

NEWS AND NOTES

PERSONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

The headquarters of the American Political Science Association at the St. Louis meeting of December 28-30 will be at the Statler Hotel. Other learned societies (including the American Economic Association and the American Sociological Society) meeting in the city at the time will have headquarters there also. The main features of the program will be as announced in the August issue of the *REVIEW*. A round table has been added on problems in the study and teaching of comparative government. Persons desiring to enroll in advance as members of particular round tables should communicate with the chairman of the program committee, Professor F. W. Coker, of Ohio State University.

Professor Graham Wallas, of the London School of Economics, will be a member of the staff of the Robert Brookings Graduate School, Washington, D. C., during the spring term, from March to June. He will give a course of lectures on "Ends and Means in Social Organization," and will also direct the research of a number of students.

Professor Joseph Redlich, of the University of Vienna, has been appointed professor of comparative public law at Harvard University for a period of three years. He will conduct a seminar in this field for graduate students.

Dr. R. C. Atkinson has resigned his position in the department of government at Columbia University and is now in charge of research in local government under auspices of the Ohio Institute at Columbus.

Mr. Kenneth C. Cole, formerly of St. John's College, Oxford University, has been promoted to an assistant professorship at the University of Washington.

Professor Charles E. Martin, formerly of the University of California, Southern Branch, is now head of the department of political science at the University of Washington and has been appointed dean of the recently organized faculty of social science.

Associate Professor Jacob Van der Zee, on leave from the State University of Iowa, is conducting the courses at the University of California,

Southern Branch, formerly given by Professor Charles E. Martin. Mr. Odean Rockey has been advanced to the rank of assistant professor at the Southern Branch.

Assistant Dean Rufus D. Smith, head of the department of government at New York University, has been advanced to the rank of full professor. Dr. Rinehart J. Swenson has been promoted to an associate professorship. Mr. Lawrence Fenneman has resigned as instructor in government to accept a legal position in Baltimore.

Dr. Alexander B. Butts, of Mississippi A. and M. College, was visiting professor of politics at the University of Washington during the summer of 1926. He had charge of Dean Martin's courses in international law and in foreign relations.

Mr. Bradford W. West, who has done graduate work at the University of California, and Mr. Claude A. Buss, graduate student at Pennsylvania, have been appointed instructors in political science at the latter institution.

Mr. E. P. Chase, formerly of Wesleyan University, is now associate professor of government at Lafayette College. He gave courses at the University of Vermont in the summer session.

Dr. Carroll H. Wooddy, of the University of Chicago, is spending the year in England studying nominating systems. He holds a Social Science Research Council fellowship.

Mr. Max P. Rapacz, whose graduate work was done at the University of Minnesota and Yale University, has been appointed to an instructorship in political science at the University of Wisconsin.

Dr. Marietta Stevenson, recently a graduate student at the University of Chicago, is now an instructor in political science at the University of Nebraska.

The convocation address at the close of the summer session of the University of Chicago was delivered by Professor A. R. Hatton. His subject was "Representative Government in the Light of Modern Knowledge and Modern Life."

Mr. A. D. McLarty has returned to Illinois as secretary of the Illinois Municipal League and Mr. Orin F. Nolting has been appointed acting secretary of the municipal reference bureau at the University of Kansas.

Professor A. M. Tollefson, formerly of the University of Kansas, is now professor of law at Drake University. The public law work at Kansas has been taken over by Professor Chubb. A new member of the department at Kansas is Mr. Willis A. Gray, formerly an instructor at Cornell University and last year a Carnegie fellow in international law at Harvard University. Professor W. E. Sandelius, who spent last year as a consulting fellow at the Brookings Graduate School, is again teaching at the University.

A Friedrich List Gesellschaft was organized recently in Germany to perpetuate the memory of the well known political scientist and economist, author of *The National System of Political Economy*. Professor A. Spiethoff, of Bonn University, is chairman, and Professor Edgar Salin of Heidelberg is secretary, of the association, whose offices are at 121-123 Neckarstrasse, Stuttgart. Plans are under way for publishing a complete critical edition of List's works, including his addresses and letters, and his recently discovered American and French writings. The new edition will be under the patronage of the German Academy. Frederick List came to the United States with Lafayette, and was a United States consul from 1834 to 1846. He was one of the foremost writers on American commercial policy.

The University of Virginia is establishing a research professorship in problems connected with government in Virginia, to be maintained for a period of five years and probably to be made permanent thereafter. Emphasis is to be placed at the outset on the reorganization of county government.

The faculty of social science at the University of Washington, through its committee on international relations, has established an Institute of International Relations at that institution. Instruction is given in international relations, international law, foreign trade, shipping, international banking, economics, comparative education, diplomatic history, comparative government, oriental subjects, journalism, philosophy, psychology, and sociology. Groups within the social science faculty cooperating in this undertaking are the departments of anthropology, economics, history, political science, philosophy, psychology, and sociology, the college of business administration, and the schools of law, journalism, and education.

European Conference of American Professors of International Relations. Early in 1926 the Carnegie Endowment for International

Peace invited some fifty teachers of international law and relations to be its guests at a European conference. It was hoped that this project would enable American teachers of international law and relations to become more conversant with the problems of international association and coöperation, to form direct contacts with some of the leading personalities engaged in the work of international coöperation, and to investigate, at first hand, the sources of documentation relating to international association and coöperation—all with a view to making their teaching and writing more effective.

In pursuance of the plan, conferences were held in Paris, August 5-9, at the ministry of foreign affairs, the Commission Internationale de Navigation Aérienne, the American Library and the International Reference Service, the Office International d'Hygiène Publique, the Bibliothèque Nationale, the Institute of Intellectual Coöperation, the International Bureau of Weights and Measures, and the International Bureau of Bibliography. In the Hague, August 10-13, conferences were held with Dr. James Brown Scott, member of the curatorium of the Academy of International Law; M. Hammarskjöld, registrar of the Permanent Court of International Justice; M. Crummelin, registrar of the Permanent Court of Arbitration; M. Van Kleffens, registrar of the Arbitral Tribunal for the Interpretation of the Dawes Plan; and Judge Loder, of the Permanent Court of International Justice. The Hague program was appropriately concluded by visits to "The House in the Woods" (where the First Hague Peace Conference was held) and the University of Leyden, and a pilgrimage to the tomb of Hugo Grotius at Delft. The first week of almost four spent at Geneva was given over to attending the Geneva Institute of International Relations. The next ten days were devoted to conferences with members of the secretariat of the League of Nations, the director of the International Labour Office, and the directors of other international organizations located outside of Geneva.

On Wednesday, September 1, the Conference of Signatories of the Protocol of the Permanent Court of International Justice was convened for the purpose of discussing the United States Senate reservations. The sittings were open to the public, and the members of the Endowment party availed themselves of the opportunity to observe this most interesting and important international conference. Without doubt, everyone who attended was impressed with the extraordinary consideration which the delegates displayed for the United States as a

world power, and with the world-wide significance of our politics, governmental procedure, and constitutional organization.

During the fourth week in Geneva, every member of the party had an opportunity to attend numerous sessions of the Assembly of the League of Nations, and some were fortunate in securing admittance to one or more sessions of the Council. Thus they not only had an opportunity to examine into the day-by-day work of what might be called the administrative branches of the League and kindred organizations, actively carrying on the task of international coöperation, but they also had a chance to see the political directing forces at work in international conferences, solving perplexing problems and discussing and shaping policies with a view to the gradual establishment of a new world order.

It is not easy to give a summary of the impressions the members of the party carried away from this unique seminar in international relations. A few are here enumerated. But it should be borne in mind that they do not necessarily represent a unanimous opinion. The following may be recorded:

- (1) The realization that the present highly developed and manifold organs of international coöperation are the result of a natural and inevitable evolution in international life. The International Postal Union and the International Bureau of Weights and Measures, to name only two, were simply the forerunners of what we now have;
- (2) The great concentration, in Geneva, of non-League agencies actively engaged in various phases of international coöperation, and the close coöperation of these agencies with the various sections of the League secretariat. Geneva has indeed become the great international center for world coöperation. This concentration has apparently resulted in increased efficiency;
- (3) The exceedingly frugal administration of the agencies of international coöperation;
- (4) The undeniable fact that the League of Nations as a whole is a tremendously powerful, permanent, going concern, although the period of experimentation is not yet over;
- (5) The far-flung activities of the League. One gets the impression that no subject involving the relations between states has been neglected;
- (6) The high calibre and technical competence of the personnel of the secretariat. Everyone seemed to envisage clearly the reality of the problems being faced. These problems are being approached objectively; ineffective emotionalism is conspicuously absent;
- (7) The degree to which politics seems to have been eliminated in the make-up and conduct of the secretariat;
- (8) The ease with which international

conferences are now held, and the acceptance of this machinery as the normal, ordinary medium for solving international problems; (9) The uniformly high plane of discussion and debate in international conferences; (10) The dual language arrangement seems to make for greater precision and conciseness of expression because of the necessity of translation. Members of conferences debate but do not indulge in mere oratory; (11) There are indications of a drift in the direction of the Council becoming stronger at the expense of the Assembly. However, one was certainly impressed by the fact that the views of the small states carry great weight. They can make their voice heard, even in the Council; and (12) The cordial attitude of the League states toward the United States. This was particularly evident in the meetings of the signatories of the Protocol. They appeared in a receptive, but not a dependent, mood.

Whatever variations there may be in the impressions that the members of the party received from the institutions and organizations visited, all were agreed on the worthwhileness of the venture. The objectives aimed at were attained, and instruction and productive research in the field of international relations will inevitably be stimulated.

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The Los Angeles Institute of Public Affairs. The first annual sessions of the Los Angeles Institute of Public Affairs were held at the Southern Branch of the University of California from July 6 to 10, 1926. The Institute was designed both as an integral part of the regular summer session of the Southern Branch and as a series of meetings to which the general public was invited. A committee of members of the political science department, under the chairmanship of Professor Charles G. Haines, was in charge. The program of the Institute included round table conferences every morning and afternoon and lectures every evening. Certain phases of the following general subjects were treated: traffic and transit, city planning, the administration of metropolitan areas, Chinese problems, and criminal justice.

The session on traffic and transit was presided over by Dr. Miller McClintock, director of the Albert Russel Erskine Bureau of Traffic Research and author of the city traffic ordinance at present in operation in the city of Los Angeles. Among the topics discussed at this session were city traffic problems—with particular reference to the motor