

NEWS AND NOTES

PERSONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

Compiled by the Managing Editor

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the American Political Science Association will be held at Washington, D.C., December 28-30. Other organizations meeting at the same time and place include the American Economic Association, the American Sociological Society, the American Statistical Association, and the American Association for Labor Legislation. The headquarters of the American Political Science Association will be at the Mayflower Hotel. The program, as thus far arranged, is outlined by the chairman of the program committee, Professor John M. Gaus, of the University of Wisconsin, as follows: Round table meetings will be held on Monday and Tuesday mornings, December 28 and 29, at 10 A.M. Wednesday morning will be kept open for a third meeting of the round tables, or of special groups drawn from their membership, if the chairmen and members desire to hold further meetings. The round tables and their chairmen include: (1) International Relations, Charles P. Howland; (2) Local Government, Ernest Griffith; (3) Judicial Administration, Raymond Moley; (4) Political Parties, Louise Overacker; (5) Government and Education, Earl Crecraft; and (6) Comparative Central Government, Frederick F. Blachly. There will be section meetings on Monday and Wednesday afternoons. The sections, with their chairmen, are as follows: On Monday afternoon at 3:00, Legislation, John A. Lapp; Public Opinion, William Casey; Political Theory, Robert T. Crane; Teaching the General Course in Political Science, Harold R. Bruce; and on Wednesday afternoon at 2:30, Public Administration, Edwin A. Cottrell; and Public Law, Charles G. Haines. A joint meeting with the American Economic Association on the topic of American investments and policy in the Caribbean is being arranged for Tuesday afternoon. It is possible that one or two of the section meetings will be joint meetings with other associations. A new feature is a luncheon Monday noon at which there will be a discussion of contemporary political developments in a region of the United States. The region selected is the South; and Professor R. K. Gooch, of the University of Virginia, is in charge of preparations. On Tuesday, December 29, there will be a luncheon meeting at which probably certain committee reports will be presented. The annual business meeting will be held at 4:30 on the same day, and the presidential address will be presented that evening.

Professor Robert T. Crane, of the University of Michigan, has been granted an extended leave of absence in order to accept the permanent secretaryship of the Social Science Research Council, in succession to Mr. Robert S. Lynd.

Professor Charles E. Merriam, of the University of Chicago, has been made a member of the executive committee of Mayor Cermak's advisory committee, a group which will act as a general planning agency in the reorganization of Chicago city government.

Professor Leonard D. White, of the University of Chicago, has been appointed to membership in the Chicago civil service commission. He will continue his work at the University, but will sever various other connections.

Dr. Tyler Dennett, historical adviser to the Department of State and former editor and chief of its division of publications, will go to Princeton University as professor of international relations in the School of Public and International Affairs. The appointment is effective in February, 1932.

Dr. Harwood L. Childs, professor of political science at Bucknell University, has been appointed associate professor of politics at Princeton University. Dr. Childs will give instruction in political psychology and public opinion. He will go to Princeton in the fall of 1932, after spending the coming academic year in a study of public opinion and unofficial agencies of government in Germany.

Professor John A. Fairlie, of the University of Illinois, returned to the United States in early summer from a trip around the world. The committee on county government which the National Municipal League recently appointed will carry on its work under Professor Fairlie's chairmanship.

Dr. Shelby M. Harrison, director of the department of surveys and exhibits and vice general director, will, on September 1, succeed Dr. John M. Glenn as general director of the Russell Sage Foundation.

Dr. Russell M. Story, of Pomona College, sailed for the Philippines and China in June, and will remain in the Far East until September, 1932, as visiting professor of California College in China on the Seeley

G. Mudd fellowship. He has also been appointed visiting professor at Yenching University.

Professor Clarence A. Berdahl sailed for Europe in June and will be on leave of absence from the University of Illinois during the coming academic year. While in Geneva, he will give a number of lectures at the Institute for Higher International Studies.

Professor Harold S. Quigley, of the University of Minnesota, gave a course in the first term of the summer session at Ohio State University on international organization, and another on contemporary Japan.

Professor W. W. Willoughby, of the Johns Hopkins University, served as adviser to the Chinese delegation to the conference on the opium traffic which was held in Geneva in June under the auspices of the League of Nations.

Professors Jerome G. Kerwin, Harry Gideonse, and Louis Wirth constitute a committee to prepare the general introductory social science course at the University of Chicago in connection with the new plan of college education.

Mr. Frederic W. Ganzert, formerly teaching fellow at the University of California, will conduct Professor Francis G. Wilson's courses on political theory at the University of Washington during the coming academic year. Dr. Ganzert has recently been in Brazil on a Carnegie fellowship.

Mr. Robert T. Pollard, recently a fellow in political science at the University of Minnesota, has accepted an assistant professorship in the department of oriental history, literature, and languages at the University of Washington. His field will be that of Far Eastern history, government, and politics.

Professor James Hart, of Johns Hopkins University, gave courses in the recent summer session of Columbia University.

Dr. William C. Casey has resigned at the University of Chicago in order to accept a professorship of political science at Columbia University.

Professor Harold H. Sprout, of Stanford University, has been appointed to a position in the department of politics at Princeton University for the coming year.

Professor Harold R. Enslow, of Union College, has been appointed a New York State Tax Commission fellow, and is making a study of the relations of federal and state income taxes.

Dr. H. Arthur Steiner, of the University of Michigan, has accepted an instructorship in political science at the University of California at Los Angeles.

Dr. Charles C. Rohlfsing, instructor in political science at the University of Pennsylvania, has been advanced to an assistant professorship. His doctoral dissertation, *A National Policy for the Regulation of Aviation*, is now in press.

Professor Rodney L. Mott, of the University of Chicago, taught during the summer quarter in the American University Graduate School, Washington, D.C. He gave courses on due process of law and contemporary British politics.

Dr. Howard B. Calderwood and Mr. Lawrence Preuss, instructors at the University of Michigan, will resume their work in the fall after a year abroad as research fellows.

Professor William M. McGovern, of Northwestern University, has been granted a semester's leave of absence to make a study of Ural-Altaic peoples in Hungary, the Balkans, Asia Minor, and Persia.

Dr. Rudolf A. Cleman, formerly of Northwestern University and at present director of scientific publications of the Century of Progress, Chicago International Exposition, 1933, has been appointed associate chief of the Social Science Division for the planning and preparation of exhibits in this field.

Miss Flora May Fearing, research associate in political science at Northwestern University, is offering a course at Stanford University during the second half of the summer quarter on quantitative methods in politics and administration.

Mr. Kenneth P. Vinsel, who received his doctorate at the State University of Iowa in June, has been appointed associate professor of political science at the University of Louisville.

Mr. S. C. E. Powers, candidate for the doctor's degree at the State University of Iowa in August, will go to the Henderson State Teachers College, Arkadelphia, Arkansas, as head of the department of government and sociology.

Dr. James Q. Dealey, Jr., of Western Reserve University, has accepted a position at Hamilton College vacated by Mr. George L. Ridgeway, who will spend the coming year at Oxford as a Carnegie fellow in international law.

Mr. Francis E. Ballard, who received his doctorate at the State University of Iowa, has been appointed instructor in political science at Princeton University.

Messrs. Earl E. Warner and W. R. Maddox, instructors in political science at the University of Michigan, have accepted positions at the James Millikin University and the University of Kansas, respectively.

Miss Betty Bouer, of Vassar College, has been appointed Ueland fellow in government and citizenship at the University of Minnesota for the coming year.

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has announced the appointment of Mr. Henry Kittredge Norton to make a study of political and economic developments in South American countries. Professor David P. Barrows, of the University of California, is one of the newly elected trustees of the Endowment.

Among the ten members of a prohibition advisory research council, the appointment of which was announced in May by the federal prohibition director, are Professors William S. Carpenter, of Princeton University, Charles W. Pipkin, of Louisiana State University, and Samuel C. May, of the University of California. The inquiries planned are to be carried on mainly by graduate students under the direction of members of the council.

A graduate school of international affairs is to be established at Columbia University under terms of the will of the late Edwin B. Parker,

of Washington, D.C. The endowment provided for the undertaking will eventually amount to about two million dollars. Of this sum, approximately half will be available at once.

At the fourteenth annual American Country Life Conference, to be held at Cornell University on August 17-20, a forum on county organization and management will be led by Dean Robert H. Tucker, of Washington and Lee University, chairman of the Virginia Commission on County Government, and another on village and township government by Professor E. C. Branson, of the University of North Carolina.

Political scientists who would be interested in participating in the Third International Congress of Eugenics, or who would care to receive announcements concerning it, are invited to correspond with the secretary, Mr. H. H. Laughlin, Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, New York.

The second Earlham Institute of Polity was held at Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana, on May 14-16. As last year, the sessions were devoted to discussion of the relations of the United States with Latin America and the Orient. Principal speakers included Mr. Chester D. Pugsley, Dr. James Brown Scott, Major General Edward A. Kreger, and Messrs. Charles S. Smith, chief of the foreign service of the Associated Press, and Gilbert Bowles, a missionary of the Society of Friends.

One of the three major divisions of the program of the second quadrennial Institute on Human Relations, held at the University of North Carolina on May 3-9, was concerned with international relations and government. As Weil lecturer for 1931, Professor Harold J. Laski delivered addresses on "The Crisis in the Modern State," "The Place of Administration in the Modern State," and "The Expert in Democracy." Professor James T. Shotwell also spoke on "The New Era in International Relations."

While retaining its independent corporate existence, the National Institute of Public Administration has been affiliated with Columbia University, and Dr. Luther H. Gulick, director, has been appointed Eaton professor of municipal science and administration in that institution. The Institute has recently received an endowment of

\$1,500,000, and will also have an annual budget allowance from Columbia. It is expected that the Training School for Public Service, established in 1911 and affiliated with the Institute, will be developed considerably.

The third annual meeting of the Iowa Political Science Association was held at the Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls, on May 1-2. There were round tables on state legislatures and legislative methods, administrative areas, and the teaching of the introductory course in political science. Professor Thomas H. Reed, of the University of Michigan, discussed with the Association various means of coöperation between the American Political Science Association and sectional and state organizations. The officers of the Association are: president, Geddes W. Rutherford; vice-president, C. F. Littell; secretary-treasurer, H. C. Cook.

The Eighth Institute under the Norman Wait Harris Memorial Foundation was held at the University of Chicago from June 22 to July 3. The topic was Unemployment as a World Problem, and the visiting lecturers included John Maynard Keynes, of Cambridge, England, and Karl Pribram, of the University of Frankfurt, Germany. The round table meetings were attended by twenty-five experts on the subject from all parts of the United States. As usual, the public lectures will be published by the University of Chicago Press.

The executive committee of the National Municipal League has voted to reconstitute the committee on county government which drafted the Model County Manager Law in 1930. The new committee will be expected to study county government in its general relations to state and municipal governments. The executive committee has authorized appointment of new committees on the selection of judges, developments in municipal home rule, city government in relation to housing, and the preparation of a model corrupt practices law.

A conference on "pressure groups and propaganda" was held May 2-3 at the University of Chicago. The conference was authorized by the Social Science Research Council, and was organized under the direction of a local committee consisting of Professors Charles E. Merriam, Harold F. Gosnell, and Harold D. Lasswell. The purpose was to consider the present status of research in the field and to indicate fruitful lines of development. Among those present from outside Chicago were

Professors E. Pendleton Herring, Harvard University, Herman C. Beyle, Syracuse University, Ralph D. Casey, University of Minnesota, Harwood L. Childs, Bucknell University, A. Gordon Dewey, Union College, George A. Lundberg, University of Pittsburgh, W. Brooke Graves, Temple University, Peter H. Odegard, Ohio State University, and Kimball Young, University of Wisconsin.

At the desire of the executive committee of the International Conference of Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations, Professor Alfred Zimmern, director of the Geneva School of International Studies, has offered a room in the Conservatoire de Musique where, it is thought, gatherings might be held during at any rate the opening week of the Assembly, the first two to take place at 8:30 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday, September 8 and 10. Teachers of international relations expecting to be present are requested to communicate with Professor Zimmern suggesting any particular matters that they would like to have brought forward for discussion. This should enable them to be given advance notice of the order of proceedings proposed to be followed at the meetings. Communications should be addressed to Professor Zimmern at the Conservatoire de Musique, Place Neuve, Geneva.

On April 3-4, a conference on the teaching of undergraduate courses in the social sciences was held at Northwestern University. One hundred and twenty-seven instructors in political science, history, economics, philosophy, psychology, sociology, and anthropology were in attendance, representing fifty-three middle-western colleges. Of two general sessions, the first was devoted to a consideration of freshman courses in the social sciences and the second to the relation between teaching and research in the undergraduate college. Five round-table meetings were held. At one devoted to political science, the introductory course in political science was discussed on the basis of papers presented by Professor David King, of the University of Akron, Professor W. F. Cottrell, of Miami University, and Sister Eucharista, of the College of Saint Catherine. Professor A. R. Ellingwood, of the department of political science, served as chairman of the committee in charge of arrangements.

A series of social science research conferences were held at the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, on June 17-18 under the joint auspices of the Pacific Coast Regional Committee of the Social

Science Research Council and Sections K and L of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The program was arranged by a representative committee under the chairmanship of Professor William B. Munro. Among subjects dealt with in round-tables were quantitative methods in the social sciences, the problem of tax reform, American foreign policy and foreign trade, law enforcement and the prevention of crime, the formation of public opinion and the reorganization of political parties, the consolidation of local government units, the primary system of nominations, problems of urban-rural relationships, and immigration problems on the Pacific coast. It was agreed to form an organization of social scientists on the Pacific coast, meeting every June.

The eleventh session of the Institute of Politics was held at Williamstown, Massachusetts, from July 30 to August 27. The principal conferences, with leaders, were as follows: the future of democracy, Professor Arthur N. Holcombe, Harvard University; social psychology of international conduct, Professor G. M. Stratton, University of California; international problems of commercial and financial policy, Professor Jacob Viner, University of Chicago; the future of the British commonwealth of nations, Dean Percy E. Corbett, McGill University; distribution of wealth and income, Professor T. E. Gregory, London School of Economics; the political situation in western Europe, Professor William E. Rappard, School for Higher International Studies, Geneva; the disarmament problem, Mr. James G. MacDonald, Foreign Policy Association; and the pact of Paris, Professor George H. Blakeslee, Clark University. Among special lecturers were Dr. Alberto de Stefani on the economics of Fascism, and Dr. Guustav Stolper on the economics of capitalism.

The seventh annual awards of research fellowships were announced by the Social Science Research Council last April. Twenty-four new fellows were appointed for 1931-32, and two extensions from 1930-31 were made. Appointments of special interest to political scientists include the following, with, in each case, the subject to be studied: Harwood L. Childs, Princeton University, "The Influence of Industrial and Labor Organizations on German Government and Politics;" Herbert E. Dougall, Northwestern University, "The Post-war Relations Between French Railways and the French Government;" J. A. Clifford Grant, University of California at Los

Angeles, "The Bearing of the American Federal System upon Constitutional Guarantees Relative to Self-Incrimination, Illegal Searches and Seizures, and Double Jeopardy;" Everett C. Hughes, McGill University, "The Catholic and 'Christian' Trade Unions, Coöperatives, and Political Parties of Germany in their Relations to Secular or 'Neutral' Organizations Serving the Same Ends;" Charner M. Perry, University of Texas, "Fundamental Concepts in the Social Sciences;" Harry R. Rudin, Yale University, "German Imperial Policy in the Kamerun;" James T. Russell, University of Chicago, "A Study of Political, Social, and Economic Problems with a View to Measuring Trends in International Attitudes;" Francis G. Wilson, University of Washington, "The Rôle of the International Labor Organization in the Development of World Government." One of the reappointments is John T. Salter, University of Wisconsin, "The Ward Leader: A Study of the Republican Party Organization in Philadelphia." Among political scientists receiving grants-in-aid during 1930-31 were Professors William Anderson, of the University of Minnesota, Clarence A. Berdahl, of the University of Illinois, James M. Callahan, of the University of West Virginia, Cortez A. M. Ewing, of the University of Oklahoma, Karl J. Friedrich, of Harvard University, Johannes Mattern, of Johns Hopkins University, and Wylie Kilpatrick, of the New Jersey League of Municipalities.

Present Status of Legislation Requiring the Teaching of the Constitution in Colleges and Universities. Since the World War, vigorous demand has arisen for legislation requiring the teaching of the national and state constitutions in the public schools; and state-supported colleges and universities have incidentally been affected. The leading organizations promoting the movement have been the National Security League and the American Bar Association, although many others, such as the Daughters of the American Revolution and the American Legion, have participated. Various schemes of adult education are promoted; oratorical contests on the Constitution are staged; and, in general, veneration of and devotion to national institutions and symbols is encouraged.¹ The explanation of the movement is to

¹ This movement marked a reversal of pre-war tendencies. Walter Lippmann, in 1914, said in his *Preface to Politics*, p. 184: "The vital part of the population has pretty well emerged from any dumb acquiescence in constitutions. Theodore Roosevelt, who reflects so much of America, has very definitely cast down this idol. Now since he stands generally some twenty years behind the pioneer and about