. The report dealt with instruction in civics in high schools and urged, in particular, the need for an authoritative definition of what should be included in the school curriculum under the name of civics, the need for trained teachers, and the need for better text-books. The report provoked lively discussion, and, as is stated below, the association took measures to secure the further consideration of the subject.

At a session devoted to administrative reorganization in the federal government, papers were read as follows: "Administrative Reorganization from the Executive Point of View," by W. W. Warwick, comptroller of the treasury; "The Educational Function of the Federal Government," by H. Barrett Learned; and "Administrative Reorganization from the Congressional Point of View," by Senator Thomas Sterling, of North Dakota.

At the first joint session with the American Historical Association presidential addresses were delivered by Professor Edward Channing on "An Historical Retrospect" and Dr. Paul S. Reinsch on "Secret Diplomacy: How Far can it be Eliminated?"

The subject considered at the opening session on December 29 was Problems of International Politics. Professor Pitman B. Potter, of the University of Wisconsin, presented a paper, entitled "Some American Steps toward International Organization," and Professor Quincy Wright, of the University of Minnesota, discussed "The Control of Foreign Relations." This was followed by an afternoon session devoted to contemporary political theory. Papers were read as follows. "A Survey

of the Present State of the Study of Politics," by Professor Charles E. Merriam, of the University of Chicago; "Some Contributions of Sociology to Modern Political Theory," by Harry E. Barnes, of Clark University; and "The Technique of the Pluralistic State," by Professor F. W. Coker, of Ohio State University.

Relations between the legislative and executive branches were considered at the opening session on December 30. Professor Lindsay Rogers, of the University of Virginia, discussed "Legislative Inefficiency and Presidential Autocracy;" Professor Victor J. West, of Leland Stanford University, presented a paper on "Congressional Government and Administrative Efficiency;" and Professor George H. Haynes, of Worcester Polytechnic Institute, offered a fresh analysis of "Early Relations between the President and the Senate."

State constitutional conventions were discussed at a luncheon conference presided over by Professor A. R. Hatton, of Western Reserve University; and several members of the Political Science Association took part in a similar conference on Far Eastern affairs, held jointly with the American Historical Association, and presided over by Dr. Reinsch.

The last two sessions were joint meetings with the American Historical Association. The first was held at the Pan American Building and was devoted to Pan American politics and diplomatic relations. Papers were read as follows: "Constitutional Tendencies in Latin America," by Professor H. G. James, of the University of Texas; "Pan-Americanism and the League of Nations," by Professor Manoel de Oliveira Lima, of the Catholic University of America; and "The Monroe Doctrine as a Regional Understanding," by Professor Julius Klein, of Harvard University. The general subject at the closing session was Recent European History and Politics. Professor Ralph H. Lutz, of Leland Stanford University, gave a paper on "The Spartan Uprising in Germany;" a paper by Professor A. C. Coolidge, of Harvard University, on "The Break-up of the Hapsburg Empire," was read by Professor W. B. Munro; and a discussion of "The Syrian Question" was presented by Professor Stephen P. Duggan, of the College of the City of New York.

At the business session held on the afternoon of December 29 the secretary-treasurer submitted a report on the membership and finances of the Association for the fiscal year ending December 15. Briefly summarized, this report was as follows:

1. Membership

	<i>Year ending Dec. 16, 1920</i>	<i>Year ending Dec. 16, 1919</i>
Members gained during year.....	96	68
Members lost during year.....	118	143
Net loss.....	22	75
Applications pending.....	21	3
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Total membership.....	1,309	1,321

2. Finances

	<i>Year ending Dec. 15, 1920</i>	<i>Year ending Dec. 15, 1919</i>
Balance in general account at opening of fiscal year.....	\$1,054.59	\$512.98
Receipts during year.....	5,090.97	5,467.98
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Total available funds.....	\$6,145.56	\$5,980.96
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Allocated to Trust Fund (life memberships).	\$120.00	\$170.00
Bills paid for preceding year.....	1,275.78	898.90
Disbursements to meet expenses of current year.....	4,651.51	3,857.47
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Total disbursements.....	\$6,047.29	\$4,926.37
Balance in general account.....	\$98.27	\$1,054.59
Bills remaining to be paid in succeeding year.....	1,140.00 (est.)	1,275.78
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Trust fund.....	\$832.30	\$724.98

It was shown that the association's deficit was caused almost entirely by the increased cost of publishing the REVIEW, and it was reported that the executive council proposed to meet the emergency by a slight temporary reduction in the size of the REVIEW and by inviting members of the association to make a voluntary contribution, in 1921, of one dollar, in addition to the regular dues. The latter stand unchanged at four dollars. It was pointed out that the association's most imperative need is an increased membership, and members of the association were urged to assist in adding new names to the list. It was reported, also, that the executive council had voted that members failing to pay dues should be dropped at the end of two years from the time when payment is due, instead of three years as heretofore.

The treasurer's books were audited by a committee consisting of Professor Charles E. Merriam, of the University of Chicago, and Mr.

R. S. Childs, of New York City. The committee reported the accounts correct.

Professor J. P. Chamberlain, of Columbia University, delegate of the American Political Science Association in the American Council of Learned Societies, reported to the executive council on the work and plans of the latter organization; and the executive council gave the president of the association continuing authority to appoint two delegates to represent this society in the American Council.

The report of the committee on instruction was formally received, and the association voted to establish a new committee of five—to consist of Professor W. B. Munro and four persons named by him—to continue the work of the former committee, especially with a view to defining “civics,” mapping out a desirable course in the subject for secondary schools, and considering ways of establishing such contacts with teachers and educational authorities as will enable the association to exert proper influence in shaping the content and method of secondary instruction in the subject. It was understood that the committee would take steps to put its report before the teaching public at an early date, without waiting for formal action by the association at the 1921 meeting.

Through its chairman, Professor A. N. Holcombe, of Harvard University, a committee recently appointed to consider the establishment at Washington of a special center for advanced study of government reported progress. The committee will continue its work, in conference with other organizations which are interested in similar projects.

Officers of the association for 1921 were elected as follows: president, Leo S. Rowe, director general of the Pan American Union, Washington, D. C.; first vice-president, Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College; second vice-president, W. F. Willoughby, director of the Institute for Government Research, Washington, D. C.; third vice-president, Thomas R. Powell, professor of constitutional law, Columbia University; secretary-treasurer, Frederic A. Ogg, professor of political science in the University of Wisconsin; members of the executive council for the term ending in December, 1923: Chester Rowell, Fresno, California; Henry W. Temple, Washington, Pa., member of Congress; Charles McCarthy, director of the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Library; Charles G. Haines, professor of government in the University of Texas; and Lindsay Rogers, professor of political science in the University of Virginia.

On motion of Professor John A. Fairlie, managing editor, the board of editors of *THE AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE REVIEW* was re-elected for 1921, with the following changes: Professor J. D. Barnett, of the University of Oregon, and Mr. C. C. Williamson, of the New York Public Library, retire, and Professors E. S. Corwin, of Princeton University, and Thomas H. Reed, of the University of California, become new members.

The place of meeting in 1921 was left to the decision of the executive council.