

NEWS AND NOTES

PERSONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

Compiled by the Managing Editor

Mr. William B. Cook, of New York City, has donated the sum of \$200,000 to the University of Michigan for a lecture foundation on American political institutions. The first series of lectures will be delivered early in 1930 by the Hon. Charles E. Hughes.

Mr. F. A. Bland, lecturer in public administration at the University of Sydney, delivered a course of lectures at the University of Michigan during the week of November 3.

Mr. George Young, formerly of the British diplomatic service, and recently a lecturer at the Williamstown Institute of Politics, delivered lectures during November at Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and other Middle Western universities.

Professor Joseph P. Harris has completed the field work in connection with his study of election administration and is again in residence at the University of Wisconsin.

Dr. H. W. Dodds, editor of the *National Municipal Review*, has been named chairman of the Mercer county (New Jersey) planning commission, and also a member of the joint legislative committee of New Jersey to study the problems of metropolitan government as it exists in several regions of the state.

Professor Pitman B. Potter, of the University of Wisconsin, has been granted leave of absence for one year, during which time he will conduct a lecture course and a seminar on international organization at the Institut Universitaire des Hautes Études Internationales at Geneva.

Mr. Stuart Lewis, professor of government in the New Jersey Law School and author of various books on government and politics, died in Newark, New Jersey, on November 14.

Miss Nesha Isaacs has resigned as instructor in political science at the University of Cincinnati, and Mr. Roger V. Shumate, of the University of California, has been appointed to succeed her.

Mr. Thomas C. Clark, of Canton, Ohio, has been appointed to an instructorship in political science at Princeton University.

Mr. Bruce Smith and his staff from the National Institute of Public Administration have completed their survey of the Chicago police department and have lately been engaged in introducing the proposed changes aimed at a reorganization of the force.

Professor John M. Gaus, of the University of Wisconsin, will devote half of his time during the second semester and the whole of the summer to a survey of research in administration, under the auspices of the Social Science Research Council's advisory committee on administration.

In a series of public lectures at Columbia University outlining the progress of the past quarter-century in academic and scientific research, the lecture on the subject of government was delivered, on December 19, by Professor Howard L. McBain.

Dr. John Garland Pollard, professor of Virginia government and constitutional law and dean of the Marshall-Wythe School of Government and Citizenship in the College of William and Mary, was elected governor of Virginia on November 6. Dr. Pollard expects to return to the College when his term as governor expires, February 1, 1934. Dr. James E. Pate has been promoted from associate professor to professor of political science and acting head of the department.

Dr. Charles E. Martin, professor of international law and head of the department of political science at the University of Washington, is traveling in the Orient as Carnegie Endowment visiting professor of international relations, accredited to the universities of Japan and China. He attended the conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations at Kyoto, Japan. After completing a tour of China, he will go to the Philippine Islands and Australasia, and thence to Seattle, where he will arrive at the end of March.

Professor Charles E. Merriam, of the University of Chicago, has been appointed a member of President Hoover's commission to study social changes and trends in the United States. The other members are Professors Wesley C. Mitchell of Columbia University, Howard W. Odum of the University of North Carolina, and W. F. Ogburn of the University of Chicago, and Mr. Shelby Harrison of the Russell

Sage Foundation. It is expected that the investigation will continue through a period of at least two years.

The survey and audit of the New Jersey state government, which the National Institute of Public Administration was engaged last April to make, is nearing completion. Within a short time, a comprehensive report on audit and finance will be submitted to Governor Larson and the special legislative committee, covering the administrative structure and methods and the condition of the state's finances. Some of the preliminary findings have already been published by newspapers.

The development committee of the board of trustees of Northwestern University has authorized President Scott to announce a six and one-half million dollar program for new law professorships, new law buildings, and the introduction of new methods of law teaching. The primary objective will be a new emphasis upon the connections between law and social science—indeed, as President Scott has put it, to make the lawyer a social scientist.

Political science as a discipline is represented on the Commission on Direction of the Investigation of History and Other Social Studies in the Schools, sponsored by the American Historical Association, by Dr. Charles A. Beard and Professor Charles E. Merriam. Dr. Beard is a member of the advisory committee on objectives, and Professor John A. Fairlie of the advisory committee on public relations.

In memory of Mrs. Clara H. Ueland, an effective pioneer worker in the cause of woman suffrage in Minnesota and the Northwest, a group of friends have established the Clara Ueland Memorial Fellowship for the graduate study of government and citizenship at the University of Minnesota. The fellowship, which is open to recent women graduates of American colleges and universities, and carries a stipend of \$500 for the academic year, with exemption from fees, will be available for the first time in 1930-31.

At the 1930 session of the Institute of Statesmanship held at Rollins College January 6-11, a conference group on the making of public opinion was led by Professor Harold R. Bruce, of Dartmouth College; a second, on efforts to control public opinion, by Professor Clyde L. King, of the University of Pennsylvania; a third, on the psychology of public opinion, by Professor H. D. Lasswell, of the University of Chicago;

and a fourth, on public opinion and the control of political processes, by Professor Lindsay Rogers, of Columbia University. Various lectures and general conferences dealt with the same main theme.

Professor Henry V. Hubbard, of the faculty of landscape architecture at Harvard University, has been named as the first incumbent of the new Charles D. Norton chair of regional planning in that institution. Professor Hubbard is chief editor of *City Planning*, the official magazine of the profession, and a member of the firm of Olmsted Brothers, landscape architects and city planners. The degree of master in city planning, lately authorized by the Harvard Corporation, is the first of its kind to be offered by an American university. Three research projects, as to the height of buildings, the density of residential distribution, and the legal aspects of municipal airports, have been undertaken by the new School of City Planning. These investigations are being carried on, respectively, by Mr. George B. Ford, past president of the American City Planning Institute, Dr. Robert Whitem, present president of the Institute, and Mr. Frank B. Williams, author of *The Law of City Planning and Zoning*.

The fifth session of the Institute of International Relations was held at Mission Inn, Riverside, California, on December 8-13. In addition to numerous lectures and general conferences, there were round tables on Latin American relations, the Orient, modern Russia and the Far East, international law and government, mandates, labor and international policies, resident immigrant problems, and the university program and foreign students. The director of the Institute is Professor Karl C. Leebrick, now of Syracuse University.

The seventh session of the Geneva School of International Studies, Alfred Zimmern, director, will open on July 14 and continue until the meeting of the League of Nations Assembly in September. It will be supplemented, as usual, by a period of lectures and conferences throughout the session of the Assembly. Two series of lectures are carried on simultaneously during the eight-week session, one in English and the other in French; and the general subjects to be treated in successive weeks include the problem of raw materials, European-American economic relations, Islam in the post-war world, the British tradition of government and its extension overseas, and the development of parliamentary institutions in Central Europe. Inquiries may be ad-

dressed to the School's American office at 218 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Yale University has made plans for an annual conference on international relations to be held at the University for the next three years through the generosity of Mr. Chester D. Pugsley, of Peekskill, N.Y. The leader of the conference will regularly be the visiting professor of political science. To obtain at least two points of view, one other person will be invited to head the conference. Leading authorities and scholars in the field of international affairs will be invited to participate. The program for the first conference will probably be concerned with Anglo-American relations, with particular reference to naval disarmament and the freedom of the seas.

Under the terms of the will of Judge Edwin B. Parker, a member of the Mixed Claims Commission, who died in Washington last November, a graduate school of international affairs, to be affiliated with one of the local educational institutions, will be established in Washington in the near future. Justice Harlan F. Stone is named chairman of the board of supervising trustees. The purpose of the school, as stated in the will, is "to teach high-minded young men of proved character and ability subjects calculated to equip them to render practical service of a high order to the United States government in its foreign relations."

Harvard University has announced the establishment of an Institute of Comparative Law, under the directorship of Dr. Josef Redlich, Fairchild professor of comparative law. The object of the new organization, in addition to giving advanced students an opportunity to study the legal systems of other countries, is to promote investigations bearing upon future legal reforms in the United States. "It is not an accident," says the announcement, "that comparative law, after decades of quiescence, is taking on new life in this country. If we are to proceed wisely in creative juristic activity in the complex society of today, we must study scientifically the legal materials of the whole world. The Harvard Law School library on Continental and South American law is remarkably complete and will offer facilities to the student which will exceed the opportunities offered at any other school."

Completion of plans for a research building to house the new Institute of Law at the Johns Hopkins University for scientific study of the

effects of laws on society was announced some time ago by President Ames of the University. The building is the gift of an anonymous donor, who provided \$450,000 for its erection and maintenance. Although the Institute was established only a year and a half ago, several investigations of widespread social importance, some being carried out in coöperation with outside agencies, are well advanced. One, an investigation into the causes for the delays, expenses, and uncertainty of litigation in our civil courts, will shortly become national in scope. A national advisory committee to aid in the work of the Institute has been formed.

A gift of \$400,000 in securities has been made to the Harvard Law School by Mr. Chester D. Pugsley, of Peekskill, N.Y., to provide graduate scholarships in international law for students from all nations of the world. The income of the trust, as stated in the deed, "shall be applied annually for the maintenance of such number of graduate scholarships in international law at the Harvard Law School as there shall be from time to time nations of the world with which the United States of America has diplomatic relations, including, however, as nations, for the purpose hereof, the United States of America, the British self-governing dominions, and India, one of said scholarships to be available for a citizen or subject of each such nation." Sixty scholarships of \$400 each will be available at first, and the income which is not used will be allowed to accumulate until the amount of each award has been increased to \$2,000. At that time, scholarships for this amount will be given.

The fifth annual report of the Social Science Research Council shows important developments during the past year. Of these, most outstanding is the re-definition of Council objectives. The conviction has been growing for some time that the responsibilities of a national body like the Council are wider than the sifting of research projects and the adding to existing research of what, after all, can at best be a very small stream of Council-financed investigations. At the Hanover conference in August, 1929, the central issue was the re-definition of Council objectives. There was general agreement as to the desirability of viewing the facilitation of social research more widely; it was, in fact, felt that, while still keeping concrete research central, the Council might through a variety of activities actually do more to stimulate effective investigations through a program of planning and coördination, in-

cluding many supplementary, supporting aspects of the general problem of social research, than if it confined itself more exclusively to planning and financing a series of investigations. The following definition of the scope of Council objectives was accordingly approved, and initial steps were taken to put certain aspects of the comprehensive program into operation: (a) improvement of research organization, through strengthening and coördinating existing research institutions; (b) development of personnel, through recruitment and training, but especially through enhancement of the attractiveness of research careers; (c) enlargement, improvement, and preservation of materials; (d) improvement of research methods; (e) facilitation of the dissemination of materials, methods, and results of investigations; (f) facilitation of research work, through aid given in the prosecution of projects of research by grants-in-aid and other direct and indirect means; and (g) development of fuller public appreciation of the significance of the social sciences. In general, the reorientation of objectives has been in the direction of use of existing university and other institutions for research rather than in that of an *ad hoc* organization for each piece of research; and, in general, of the indirect, rather than the direct, method of stimulation. Other developments have been the addition of a president, in the person of Professor Edwin B. Wilson, and of a permanent secretary, in that of Mr. Robert S. Lynd. Close coöperation has been established with the national government in planning for important work. A new series of fellowships for Southern students has been established through the generosity of the Julius Rosenwald Fund. Two regional committees have been established, one on the Pacific Coast and one in the South, to keep the Council in closer touch with these areas. R. T. C.

A Social Science Research Building dedicated at the University of Chicago on December 16 and 17, 1929, will house the research activities of the departments of philosophy, sociology, anthropology, history, economics, political science, and the school of social service administration. It will also provide accommodations for the six social science journals published by the University of Chicago Press, i.e., the *American Journal of Sociology*, the *Journal of Political Economy*, the *International Journal of Ethics*, the *University Journal of Business*, the *Social Service Review*, and the *Journal of Modern History*. The building was designed and will be used for research purposes exclusively.

It contains four seminar rooms, one lecture room, an extensive statistical laboratory, an anthropological laboratory, a personality laboratory, and numerous studies and workrooms in which will be prosecuted the various investigations supported by the Local Community Research Committee. The dedication ceremonies were attended by Sir William Beveridge, director of the London School of Economics and Political Science, Professor Albrecht Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, of the University of Hamburg, Professor Célestin Bouglé of the Sorbonne, and representatives of seven university social science councils. Papers were read by the foreign delegates; also by Professor Wesley C. Mitchell, of Columbia University, on "The Function of Research in the Social Sciences;" Dr. John C. Merriam, president of the Carnegie Institution, on "Significance of the Border Area between Natural and Social Sciences;" Dr. Milton C. Winternitz, dean of the Yale Medical School, on "Research in the Medical and Social Sciences;" Dr. Harold G. Moulton, president of the Brookings Institution, on "Coöperation in Social Science Research;" Professor Franz Boas, Columbia University, on "Some Problems of Methodology in the Social Sciences;" Mr. Beardsley Ruml, director of the Spelman Fund, on "Recent Trends in the Social Sciences;" and Professor C. Judson Herrick, of the University of Chicago, on "The Scientific Study of Man and the Humanities." Dedication ceremonies were concluded at the Autumn Convocation, at which the address was given by Dr. Edwin B. Wilson, president of the Social Science Research Council.

Mr. Luther Gulick, of the National Institute of Public Administration, has been retained by the New York State Commission on Old Age Security to organize and direct its research work. This commission was appointed jointly by the legislature and the governor at the close of the 1929 session of the legislature; and the act providing for it requires it not only to study the problem of old age pensions, but to deal with the institutional provision for the aged, particularly through district infirmaries. The research work of the Commission has been organized under the following heads: (1) Review of legislation, including an analysis of American and European old age assistance legislation, the history of the New York State poor law, and an examination of the pension surveys of state commissions, especially in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and California. (2) An examination of public and private retirement systems, including national, state, municipal, and

industrial pension plans covering citizens of the state of New York. (3) A study of self-preservation for old age security through insurance, savings, investments, and family relationships. (4) A survey of institutional provision for the aged, particularly through public homes and hospitals and through private homes. (5) An examination of public and private relief to the aged in their homes. As a part of this study, special surveys have been made, particularly in the cities of the state, to determine the number of individuals and the amount spent for outdoor relief through all organized charitable groups, including denominational and other charities. Special attention is being devoted to the aged who are receiving assistance through soldiers' relief, blind relief, mothers' pensions, and through peddlers' licenses in New York City. (6) A special census of the aged to determine their economic and social status, following the general schedule used in the famous census of the aged in Massachusetts, is being made in four townships in Otsego county, which has been selected as a sample rural community. Unlike the Massachusetts study and the National Civic Federation study, this census of the aged is based, not on voters' lists, or a sampling process, but on visits to all of the homes in the geographic areas selected. It is thus a true census. Similar studies on the basis of selected blocks are being made in New York City, Buffalo, Geneva, Canton, Schenectady, Ithaca, Saratoga Springs, Troy, and Aurora by advanced students of colleges and universities, under the supervision of professors of economics, sociology, and government. It will be the purpose of this study to determine how many individuals there are in the sample rural and urban communities selected who may qualify for old age assistance as to age, as to means, and as to family connections. (7) With the aid of a special appropriation from the Spelman Fund of New York, the Commission is undertaking a survey of the age distribution of those gainfully employed in the state of New York. The Associated Industries of New York State is cooperating in this part of the project. The study will include likewise an age distribution of new employees and an age distribution of separations, the object being to furnish factual information with regard to the age factor in industry. A special effort will be made to classify the material by new industries and old industries, by hand industries and highly mechanized industries, and by light manufacture and heavy manufacture. It is expected that the Commission will report to the legislature early in 1930.

The University of California has recently announced plans for the expansion of its program in graduate training and research in public administration, for which purpose there has been set aside for the first six years (in addition to existing expenditures) a minimum sum of \$262,000, of which \$182,000 has been contributed by the Rockefeller Foundation and \$80,000 by the University of California. It is proposed "to develop and expand the facilities at the University of California so that there may be applied to the important problems of government administration the organized intellectual resources of the University, coördinated into carefully considered programs of library development, investigation, research, publication, and instruction, in order to understand and make known to students, officials, and the public the underlying principles and practices of government administration which seem to accomplish the most efficient and desirable results; and best to prepare future government officials for effective public service." The announcement states the following objectives: (1) To collect, classify, and make available the existing materials and information which are required for an understanding of the varied work of government; to publish bibliographies, guides, and manuals, so that faculty, students, and officials may compare, correlate, and interpret existing knowledge pertaining to public administration. (2) To develop systematically through the various existing departments of the University a continuous and coördinated program of comparative field investigations concerning the administrative structure for the performance of government work; the actual practices and methods used; and the interrelations between different governmental units. (3) To bring about coördination of research among departments interested in special government fields. (4) To establish and conduct carefully planned coöperative programs of research in those fields of public administration not now fully developed by the University: such as, the administration of criminal justice, the administration of civil justice, various phases of city and regional planning, and police administration. (5) To encourage, develop, and maintain research concerning the fundamental principles of public administration and its relationship to the legislative, judicial, and executive branches of government. (6) To coöperate with the civic organizations, bureaus of government research, leagues of municipalities, public officials, and individuals in securing or giving information, making investigations, and conducting research. (7) To publish the results of investigation

and research in public administration. (8) To prepare teaching material based upon investigations and research. (9) To establish a coordinated graduate curriculum of upper division and graduate instruction, so that mature specialists in fields which are found in both governmental and private work may obtain a knowledge of the peculiarities of the specialty as applied to government, its relationship to other governmental functions, and to the supervisory and controlling agencies of general administrative structure. (10) To introduce new courses in fields of public administration not fully covered by existing instruction. (11) To offer upper division and graduate instruction in those aspects of public administration which are applicable to all government organization units regardless of the particular function each may perform. (12) To carry on a continuous study of the opportunities and requirements of the public service, so that educational problems in training for government administration may be solved intelligently, and that properly prepared students may find suitable positions. In addition to the graduate work, the plan includes important cooperative arrangements with, and additional financial assistance by, governmental agencies, detailed announcements concerning which will be made in the near future. Seven special research projects are contemplated, including: (a) a study of the interrelations of the communities comprising the San Francisco region; (b) the administrative relationships between federal, state, and local governments; (c) personnel problems; (d) legislative drafting; (e) the administration of criminal justice in the state of California; (f) the annual publication of critical annotated guides to the literature of state and federal administration. The training program will involve the coordination of approximately one hundred existing courses which now deal with various phases of public administration, and the introduction of new courses not at present adequately covered. The project was planned and will be directed by Professor Samuel C. May, of the department of political science. Factors which should contribute to the success of the undertaking are the unusual library facilities of the Bureau of Public Administration, of which Professor May is director, the large number of graduate students now working in this field, and the cooperative attitude of state and local officials.

Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association.
The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the American Political Science