

A project is now in progress at the School of Jurisprudence of the University of California for so compiling the constitutions of the states of the United States that differences in their content may be observed without difficulty, and the study of their comparable clauses facilitated. A tentative classification or table of contents has been completed, and the clauses of all state constitutions as now in force, and those of the Model State Constitution, and also of the federal Constitution, have been assigned code numbers accordingly. The next step will be the compilation of the provisions, verbatim, on cards, after which it is hoped that arrangements may be made for the publication of the comparable clauses. Later it may prove feasible to annotate these provisions with the citation of important court decisions in which they have been interpreted. Meanwhile, persons interested in securing references to comparable clauses are invited to write to the librarian of the Law Library, Boalt Hall of Law, Berkeley, California.

On November 12, 1937, a new building was dedicated for the School of Citizenship and Public Affairs at Syracuse University. It was designed to house four of the social sciences, including history, sociology, political science, and economics. Space is provided not alone for offices and lecture rooms but also for a division library, a small auditorium, and seminar rooms. In connection with the dedication exercises, three symposia were scheduled, two having to do with the topic of training for political citizenship on the secondary school level and on the academic level, while the third was devoted to a discussion of the subject of training for public administration, through both undergraduate and graduate courses. Some seventy-five leading school men and faculty members, the latter representing about forty colleges and universities, participated in one or another of the symposia. In each an effort was made to secure reports as to what is now being done and to canvass feasible and progressive steps that might be taken in the direction of improving the character and scope of present courses. A digest of these discussions will be published in the near future. The formal dedication exercises took place in the evening. The addresses emphasized one or another or both of the subjects of the symposia. After the presentation and the acceptance of the building on the part of the Chancellor, William P. Graham, the following addresses were given: "Training for Public Service," ex-President Herbert Hoover; "Training for Public Administration," Hon. Mark Graves; "How About the Women?," Miss Katherine Blunt; "The State and Culture," Dr. Charles A. Beard; "The Dilemma of Democracy," President Clarence A. Dykstra.

The Institute of Far Eastern Studies. In response to a rapidly growing scholarly and public interest in the Far East, summer institutes specializ-

ing in Far Eastern studies have been held at various universities during recent years. The first of these was held at Harvard during the summer of 1932; the second at the University of California; and the third at Columbia University. The fourth official Institute of Far Eastern Studies was held at the University of Michigan during the summer of 1937. The fifth institute was held contemporaneously at the University of California, but was concerned primarily with training teachers in local schools and colleges in conformity with the new educational laws of the state.

These institutes received support in varying degrees from various scholarly foundations. A number of scholarships were provided for the 1937 Institute at the University of Michigan by the Institute of Pacific Relations for the Chinese Language School, and scholarships for the Japanese Language School and general program, by the American Council of Learned Societies. The Institute held in Ann Arbor was the largest and most comprehensive, and as a result it has been decided that a similar institute will be held at Ann Arbor during the summer of 1938.

The distinguishing features of the 1937 Institute at Michigan included an unusual offering in Far Eastern languages and a wide variety of courses pertaining to the contemporary Far East. Through the good offices of the Institute of Pacific Relations, the Chinese Language School was held under the joint auspices of the Institute of Far Eastern Studies and the Linguistic Institute of the University. Professor George A. Kennedy of Yale University was director and was assisted by Mr. Chih-pei Sha, lecturer in Chinese language at the University of California. A concentrated course was offered and the students, most of whom were advanced graduates, spent their entire time on the study of Chinese language. This extreme concentration was somewhat of an experiment, but the results of the final examinations indicated that all eighteen of the students had made rather remarkable progress, particularly in the written Chinese language.

A similar concentration course was offered in Japanese language under the direction of Mr. Joseph K. Yamagiwa, instructor in Japanese language at the University of Michigan, assisted by Miss Naomi Fukuda. Seventeen students attended this course of concentration. At the end of the eight-week period, they had acquired an excellent command of Hiragana and each had mastered some hundred Chinese characters. Russian language courses also were offered on the normal course basis at two levels, beginning and advanced.

In addition to the instruction in languages, nineteen courses were offered in the general field of Far Eastern studies. This instruction was in the fields of anthropology, economics, fine arts, geography, history, literature, government, and sociology. The primary purposes, then, of

the Institute were two-fold; first, to promote research in and an understanding of the Far East as it is today; second, to offer language instruction of a type that would most readily equip the student with a reading knowledge sufficient for the promotion of research.

A notable characteristic of the 1937 institute was the widespread origin of the people who attended. From the point of view of its student membership, the session was truly national in character. There were a considerable number of students from the West Coast states, a large number from the Atlantic seaboard, and a representative from each of most of the interior states. Alaska and Hawaii were represented, as were Canada, the Netherlands, and other foreign countries. Seventy-two students took all of their work in courses offered by the Institute, sixteen took most of their work in its courses, and there were at least six visitors who attended all of its functions. The approximate total, therefore, is ninety-four, of which all but a half-dozen were either graduate students or guest Ph.D.'s.

The Institute of Far Eastern Studies was a part of the general Summer Session of the University of Michigan. The organization and direction of it was carried out by Professor Robert Burnett Hall, of the department of geography, as director, and Professors J. R. Hayden, of the department of political science, and Charles F. Remer, of the department of economics, as associate directors.

The unusual success of the Institute led to numerous requests that the experiment be tried again during the summer of 1938, and this will be done. A stronger emphasis than ever will be put upon problems of the present-day Far East. The concentrated language courses will again be offered, and it is hoped that the standard introductory courses in Far Eastern languages can be given as well. In addition, a few nationally prominent authorities on different phases of the Far East will be invited to supplement the local faculty. Detailed information concerning the Institute of next summer may be secured from the director, Dr. Robert B. Hall.—J. R. HAYDEN.

Thirty-third Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association. The thirty-third annual meeting of the American Political Science Association was held in Philadelphia, December 27-29, 1937. The registered attendance was the largest in the Association's history, a total of 531, as compared with 403 in Chicago in 1936, 315 at Atlanta in 1935, 310 at Chicago in 1934, and 360 in Philadelphia in 1933. The American Historical Association also met in Philadelphia on December 29-31.

Following the practice of recent years, the program of the American Political Science Association was devoted largely to round-table and section meetings. Because of the sesquicentennial anniversary of the consti-