

NEWS AND NOTES

PERSONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

Compiled by the Managing Editor

The thirty-second annual meeting of the American Political Science Association will be held at Chicago on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, December 28-30. The committee on program, of which Professor Cullen B. Gosnell, of Emory University, is chairman, was announced in the April issue of the REVIEW, and the committee on local arrangements consists of Professors Harold F. Gosnell, University of Chicago, chairman; George Benson, American Legislators' Association; William B. Ballis, University of Chicago; Earl De Long, Northwestern University; Charles P. O'Donnell, De Paul University; and Aloys P. Hodapp, Loyola University. Monday forenoon, December 28, will be left open for registration and renewal of acquaintance. The opening event will be a luncheon on that day presided over by Professor Frank G. Bates, first vice-president, and addressed by Professor Charles E. Merriam on "Recent Progress in Planning in the United States." Section meetings that afternoon, with their chairman, will be: (1) "The Pros and Cons of Judicial Review," Charles G. Haines; (2) "The Good Neighbor Policy," J. Fred Rippey; and (3) "Administration of New Governmental Activities," Charles McKinley. The topic for the evening session will be "The University and Public Affairs," and the speakers will be Otis T. Wingo, on "Training for the Public Service," and Thomas H. Reed, on "Adult Political Education." Round-table meetings on Tuesday and Wednesday forenoons will be: (1) "University Courses of Training for the Public Service," William B. Munro; (2) "The Press and Public Affairs," George Fort Milton; (3) "Reorganization of County Government," Earl L. Shoup; (4) "Revision of the Status Quo," Brooks Emeny; (5) "Political Parties," Thomas S. Barclay; (6) "Federal-State Relations," John Sly; (7) "The Nature of Political Liberty," Francis W. Coker; (8) "Regionalism in Governmental Planning and Administration," John M. Gaus; (9) "Recent Developments in State Government," Frank M. Stewart; (10) "After the Neutrality Legislation—What?," Quincy Wright; (11) "The Supreme Court; An Analysis of Personnel," Irby Hudson; (12) "The Pros and Cons of Judicial Review," Charles G. Haines; (13) "Dictatorship and Constitutionalism in European Countries," Roger H. Wells. At a luncheon on Tuesday, Justin Miller will speak on "Governmental Organization and Crime Control"; and at another on Wednesday (held jointly with the American Association for Labor Legislation), Lloyd K. Garrison and Donald Richberg on "Social Welfare and the Constitution." The annual business meeting will be held on Tuesday afternoon, and in the evening the presidential address will be delivered at a session held jointly with

the American Economic Association and the American Statistical Association.

Professor Thomas H. Reed has resigned his professorship at the University of Michigan in order to continue his work as head of the Municipal Consultant Service of the National Municipal League.

Assistant Professor Frederick L. Schuman, of the University of Chicago, has been granted a one-year leave of absence and has accepted a one-year appointment as visiting lecturer in international relations at Williams College.

Professor Quincy Wright, of the University of Chicago, will exchange with Professor Pitman B. Potter, of the Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva, Switzerland, during the spring and summer of 1937.

Professor Clyde Eagleton, of New York University, will teach at Stanford University during the autumn and winter quarters of 1936-37.

Professor Graham H. Stuart has been granted sabbatical leave at Stanford University. He has been on duty during the summer quarter at the University of Minnesota, and will spend the remaining time in Europe and the Near East.

Professor Edwin A. Cottrell, of Stanford University, gave courses on public administration at the University of California, Berkeley, during the summer session. He was recently made a member of the interim tax commission of the state of California.

Professor John A. Fairlie, of the University of Illinois, sailed for Europe in May and will remain abroad until the middle of the coming academic year.

Professor Marshall E. Dimock, of the University of Chicago, is giving a series of lectures on the changing relationship between government and business at the Colorado Springs Public Forum, August 16 to September 30.

At the University of Michigan, Drs. Howard B. Calderwood and Harlow J. Heneman have been promoted from instructor to assistant professor of political science.

Professor Henry R. Spencer, of Ohio State University, gave courses at the University of West Virginia during the recent summer session.

Professor Harold M. Vinacke, of the University of Cincinnati, taught at Ohio University during the recent summer session.

At the University of Pennsylvania, Drs. Edward B. Logan and Charles C. Rohlfing have been promoted from assistant to associate professor and Dr. John P. Horlacker from instructor to assistant professor.

At the University of Illinois, Drs. Valentine Jobst, III, and Clyde F. Snyder, graduate assistants in 1935-36, have been appointed to instructorships.

Mr. Robert W. Rafuse, who is completing his work for a doctor's degree at the University of Illinois, has accepted an instructorship in political science at Williams College.

Dr. Pressly S. Sikes, recently promoted to an assistant professorship at Indiana University, taught at Mississippi State College during the summer session.

Professor Harold S. Quigley, of the University of Minnesota, taught during the first term of the summer session at the University of Southern California.

At Indiana University, Professor Ford P. Hall has been promoted to a full professorship and made head of the department of government, and Dr. Pressly S. Sikes has been made an assistant professor and director of the bureau of government research.

Professor Norman J. Padelford, of Colgate University, has been appointed professor of international law in the Fletcher School at Tufts College. He will teach the courses formerly given by Professor George Grafton Wilson and will be chairman of the division of international law and organization.

Mr. August O. Spain, of Colgate University, has been appointed assistant professor of political science at Hendrix College. He will have charge of the work in political science and of a social science survey.

Dr. John J. McDonald, attorney and a former editor of the *Yale Law Review*, gave a course on international law, and Dr. E. Wilder Spaulding, of the U. S. State Department, a course on American government, in the summer session of the George Washington University.

Mr. Russell W. Barthell, executive secretary of the bureau of government research at the University of Washington, has been granted leave of absence for the coming year to continue graduate study at the University of Chicago. Mr. Chester A. Bieson has been appointed acting executive secretary of the bureau.

Governor H. Styles Bridges, of New Hampshire, has created a liquor survey commission to make a study of the operation of the state liquor control system. The commission is to serve as a fact-finding agency and report by the opening of the next session of the legislature. The members are Mr. O. V. Henderson, registrar of the University of New Hampshire,

Professor Harold R. Bruce, of Dartmouth College, and Judge John Scammon, recently retired from the superior court.

Dr. Ben M. Cherrington, professor of international relations at the University of Denver, went abroad in June to assist in the direction of an American seminar held in London during the summer. He is spending the remainder of his time studying political trends in Europe.

Mr. Wilbert Hindman, formerly teaching fellow at the University of Michigan, has been appointed instructor in political science at Colgate University.

Dr. George C. S. Benson has been appointed associate professor of public administration at the University of Michigan. During the past two years Dr. Benson has been chief research consultant of the Council of State Governments, managing editor of *State Government*, and lecturer in political science at the University of Chicago.

Plans for the development at the University of Virginia of a center for graduate study and research in political science for the entire South were announced by President John L. Newcomb in connection with the commencement exercises on June 9. Simultaneously, announcement was made of the appointment of Professor James Hart, of the Johns Hopkins University, to a professorship at Virginia.

Among participants in a conference on current international problems held at the University of Minnesota on July 9-10 were Professors C. F. Remer, of the University of Michigan, Graham H. Stuart, of Stanford University, John Madden, of New York University, Eugene Staley, of the University of Chicago, and Mr. Warren S. Thompson, director of the Scripps Foundation, Miami University.

The twelfth institute under the Norman Wait Harris Memorial Foundation was held at the University of Chicago from June 23 to July 3, on the subject of "Neutrality and Collective Security." The public lecturers included Sir Alfred Zimmern, of Oxford University; Ambassador William E. Dodd, professor emeritus of history at the University of Chicago; Charles Warren, formerly assistant attorney-general of the United States; and Dean Edwin DeWitt Dickinson, of the University of California School of Jurisprudence. As usual, round tables of experts were organized for detailed discussion. Several officials of the Department of State participated.

Fifteen men, including six members of police departments and five traffic experts from various parts of the United States and from England, have won fellowships of \$1,200 each for study during the next academic year at Harvard University's bureau for street traffic research. These men will join with other students and staff members at the bureau in a scientific attack on all phases of automobile accident and traffic problems.

In connection with the active program for the development of an outstanding center of graduate studies in Washington, especially in the social sciences, the American University has received a bequest for the construction of a Hall of Nations building, and with the assistance of an advisory committee headed by ex-Secretary Henry L. Stimson, is evolving a plan for (1) rooms or alcoves in a central library devoted to the political and economic literature of each participating country, (2) a series of scholarships for exchange students, and (3) visiting professorships to be held in rotation by distinguished scholars from the United States and abroad. The diplomatic representatives of a number of foreign states have accepted honorary chairmanships of coöperating committees representing the respective states.

Under the auspices of the Graduate School and the School of Public Affairs, the American University will launch this fall a special sequence of courses in social security administration, centering upon three alternative activities: (1) unemployment compensation, (2) public assistance, and (3) public welfare administration. Internships form part of the plan, and students—of whom not more than twenty-five will be accepted for the first year—may become candidates for master's and doctor's degrees. Persons, apart from the regular staff of the University, who will offer courses include Drs. Ewan Clague, Joseph P. Harris, Walton H. Hamilton, Henry Reining, William E. Leiserson, and J. F. Dewhurst.

The University of Minnesota announced in May a new program of training for public administration in which provision will be made through fellowships for a group of men in public service who wish to go to the University for a year of advanced study of administration, and also for a group of persons holding the bachelor's degree but without public service experience. The fellowships for the latter group will normally run for two years, one of which will be devoted to an internship in some governmental employment, national, state or local. Individual courses of study will be planned for each student, depending upon previous preparation, personal interests, and the requirements of public service. All fellows will be required to enroll in the graduate seminar in public administration, which will demand from one-third to one-half of their time during the first year of study. A written report on some special subject will also be required of all fellows at the close of the internship.

Dr. Arnold B. Hall, director of the Institute for Government Research at the Brookings Institution, died in Washington after a lingering illness, on June 1, at the age of fifty-five. Born in Franklin, Indiana, he was educated at Franklin College and the University of Chicago, receiving a J. D. degree from the latter institution in 1907. After serving as an in-

structor in political science at Northwestern University in 1909, he went to the University of Wisconsin, where he remained, eventually as professor of political science and associate professor of law, until his election to the presidency of the University of Oregon in 1926. Remaining in this post six years, he became identified with the Brookings Institution in 1933. While at Wisconsin, he organized and directed a National Conference on the Science of Politics which held a number of summer meetings, and also assisted in the formation of the Social Science Research Council, serving for some years in that body as a representative of the American Political Science Association and also as the first chairman of the Council's committee on problems and policy. His publications included *The Monroe Doctrine*, *Dynamic Americanism*, and *Popular Government*. At the time of his death he was engaged on a treatise on educational administration in the United States. His major interests were the promotion of scientific methodology in political science, the closer articulation of the social sciences, and the encouragement of intelligent social action; and to all of these objectives he made substantial contribution.

In February, the U. S. Senate passed a resolution creating a special committee to study all of the activities of the departments and agencies of the executive branch of the national government with a view to reorganization in the interest of simplification, efficiency, and economy. Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia was named chairman. Other members of the committee are Senators Robinson, McNary, O'Mahoney, and Townsend. On March 22, President Roosevelt sent to the Speaker and to the Vice-President identical letters announcing the appointment of a presidential committee to study the organization of the executive branch of the government, with particular attention to the new agencies and to problems of administrative management. On this committee were appointed Mr. Louis Brownlow, chairman, Professor Charles E. Merriam, of the University of Chicago, and Dr. Luther Gulick, executive director of the Institute of Public Administration. The Senate committee appointed an advisory committee consisting of Louis Brownlow, chairman, President Harold W. Dodds, of Princeton University, Luther Gulick, ex-Governor William Tudor Gardiner of Maine, and Professor John D. Clark, of the University of Nebraska. The President's letter requested the House of Representatives to create a corresponding committee, which was done, and to this committee were appointed Messrs. Buchanan of Texas, Cochran of Missouri, Wadsworth of New York, Lehlbach of New Jersey, and Brown of Michigan. It is expected that the three committees will work in close coöperation. Under the immediate supervision of Dr. Joseph P. Harris, the President's Committee on Administrative Management is studying problems relating to the management of the executive branch of the government; while the congressional committees are deal-

ing with problems relating primarily to overlapping, duplication, and reorganization. The latter two committees have jointly engaged the Brookings Institution to carry on an investigation of the activities of the executive agencies, and Mr. Fred Powell, acting director of the Institute for Government Research, is in charge of the study.

Prompted by the approaching sesquicentennial of the framing and ratification of the Constitution of the United States, the National Historical Publications Commission has made a comprehensive survey of original material, published and unpublished, relating to the Constitution's antecedents, its ratification, and the proposal and ratification of the twenty-one amendments, and has arrived at a recommendation which deserves the active support of all persons interested in American constitutional history and law. Only limited portions of the original material on the ratification of the Constitution and the first ten amendments, the Commission finds, have been collected and so edited and published as to serve the purposes of scholars or general readers. "The articles by Madison, Hamilton, and Jay known as *The Federalist*," it says, "are available in many editions, some of which are well edited; and some of the other newspaper essays and pamphlets have been assembled and reprinted in limited editions now out of print. Some of the debates in the state conventions were published in 1827 in a work known as *Elliot's Debates*, but the editing was crudely done and the texts are unreliable. The second edition of this work (1836) was somewhat enlarged, but there was no improvement in the editing, and additional records of debates have since come to light . . . The Commission believes that a thorough search of contemporary newspapers, magazines, and pamphlets, of published and unpublished state archives, and of published and unpublished correspondence of the period would disclose a large amount of material that would shed new light on the ratification of the Constitution. The assembling and publication of this material, together with the pertinent material in *Elliot's Debates*, all taken from the original sources and edited in accordance with the canons of modern historical scholarship, would be a valuable service to scholars, lawyers, teachers, and the public generally, and would promote a more adequate comprehension of the significance of the Constitution on the part of the American people." Accordingly, the Commission has formulated a project for the preparation and publication of a six-volume collection planned to include all useful materials pertinent to the ratification of the Constitution and the first ten amendments, except that *The Federalist*, already conveniently available in well-edited form, would be included only by title. The time required is estimated at three years and the cost at \$85,000; and supporters of the enterprise are invited to use their influence in behalf of the necessary congressional appropriation.

Several Southern members of the American Political Science Association are participating in a political opinion-forming venture. "Dixie Liberals" was a press label for the second Southern Policy Conference, which was held at Lookout Mountain Hotel near Chattanooga, May 8-10, with fifty Southerners and six Northern visitors present. Among the participants were professors, editors, business men, lawyers, labor leaders, party officials, men and women with governmental connection, and one clergyman. Members were present from twelve Southern states, some representing state or local "policy" groups. President Frank P. Graham, of the University of North Carolina, presided over the opening session. "Social Security for the South—Urban and Rural"—the general subject of the meeting—was considered broadly and informally. Sub-committees made reports on the agricultural, industrial, and constitutional phases of the topic, while another section reported on the relationship of democratic institutions to social security. The global report as finally accepted embraced a wide range of points, such as the condemnation of lynching, recommendation of equal pay for equal work regardless of sex or race, comparable educational facilities for Negroes, removal of poll-tax qualifications for voting, land reform, state constitutional reform, and a direct popular amending process for the federal Constitution. Dissenting and supplementary statements were made part of the proceedings. It was decided that questions of land policy and tenure must be of paramount immediate concern in dealing with the problems of poverty and democracy in the South. The conference was planned by a Southern Policy Committee, with H. Clarence Nixon, of Tulane University, as chairman, Brooks Hays, of Little Rock, as vice-chairman, and Francis P. Miller, of Fairfax, Virginia, as secretary. The committee was formed originally at the first Southern Policy Conference, held in Atlanta in April, 1935, with suggestions and encouragement from representatives of the Foreign Policy Association, which had circularized the members in advance with documentary material of importance to Southerners. Mr. R. L. Buell, of the Foreign Policy Association, visited both the Atlanta and the Chattanooga conferences, but Southern Policy has no official connection with Foreign Policy. Through the cooperation of the University of North Carolina Press, the Southern committee published, prior to the Chattanooga conference, a pamphlet series of *Southern Policy Papers*, consisting of the following numbers: (1) "Southern Population and Social Planning," by T. J. Wooster; (2) "Social Security for Southern Farmers," by H. C. Nixon; (3) "Social Legislation in the South," by Charles W. Pipkin; (4) "How the Other Half is Housed," by Rupert B. Vance; (5) "Industrial Social Security in the South," by Robin Hood; (6) "The Southern Press Considers the Constitution," edited by Francis P. Miller; and (7) "The TVA and Economic Security in the South," by T. Levron Howard.—
H. C. NIXON.