

ance of the study of public administration. Almost every speaker made some reference to this point, and those university teachers of public administration who were present made some most illuminating contributions to the discussions. At the last session, brief reports were presented by the specialists representing the various fields with respect to the training which they would recommend for men seeking government positions in those fields. These important and interesting reports cannot be summarized here. They will be found in the proceedings of the conference which are now being prepared for publication by the University. When published, the volume of proceedings will probably include all the papers presented, the most valuable parts of the discussion, the statistical materials compiled for the use of the delegates, and the final reports and recommendations mentioned above.—WILLIAM ANDERSON.

Progress Report of the Committee on Policy. The second meeting of the Committee on Policy was held at Charlottesville, Virginia, on June 28, with the following members present: William Anderson, Edward S. Corwin, E. W. Crecraft, H. W. Dodds, Isidor Loeb, W. B. Munro, Frederic A. Ogg, Thomas H. Reed, Benjamin F. Shambaugh, and Harvey Walker. The meeting was largely devoted to the consideration of reports of the various sub-committees, all of which were represented except the sub-committee on research.

The Sub-Committee on Publications reported the results of its questionnaire to the membership of the Association on the questions: Is there a real need for (1) a political science monograph series, (2) a political science classics series, and (3) a political science documents series? A large majority of the members replying answered all three questions in the affirmative, and the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Council of the Association appoint a committee of three members of the Association to be known as the Committee on the Publication of Monographs; that this committee be authorized on behalf of the Association to approve highly significant political science monographs and arrange for their publication by a commercial press or university press; and that efforts be made to raise funds amounting to \$2,500 a year for an experimental period of five years to be used as subsidies where necessary to secure publication of approved monographs. In the discussion which followed, it appeared that the Sub-Committee was not disposed to press this recommendation, and a number of those present who had voted "yes" on the original questionnaire

reported that, after reading the reasons given by those replying in the negative, they would now vote "no." The result of the discussion was that the recommendation was referred back to the Sub-Committee.

The Sub-Committee on Publications also recommended that, beginning with the year 1932, the AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE REVIEW be issued bimonthly instead of quarterly, and that for assistance the editor be allowed \$600 out of the funds of the Committee on Policy. This recommendation was duly adopted by the Committee and also approved by the Council at its meeting the next day.

There followed a discussion of the desirability of a full-time editor-secretary for the Association, and it was the sense of the Committee that it would be desirable to have such an office provided support of a permanent character could be secured for it. The Committee also discussed the question of a journal of public administration, for the establishment of which overtures have been made from several quarters. The Committee felt that the REVIEW, on its present lines, does not, and perhaps cannot, adequately meet the needs of this field. It was suggested that there was a possibility that those interested in public administration would split off from the Association and form an association of their own. A variety of opinions were offered as to means of meeting this situation, and the whole question of a journal of public administration was referred by unanimous consent to the Sub-Committee on Publications.

The report of the Sub-Committee on Personnel indicated that its members are somewhat dubious about the value of the placement service at present being conducted and expressed the opinion that it probably should not be continued unless a full-time secretariat can in some way be arranged for. The Sub-Committee is carrying on a survey of positions in the field of political science; also a similar survey of opportunities in the field of governmental research, with the coöperation of a committee of the American Psychological Association. The Sub-Committee is further preparing a list of fellowships and other types of financial assistance available for candidates for advanced degrees. Perhaps the most important work of the Sub-Committee is its plan for a comprehensive nation-wide survey of training for the public service. An analysis of courses in various institutions is in progress, and an effort is being made to ascertain student attitudes toward public service. It is hoped that the plan for the entire study will be ready in a few months for presentation to the Social Science Research Council and other interested organizations.

One of the most important actions taken at this meeting was the adoption of the following recommendations: (1) that we encourage the formation of state or regional political science associations (whether they are to be the one or the other depending upon local circumstances); or where, as in Michigan, there exists a History and Political Science Section of the State Academy of Science, Arts, and Letters, that we take advantage of the existing organization even though it is not strictly a political science association; (2) that we invite the president or a representative of each of these associations to meet at the Christmas meeting with the Council and the Committee on Policy with a view to promoting a unified program of activities; (3) that we particularly emphasize with the regional associations their importance as a means of reaching the rank and file of the teaching profession, especially with reference to training for citizenship; and (4) that we offer to the membership of state and regional associations an associate membership in the American Political Science Association at four dollars (in addition to their membership in their own associations), that is, at enough to pay for the cost of sending them the REVIEW. These associate members will not, of course, have the right to vote at meetings of the Association. In addition, it was voted that the general chairman of the Committee on Policy be given authority to allow the expenses of speakers at meetings of regional political science associations out of any unappropriated balances in the funds of the Committee.

The Sub-Committee on Political Education reported that at least four of the small informal conferences in which politicians as well as political scientists and other experts are to take part have been arranged for this fall, and that a number of others are in process of arrangement for next year. It was the opinion of the Committee that this work is of very great importance, and it was strongly urged that the local committees helping to arrange these conferences be encouraged with as liberal allowances from the funds of the Committee as possible. The Sub-Committee also reported upon its efforts to overcome the inadequate recognition of political science in the curricula of normal schools, teachers colleges, and the courses of study in the secondary and elementary schools. The Sub-Committee is making strong efforts to establish contacts with the agencies responsible for fixing the qualifications of teachers and the courses of study for the schools. A series of state conferences between educationists and political scientists has been arranged for this fall, and a strong program is being prepared for a three-day round table on training for citizenship at the annual meet-

ing of the Association. It was the Committee's opinion that it is not necessary for the Association to seek funds for an elaborate study of the place of government among the social sciences in the schools. A great deal of work has been done in the past, and is now being done by a commission of the American Historical Association amply provided with funds for the purpose. The function of the Political Science Association apparently will be to encourage the recognition of the facts, and in coöperation with the state and regional associations it is hoped that some genuine progress can be made toward effective citizenship training in which the study of government will have its rightful place.—THOMAS H. REED, *Chairman*.