

## NEWS AND NOTES

### PERSONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

*Compiled by the Managing Editor*

*Special Notices.* The committee in charge of the program for the 1931 meeting of the American Political Science Association hereby requests the assistance of as many Association members as possible. Some may be engaged upon research studies which they would be willing to present for discussion and comment at one of the sessions. The committee would be very grateful to be so informed. It likewise urges members to offer suggestions concerning the content or procedure to be followed in developing the program. Communications should be addressed to the chairman, Professor John M. Gaus, of the University of Wisconsin, or to any other member of the committee (see p. 181 below).

The reorganized Committee on Policy of the American Political Science Association (see p. 179 below) has authorized its Sub-Committee on Personnel to proceed at once to reestablish the personnel and placement service which was conducted a year ago experimentally. Although the announcement comes late in the year, it is believed that considerable help can be given persons who expect to obtain the doctorate in political science between now and next summer. For the time being, communications may be addressed to Professor William Anderson, of the University of Minnesota.

Professor Frederick A. Cleveland, who went to China with the Kemmerer mission and has since been made chief of the salt administration under the Nationalist government at Nanking, has resigned his professorship at Boston University.

Professor J. R. Hayden, of the University of Michigan, is serving, from November to March, as visiting Carnegie professor at the University of the Philippines. While in the Far East, Professor Hayden expects to revisit Korea and Formosa and to go to French Indo-China.

Professor George H. Sabine, of Ohio State University, has accepted a professorship of philosophy at Cornell University. He will continue to give part of his teaching and research time to political theory.

Professor Clyde Eagleton, of New York University, will conduct Professor Quincy Wright's courses at the University of Chicago during the spring quarter.

Professor Pitman B. Potter, who since February, 1929, has been conducting courses and seminars in the Institute of Higher International Studies at Geneva, has returned to his work in the department of political science at the University of Wisconsin.

Professor Thomas H. Reed, who gave courses at Harvard in the second semester of 1929-30, is again in residence at the University of Michigan.

Dr. Albert R. Ellingwood has been promoted to a full professorship of political science at Northwestern University.

The governor of Michigan has appointed Professor James K. Pollock, Jr., a member of a commission which is to recommend changes in the election laws of the state.

At Iowa State College, Mr. Herbert C. Cook has been promoted from assistant professor to associate professor of government. Mr. J. E. Kellenbach is a newly appointed instructor in government, and Mr. W. L. Coons, an additional part-time instructor in history and government.

At New York University, Drs. Charles Thach and Russell Forbes have been promoted to associate professorships of government. Dr. Morley Ayearst, formerly at Princeton, has been appointed to an instructorship, and Messrs. A. J. McCorkle, of Princeton, and H. V. Thornton, of Oklahoma, have been made assistant instructors.

Mr. Roy I. Kemmel, a graduate student in government at Yale University, was elected to the Connecticut legislature last November in the Democratic landslide in which Dr. Wilbur L. Cross, former dean of the Yale Graduate School, was elected governor.

Dr. Ernest Trimble, of New York University, has resigned to accept the chairmanship of the department of political science at Lincoln University, Tennessee.

Professor René W. Pinto has resigned his position at Valparaiso University to accept a research and editorial position with the Division of International Law of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Mr. Campbell B. Beard, formerly instructor in political science in the University of Texas, and more recently a graduate student and assistant in government at Harvard University, is an instructor in political science this year at Brown University.

Professor John R. Mez, of the University of Oregon, has returned from a six months' journey around the world, undertaken to study international political developments in Europe, India, and the Far East. While in China and Japan, Professor Mez lectured on international affairs before several universities, the Pan-American Club, and the Japanese League of Nations Association.

Union College announces that the following persons will give one lecture each on the Joseph P. Day Foundation during the present academic year: Professors Roland S. Morris, Harley F. McNair, Kenneth S. Latourette, William E. Mosher, Robert C. Brooks, Thomas H. Reed, and William E. Mikell, and Honorable William A. Prendergast.

Dr. Adam Shortt, long a Canadian member of the American Political Science Association and at one time a member of the Executive Council, died at his home in Ottawa on January 14, at the age of 71. For some years he was chairman of the Canadian Civil Service Commission, and at the time of his death was chairman of the Dominion Board of Historical Publications.

The Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America, which, since 1926, has conducted a summer seminar at Mexico City, held a similar seminar on Caribbean problems during the second half of February. The group visited and held meetings at several points in the Caribbean.

Acting in pursuance of the report of the Royal Commission on Local Government, presented in 1929, the British Ministry of Health has appointed a committee to inquire into the recruitment, training, and promotion of local government officers.

Early in January, President Cermak of the County Board of Cook county, Illinois, announced the appointment of thirty citizens to serve on a commission to work out a plan for the coördination and simplification of local governments in Cook county. The group will be known as the Citizens' Commission on Public Finance and Economy. Included among the members are President Robert M. Hutchins and Professor Charles E. Merriam, of the University of Chicago, and President Walter Dill Scott, of Northwestern University.

A regional conference of police chiefs was held at the University of Chicago on November 20 under the direction of Mr. August Vollmer. The meeting was attended by one hundred police executives, and a permanent regional conference was organized for the purpose of better police coördination. The movement has since been carried further under the direction of Chief Justice McGoorty of the Criminal Court of Cook county.

The Joint Committee on Municipal Measurement at the University of Chicago has substantially completed its program in the field of street cleaning and refuse disposal. It is now turning to the subject of police administration, and hopes to develop a method for the measurement of effective police work. This project is under the immediate direction of Mr. Donald C. Stone, with whom Mr. August Vollmer is coöperating.

The superintendent of schools of Chicago has appointed a Chicago Commission on Citizenship Education consisting of Professors Augustus R. Hatton, of Northwestern University, and Charles E. Merriam and Charles H. Judd, of the University of Chicago. The commission is financed by a grant of \$5,000 from the Union League Club of Chicago and has undertaken an investigation of civic training in the public schools of the city.

Dr. John Bassett Moore, formerly American member of the World Court, was awarded the medal of the Hispanic Society of America for Arts and Literature in recognition of his writings in legal history at a luncheon of the Columbia University law faculty on December 2. In accepting the medal, Dr. Moore alluded to the fact that he is writing a series of volumes on "International Adjudications," two of which will soon appear. Dr. Moore was professor of international

law and diplomacy at Columbia from 1891 to 1924, and was president of the American Political Science Association in 1914.

The seventh session of the Institute of International Relations was held at Mission Inn, Riverside, California, on December 7-12. Round tables, special conferences, and evening lectures covered a very wide range of topics and enlisted the services of numerous competent people, academic and otherwise.

The fourth annual session of the Institute of Citizenship at Emory University was held on February 10-13. The principal topic for discussion was the reorganization of state government in the South, but some attention was given also to the national civil service system, problems of central Europe, the League of Nations, and other subjects. The lecturers included Professor Manley O. Hudson, of the Harvard Law School, and Mr. T. P. Conwell-Evans, of London, England.

The third annual session of the Institute of Statesmanship, under the auspices of Rollins College, was held at Winter Park, Florida, on January 5-10. The sessions were devoted chiefly to discussions of our changing economic life as revealed in the progressive integration of American business and its apparently declining individualism. Among lecturers and conference leaders were Professors Harold R. Bruce, of Dartmouth College, William Z. Ripley, of Harvard University, and Kirk H. Porter, of the State University of Iowa.

The faculty of law of Northwestern University, administering the income of the Charles Clarence Linthicum Foundation, announces that a first prize of one thousand dollars and five second prizes of one hundred dollars each will be awarded to the authors of the best monographs submitted by December 15, 1931, on the following subject: A Comprehensive Critique of the International Chamber of Commerce Committee's 1930 Draft Convention for the International Protection of Industrial Property.

The comprehensive survey of the state of Maine made by the National Institute of Public Administration was delivered to Governor William T. Gardiner some months ago, and has been printed both by the press and in book form. During the autumn the governor

organized a citizens' committee of six hundred members and held regional meetings in the larger cities of the state, at which members of the citizens' committee, legislative members, and representatives of the general public took part in discussing the Institute's recommendations. On the basis of this, the governor and his advisers prepared a program for submission to the legislature at its present session.

Beginning in January, 1930, the Committee on Uniform Crime Records, Mr. Bruce Smith, director, has published monthly bulletins on uniform crime reports. Four hundred police jurisdictions were represented at the outset, including practically all of the large cities, and in the course of a few months the number was increased to about eight hundred. In June, 1930, President Hoover signed the committee's bill formally establishing the National Division of Identification and Information in the Department of Justice and authorizing the Division to collect, compile, and distribute criminal information. Shortly thereafter, Attorney-General William D. Mitchell accepted the system of uniform crime reporting developed by the committee, and since September 1 the reports have been official and handled by the Department of Justice.

Dr. John W. Burgess, professor of political science and constitutional law at Columbia University from 1876 to 1912, and dean of the faculty of political science from 1890 to 1912, died in Brookline, Mass., where he was visiting, on January 13. Born in Giles county, Tennessee, in 1844, he served for two years in the Union army, afterwards returning as a student to Amherst College, from which he was graduated in 1867. He thereupon studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1869, but never practiced. After two years of teaching at Knox College, he studied history and public law at Göttingen, Leipzig, and Berlin, returning to Amherst as a professor in 1873 and transferring to Columbia in 1876. At the latter institution he attempted to introduce instruction in general public affairs in the Law School. Balked in this plan, he persuaded the trustees to permit him to set up a School of Political Science, which he founded in 1880. A celebration at Columbia of the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of this school was mentioned in the last number of the *Review*. During his long academic career Professor Burgess served on several occasions as visiting professor at German and other European universities and was honored with decorations by two foreign countries. His publications

included *Political Science and Comparative Constitutional Law* (1890), *The Reconciliation of Government and Liberty* (1915), *America's Relations to the Great War* (1916), *The Russian Revolution and the Soviet Constitution* (1919), and *The Transformation of the Constitutional Law of the United States Between 1898 and 1920* (1921).

A committee has been formed to plan and supervise the publication of fundamental sources illustrating the evolution of American law, with special attention to the unprinted records of the more important courts of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The committee consists of Professors Evarts B. Greene, of Columbia University, chairman, Felix Frankfurter, of the Harvard Law School, Charles M. Andrews, of Yale University, and John Dickinson, of the University of Pennsylvania Law School, and Chief Judge Carroll T. Bond, of the Maryland Court of Appeals. Dr. Richard B. Morris, of the College of the City of New York, is secretary.

The social science exhibit of the world's fair to be held at Chicago in 1933 is in process of organization. The general committee appointed by the Social Science Research Council consists of Dr. E. B. Wilson, chairman; President Robert M. Hutchins, of the University of Chicago; President H. W. Chase, of the University of Illinois; Secretary R. L. Wilbur; Mr. Shelby Harrison, of the Russell Sage Foundation; Dr. Harold G. Moulton, of the Brookings Institution; and Professor Frederic L. Paxson, of the University of Wisconsin. Professor Howard W. Odum, of the University of North Carolina, has been selected as director of the social science exhibit, and will give full time to the work until the exhibit is completed. An advisory committee will be appointed. The exhibit is intended to be of a scientific character, but at the same time carrying a popular appeal. The underlying idea will be to show the progress in social organization during the last hundred years.

The University of Chicago has reorganized its graduate schools with the purpose of establishing four divisions, of which the division of the social sciences is one. In this division are coördinated the departments of education, economics, political science, history, sociology, anthropology, home economics, and geography. Each division will have a dean; for the social sciences, this official will be Dr. Beardsley Rumel. As a result of this reorganization, it is thought that there will be

flexibility in the work of the graduate schools, although candidates will continue to be presented for advanced degrees by the respective departments. As an illustration of the type of modification made possible by the new arrangement, a committee on international relations has been established, consisting of Robert M. Hutchins, Quincy Wright, Ellsworth Faris, Samuel N. Harper, Charles E. Merriam, H. D. Gideonse, William F. Ogburn, B. E. Schmitt, Donald Slesinger, G. Taylor, and Jacob Viner. This committee will have the same authority to recommend for degrees as one of the recognized departments.

The fourth institute of municipal affairs under the auspices of the Bureau of Municipal Affairs at Norwich University, Professor K. R. B. Flint, director, was held on January 14-15, during the week following the opening of the General Assembly. Among subjects scheduled for discussion were municipal planning, public safety, education for public service, municipal finance, and the formation of a Vermont league of municipalities. A meeting of the 'New England City Managers' Association was held in conjunction with the institute.

A Public Administrative Clearing House has been incorporated in Illinois with an impressive list of sponsors, including ex-Governor Frank O. Lowden as chairman of the board of trustees, ex-Governor Harry Byrd as vice-chairman, Mr. Richard S. Childs as treasurer, Mr. Chester H. Rowell, and Mr. Louis Brownlow. The last-mentioned, it is announced, will serve as director and secretary. The new organization will seek to make available to all governmental units, public officials, and government research organizations in the United States and Canada the latest research results and other information and data of service to them in their work.

The American Legislators' Association has established headquarters adjacent to the University of Chicago, and its director, Senator Henry W. Toll of Colorado, has been appointed lecturer in the department of political science. A board of managers has been created; advisory boards have been appointed on legislative efficiency, administrative efficiency, courts, taxation, education and research, transportation and communication, health, mental hygiene and eugenics, crimes and criminals, social welfare, and agriculture and livestock; and house and senate councils, of five members each, have been set up in every state of the Union. The Association's organ, *State Government*, will hence-

forth be published monthly, under the managing editorship of Professor Rodney L. Mott, of the University of Chicago, and will be sent to each of the 7,500 members of state legislatures. Every state is to be encouraged to maintain an adequate legislative reference bureau.

The second conference on the teaching of undergraduate courses in the social sciences, in a series which is expected to go on from year to year, will be held at Northwestern University on April 3-4. The first conference was held at Northwestern on April 18-19, 1930. One hundred and thirty-one instructors in economics, history, philosophy, political science, psychology, sociology, and anthropology were in attendance, representing fifty-six colleges in the Middle West. The first general session was devoted to a consideration of the general orientation course in the social sciences, with addresses by Professors Charles W. Coulter, of Ohio Wesleyan University, Lynn E. Garwood, of Coe College, Ferguson R. Ormes, of Wabash College, and George J. Cady, of Northwestern University. In the afternoon the conference met in five round-tables to discuss the introductory course in each of the social sciences. The questions to which particular attention was directed were: (1) What should the introductory course be? (2) What should it contain? (3) What is the best method of teaching it? In the political science round-table, Professor Karl F. Geiser, of Oberlin College, was the presiding officer, and the discussion was led by Professors O. Garfield Jones, of the University of the City of Toledo, J. J. Sherman, of the College of the City of Detroit, and Florence E. Janson, of Rockford College. The members of the conference were the guests of Northwestern University at a dinner in the evening, at which Dean James A. James presided and Dr. Alvin S. Johnson spoke on the making of the new *Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences*. At the final session the subject for discussion was: What constitutes a minimum college program in the social sciences? Professor John A. Lapp, of Marquette University, was the presiding officer, and addresses were made by Professors Waldo F. Mitchell, of DePauw University, A. W. Newcombe, of Knox College, John H. Farley, of Lawrence College, Howard White, of Miami University, Delton Howard, of Northwestern University, and E. H. Shideler, of Franklin College. The committee in charge of arrangements consisted of the following members of the faculty of Northwestern University: A. R. Ellingwood (chairman), J. W. Bell, I. J. Cox, Franklin Fearing, E. L. Schaub, and A. J. Todd.

The International Institute of Public Law met for its fourth annual session in the chambers of the Faculty of Law, Paris, on October 16 and 17. The sessions received a great deal of attention throughout Europe and were attended by an unusual number of representatives of the press. The Institute has sponsored the publication of *Annuaire de l'Institut International de Droit Public*, containing a resumé of the important changes in constitutions and constitutional laws in the leading countries of the world during the year preceding publication. At the October meeting it was announced that a second volume of some 1,500 pages will soon be published. Professor Fleiner, of the University of Zurich, was elected president, to succeed Professor Jèze, of the Faculty of Law of Paris. The newly chosen members of the executive council are: Professor Jèze and Professor Barthélemy, of the Faculty of Law of Paris; President Lowell, of Harvard University; M. Politis, of Greece; and Professor Thoma, of the University of Bonn. Professor Jellinek, of the University of Heidelberg, Professor Bruns, of the University of Berlin, and M. Teissier, of the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques were made honorary members. Several new associate members were elected, among these being Professor H. J. Laski, of the University of London. The first three sessions of the October meeting were devoted to discussion of *actes de gouvernement*. Papers were read by Professor Duez, of the University of Lille, Professor Laun, of the University of Hamburg, and Professor Jellinek, who presented a paper prepared by Professor Smend, of the University of Berlin. The fourth session was devoted to consideration of popular referenda on legislation in parliamentary countries. Papers were presented by Professor Thoma and Professor Mirkine-Guetzevitch, secretary-general of the Institute, provoking a discussion which revealed no little difference of opinion as to the referendum's utility. Among members who joined in the debate were President Fleiner, Professor Jèze, and Professor John A. Fairlie, of the University of Illinois. In view of the unusual interest displayed, it was decided to devote the fifth annual meeting of the Institute to consideration of the popular referendum. The following were designated *rapporteurs* for the 1930 session: Professor John A. Fairlie, Professors Barthélemy and Rolland of France, Professors Jellinek, Schücking, and Kaufman of Germany, Professor Herrnritt of Austria, M. Gascon y Marin of Spain, and M. Vauthier of Belgium.