

NEWS AND NOTES

PERSONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

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The program for the Columbus meeting of the American Political Science Association, December 27-29, includes sessions devoted to local and municipal government, popular government and parties, the League of Nations, and colonial government and Far-Eastern affairs. Under the last two heads there will be papers on the permanent Court of International Justice and the mandate system. The committee on political research will report at one session, discussion on its report being continued at an ensuing luncheon conference. A second luncheon conference will be devoted to public administration. There is to be a joint meeting with the American Historical Association and the National Council for the Social Studies on the teaching of the social studies, each of the three participating organizations to be represented by two speakers; also the usual evening meeting for the presentation of the addresses of the retiring presidents of the American Historical Association and the American Political Science Association. Another joint evening meeting is under consideration to be addressed by leaders in the political and scholastic world. The headquarters of the association will be the Seneca Hotel. Copies of the complete program will be mailed to all members of the association on or about December 1; they may be had by non-members on application to the secretary.

Professor W. W. Willoughby has been granted leave from the Johns Hopkins University until February 1 of next year to deliver a course of lectures, as Tagore Law Professor, at the University of Calcutta, India. His subject will be "Fundamental Concepts of Public Law."

Dr. David P. Barrows, retiring president of the University of California, has gone to Africa for a year of research in colonial administration and politics.

Professor Munroe Smith of Columbia University, a former president of the American Political Science Association, is taking a trip around the world.

Professor James Q. Dealey of Brown University spent the past summer in travel and research in England.

Dr. Charles A. Beard returned in the late summer from an extended visit to Japan. In company with Viscount Goto, mayor of Tokio, he made a tour of the country lecturing on civic subjects to stimulate interest in municipal government. He also made an economic and financial survey of Tokio for the new Institute of Municipal Research, which he was instrumental in founding. His lectures are to be published in English and Japanese. Following the earthquake Dr. Beard was recalled to Japan to aid in planning the work of civic reconstruction.

Professor T. R. Powell of Columbia University is lecturing this year in the department of political science of the University of California.

Professor Lindsay Rogers of Columbia University was in England during the summer. He is now visiting lecturer at Amherst College.

In the department of government at the University of Texas Adjunct Professor C. P. Patterson has been advanced to associate professor, and F. M. Stewart and M. W. Graham from instructors to adjunct professors. Professor H. G. James, who spent last year in Brazil, returned to the university in August. Visiting instructors during the summer session were Professor A. B. Butts of the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, Professor Charles E. Martin of the University of California (Southern Branch), and Professor Ralph S. Boots of the University of Nebraska. Professor Patterson taught in the summer session of Trinity College.

Professor Edward S. Corwin of Princeton University has assumed the editorship of a series of books on political science to be published by Henry Holt and Company. Professor Charles E. Merriam of the University of Chicago is editing a series on political parties and practical politics to be published by The Macmillan Company.

Professor Francis B. Sayre of the Harvard Law School is on leave of absence to serve for a year as financial adviser to the government of Siam.

Dr. E. D. Graper of Columbia University has been appointed assistant professor in the department of political science of the University of Pittsburgh.

Professor Milton J. Conover of New York University has been selected to write a history of the United States Courier Service. This Service, composed of army officers, operated in almost every country of Europe, as well as in Asia Minor, in 1918-1919.

Professor J. M. Gaus, formerly of Amherst College, is now a member of the department of political science at the University of Minnesota.

Dr. Walter Thompson has resigned as instructor in political science at the University of Wisconsin and has been succeeded by Mr. Allan F. Saunders, formerly an instructor at the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. H. B. Calderwood, graduate student at Wisconsin in 1922-23, has been made an instructor in political science at Ohio State University.

Professor Earl L. Shoup of Western Reserve University is engaged in a survey of scientific research by state agencies in Ohio under the auspices of the National Research Council. The results of a similar survey in Illinois, carried on by Professor Leonard D. White of the University of Chicago, have recently been published by the Council; surveys in a number of other states are projected or under way.

Mr. Paul M. Cuncannon, who received his doctor's degree at Princeton in June, has been made an instructor in political science at the University of Michigan.

Dr. Roger H. Wells, formerly a graduate student and assistant in government at Harvard University, has been appointed associate in economics and politics at Bryn Mawr College.

The municipal election in Cleveland on November 6 is of special interest to political scientists because the twenty-five members of the city council are chosen by the Hare system of proportional representation. Professor A. R. Hatton, the author of the new charter, was one of the candidates. Dr. Chester C. Maxey of Western Reserve University served as a member of the staff of the Citizens' League, devoting himself to investigating the qualifications of councilmanic candidates. He was also retained by the board of elections to assist in the proportional representation count.

The National Conference on the Science of Politics held at Madison, Wisconsin, September 3-8, proved to be a very successful meeting. The plan for such a conference was launched at the Chicago meeting of the American Political Science Association last December, and a committee was placed in charge consisting of Professor A. B. Hall, chairman; Professor C. E. Merriam, Professor A. N. Holcombe, Dr. F. P. Gruenberg, and Dr. Luther B. Gulick. Subsequently it was decided to hold the meeting at Madison, and a local committee was appointed to make necessary arrangements. The conference was attended by approximately ninety persons from all sections of the country, representing both academic and non-academic interests and activities. In accordance with the fundamental purpose of providing opportunity to search intensively for the essential problems in political science, and to discuss methods to be pursued in dealing with these problems, the members of the conference were distributed among eight round tables, with leaders as follows: (1) Psychology and political science, C. E. Merriam, professor of political science, University of Chicago; (2) problems and methods in civil service with special reference to efficiency ratings, W. E. Mosher, Bureau of Municipal Research, National Institute of Public Administration; (3) research in public finance, F. P. Gruenberg, director of the Philadelphia Bureau of Municipal Research; (4) legislation, H. W. Dodds, editor of the *National Municipal Review*; (5) political statistics, L. D. Upson, director of the Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research; (6) public law, E. S. Corwin, professor of jurisprudence, Princeton University; (7) nominating methods, V. J. West, professor of political science, Stanford University; and (8) international organization, P. B. Potter, associate professor of political science, University of Wisconsin. Each round table met twice a day, and at evening sessions the leaders in rotation reported to the conference on the work of their respective groups.

As it is planned to publish in the next number of the *REVIEW* an extended report covering the methods, findings and recommendations of the round tables,¹ no attempt will be made to present a summary here. It was the general feeling of members of the conference that the report will be of great interest to students of politics, and may be expected to contribute to the clarification of tasks confronting workers in the field. It was felt that the conference in one form or another ought to be continued, and at a final business session the executive committee was reëlected, with power to add to its membership and to formulate plans for the conference of 1924, including selection of the place of meeting. Certain of the round-table groups disbanded with the idea of keeping in touch throughout the year, coming together to report progress and lay out further work at the next conference. It is not expected that the conference will in any way supersede the annual meetings of the American Political Science Association, but that it will supplement these meetings by furnishing an opportunity for a more leisurely and intensive discussion of political topics.

An Institute of Public Administration has been organized in Great Britain, having for its aims: (a) the development of the civil service and other public services (both national and local), and (b) promotion of the study of public administration. This had been established as the result of conferences of the Society of Civil Servants, the National Association of Local Government Officials, and other specialized associations representing the civil and municipal services. Membership is open to those who have performed responsible work of an administrative or executive character in the public services, or who have performed work of special value in connection with the practice or study of public administration. Provision is also made for associates, open to any person employed in the public services; and for a limited number of fellows, elected by the council from those who have performed work of conspicuous merit in connection with public administration. Viscount Haldane is president,—Mr. H. G. Corner is honorary secretary; and the council includes Sir W. H. Beveridge and Mr. Harold J. Laski of the London School of Economics and Political Science, and Sir Josiah Stamp. Regional groups are being formed at Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast and other large towns in

¹ It is expected that advance copies of this report will be available in time for the annual meeting at Columbus; and, if possible, copies will be sent before the meeting to those who make application to the secretary of the association.

the United Kingdom. It is also proposed to appoint a number of research committees to investigate special problems.

During the spring of 1923, a series of meetings were held at the Old County Hall, Spring Gardens, London; and a course of lectures on the *Business of Government* was given at the London School of Economics. A summer conference was held in Trinity College, Cambridge, from July 27 to 31, on problems of local and central government, with sessions on finance, education, municipal problems and public servants. Among the chairmen and speakers were Lord Eustace Percy, parliamentary secretary of the ministry of health, Hon. Austen Chamberlain, Mr. William Graham, M.P., and Sir Stanley Leathes, first civil service commissioner.

Four numbers of a quarterly *Journal of Public Administration* have been issued. The headquarters of the Institute are at 17 Russell Square, London.

A second International Congress of the Administrative Sciences was held at Brussels, September 13-16,—the first Congress having been held in the same city in 1910. The sessions of the congress were carried on in five sections dealing with, communal administration, administrations intermediate between the state and communes, central organizations, international administration, and preparation for public function and the perfecting of administrative methods.

The Academy of International Law, the idea of which was conceived at the Second Peace Conference in 1907, and was legally organized in 1914, held its first session at the Hague during the past summer. According to its statute the academy is intended to be a "center of higher studies in international law (public and private) and cognate sciences, in order to facilitate a thorough and impartial examination of questions bearing on international relations. To this end, the most competent men of the various states will be invited to teach, through regular courses, lectures, or seminaries, the most important matters, from the point of view of theory and practice, of international legislation and jurisprudence, such as they result *inter alia* from deliberations of the conferences and arbitral awards." The necessary funds for the maintenance of the academy are provided by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The formal opening this year took place on July 14 in the presence of a large number of scholars, diplomats and representatives of governments and of the League of Nations. The

sessions were divided into two parts: The first extending from July 16 to August 3; the second from August 13 to September 1. Lectures were given at the Peace Palace in French, since they were intended "for the intellectual *élite* of the different nations." There was considerable sentiment in favor of the use of English for a certain proportion of the lectures, and it is not improbable that in the future this will be arranged. All the lectures except those of Professor Le Fur (who lectured on the general theory of the state) dealt with questions of international law. Discussion of questions relating to the laws of war was excluded at the recent session for the reason that such questions, "owing to the still recent memories of the world conflagration, can hardly be studied in the objective and impartial spirit which the academy intends to follow."

Fifteen courses of lectures were given during the first period, and sixteen during the second. The lecturers included Mm. de La Pradelle Le Fur, Weiss and Basdevant of France; Eysinga and Loder of the Netherlands; de Visscher and Baron Rolin of Belgium; Cavaglieri and Anzilotti of Italy; Pölitis of Greece; Borel of Switzerland; Mandelstam of Russia; de la Barra of Mexico; Adatci of Japan; Hammarskjöld of Sweden; de Bustanante of Cuba; Alvarez of Chili; Strisower of Austria; Triepel, Neumeyer and Schückung of Germany; Lord Phillimore and Sir John Fisher Williams of Great Britain; and President Butler, Dr. J. B. Scott, Baron Korff, and Professors E. C. Stowell, E. M. Borchard, G. G. Wilson, and J. W. Garner of the United States.

Altogether 350 auditors were registered for the courses, including 35 women. About two-thirds of them were from the Netherlands. The United States came next with 15 representatives and Czechoslovakia third with 13 representatives. Of the auditors 121 were lawyers, 55 were students, and 51 were functionaries and diplomats. There is every reason to believe that had the program been made public earlier in the year the attendance, especially from the United States, would have been considerably larger. The general opinion among those who attended the academy was that the experiment was a distinct success, and arrangements for the session next year are already being made. Assurances have been given that the program will be completed and published in the early part of the year.

The second Vienna International Summer School was held from September 11 to 28. A British advisory committee and university professors from other European countries coöperated with the Austrian

committee. A numerous series of lectures were given, in three main groups,—economics and politics, art and philosophy, and law and history. Among these may be noted the following: Dr. Brockhausen, the reform of administration and its democratization; Dr. Wittmayr, the problem of organization of the German constitution and its significance for Europe; Dr. Bushbeck, evolution of the continental state; Dr. Kelsen, the Austrian constitution; Dr. Pribram, the system of European alliances between 1879 and 1914; and Dr. Redlich.

The Institute of International Law held its annual meeting at Brussels, August 4–10. It was its fiftieth anniversary and was celebrated by several festivities. Fifty years ago the president of the institute, Mr. Rolin-Jacquenim, was elected its first secretary, and the secretary, Mr. Rolin, was its first assistant secretary. By a unanimous vote, the institute made Mr. Rolin now its honorary president. The King received a special delegation of the Institute and the Japanese ambassador gave it a magnificent banquet.

Three reports were discussed by an unusually large number of attending members; Professor Pillet of Paris presented a report on the question of foreign judgments, which took up most of the morning session, the main matter of discussion being an effort to reconcile the Anglo-Saxon and continental European theories. The second report was made by Professor Visscher, of Ghent and Dr. Adatchi, Japanese Ambassador to Belgium, on the most interesting question of Article X of the League Covenant; the two authors gave the subject a very enlightening interpretation that is sure to make a mark for itself in the history of this famous article. The third report was presented by Mr. Politis, former Greek foreign minister, and also met with the approval of the Institute.

The next session is to be held at Vienna, Austria, in September, 1924, Professor L. Stzisower of the University of Vienna having been elected president.

An inquiry into the present content, organization and tendencies of history teaching in our schools is being made at the request of the committee on history in the schools of the American Historical Association. The work is in charge of Professor Edgar Dawson of Hunter College, secretary of the National Council for the Social Studies, under an appointment made in the Institute of Educational Research, Teachers College, Columbia University. The Institute will contribute to the investigation expert advice on the conduct of such an investigation and

financial aid in getting the work done; but the character of the information to be collected and the organization of it for publication will be in the hands of the committee of historical scholars of which Professor W. E. Lingelbach of the University of Pennsylvania is chairman. Both the investigation and the report will be limited to objective information collected in a scientific spirit. Such an inquiry will naturally consider to some extent the status of other social studies as well as history. Those who are interested in such an undertaking are invited to send information, suggestions or inquiries to Mr. Dawson, 425 West 123d St., New York City.

The Institute of Politics. Two years ago, Professor James T. Shotwell of Columbia University wrote, under the title of "Intelligence and Politics"¹ a brief essay of uncommon suggestiveness and force. He recalled the bewilderment of great numbers of the American people when, in 1917, they found themselves a responsible element in a struggle of seemingly remote and complicated origins and yet which threatened, so they were told, the political institutions to which the century and a half of national existence had been dedicated. With whatever clarity the issues had been resolved for those in authority at Washington or for the informed and educated minority, there were yet vast numbers of our people who lacked sufficient data to reach satisfactory conclusions on the questions involved. Thousands of letters came to Washington from these people "wanting to know just why they might be called upon to serve and just what would make the world safe for democracy."

Pending the statement by the government of the ideals and purpose of the war and the subsequent attempts at popular enlightenment, the immediate and vigorous response of the nation was due, not so much to a rational and understanding public will, as to the emotional impulses and sentiments commonly designated as patriotism. "Simple pure loyalty to 'Uncle Sam' . . .," says Prof. Shotwell, "so far as any one can see, saved the day, rather than a clarified idea of the reasons for the war." And yet, he continues, "valuable as such a sentiment may be, it is not as sound an element of national life to rely upon in a crisis as the experience might lead one to suppose. If the loyalty is unquestioning, it may be deceived; if it questions, it may falter. Disaster may front either alternative."

¹ James T. Shotwell, *Intelligence and Politics*, New York, 1921, The Century Co.