

who have successfully met the School's requirements. The School is to be directed by an administrative committee consisting of the president of the University, the dean of the graduate school, the chairmen of the four coördinating departments, Mr. DeWitt Clinton Poole (until recently counsellor of the United States embassy in Berlin), and Professor Harold W. Dodds as chairman. Individual members of the University's board of trustees have underwritten the expenses of the School for the first three years. Meanwhile, effort will be made to raise a minimum endowment of two million dollars.

**The Hochschule für Politik: A Significant German Institution for the Teaching of Political Science.** The German Institute for Political Science was founded in 1920, largely through the efforts of Dr. Ernst Jäckh. The fruition of his endeavors was made possible because of earlier suggestions by prominent Germans, and by the collaboration of several leading citizens of the Reich. During the war, Friedrich Naumann attempted to create a school devoted to instruction in politics. Dr. Becker, *Kultusminister*, also emphasized the necessity of an institute for politics. During his official incumbency in 1917, State Secretary Dr. von Kühlmann prepared a monograph on the subject of the need for a university for politics. Other suggestions were made during the decade.

The adoption of the Weimar constitution strongly emphasized the need for the creation of an educational institution commanding the respect and support of all parties, guided by experienced leaders, and giving coördinated instruction in the political, civic, and social problems facing the new republic. The instruction and training needed were both national and international.

Proceeding with a clear vision of what he was trying to do, Dr. Jäckh was successful in enlisting the support of leading German citizens and government officials. The institution which he visualized became a reality; and he became, and remains, its administrative head. In addition to a board of directors (the *Kuratorium*), there is a board of trustees, numbering some fifteen, presided over by Dr. Simons. A special group of persons called the *Kollegium* was also created to decide certain educational policies and questions.

The aim of the *Hochschule* is to offer scientific training in the art of government, including national and international problems. Speak-

ing broadly, this means training in those fields which are most closely related to actual government, such as political science, economics, diplomacy, and geography. Emphasis is placed upon practical training, which is secured by a close contact with men who are actually engaged in the work of government, diplomacy, finance, and economics.

That the *Hochschule* is regarded highly by the public authorities is indicated by the fact that an annual grant is made to it by the government of the Reich. The Prussian government, furthermore, has furnished the necessary quarters for the institution's work. With particular reference to the international work, the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Foundation has granted a substantial amount, on the understanding that certain contributions will be forthcoming in Germany. Mr. William P. Ahnelt, of New York City, has endowed a chair for Anglo-Saxon problems, and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, on proposal of President Butler, supports a chair which will be filled each year by a foreign or by a German professor.

The *Hochschule* works in close coöperation with certain other institutions or endeavors with which it is in sympathy. For example, it has coöperated with the Geneva School of International Studies and the Geneva *Institut Universitaire des Hautes Études Internationales*. Close contact is maintained with the International Institute of Intellectual Coöperation at Paris. Dr. Jäckh has lectured extensively in the United States, and mutual benefits have been derived from collaboration with the Institute of International Education in New York.

In the field of education in national affairs, considerable attention is given to the new constitution and to governmental administration under it. Extension lectures are provided in various cities of the Reich at certain periods of the year. Considerable attention is given to the press, the facilities of the institution being at the service of editors and younger newspaper men who desire to avail themselves of its advantages. The *Hochschule's* leaders have devoted much thought to courses leading to foreign service in the consular and diplomatic fields, and many young men have taken advantage of this training.

Library needs are met in part by a working collection of over 9,000 volumes, which includes the books most frequently consulted by the students. The existence of several good libraries in Berlin makes it unnecessary for the school to attempt to duplicate them. In fact, an exchange plan exists with these libraries by virtue of which *Hochschule* students make use of books according to their particular needs.

An effort is being made, however, to build up a special political science collection in the library.

The library publishes a monthly information bulletin. The *Zeitschrift für Politik* contains reports on the work of the *Hochschule*, scientific articles relating to the work of the institution, and current book reviews. A publication entitled *Politische Bildung* has also appeared—an interesting volume containing the addresses delivered on the occasion of the opening of the school and other material relating to political education.

In 1928, the registration was approximately 1,030 during the winter term; in the summer, 860 students were in attendance. Several hundred more attended single lectures; and the “youth group” numbered around 250. The student body is composed of representatives of various callings—officials of the Reich, bankers, editors, employees, trade unionists, writers, and technical workers. Nationals from the following countries were enrolled: Egypt, United States, Bulgaria, Great Britain, Finland, Greece, Holland, Italy, Japan, Yugoslavia, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Palestine, Persia, Poland, Rumania, Russia, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Ukrainia.

Among the lecturers at the school appear the names of conspicuous German leaders. The names of the late Drs. Rathenau and Preuss appear on the list of earlier lecturers. These two outstanding statesmen have left behind a lasting influence upon the *Hochschule* because of their respective achievements in the field of constructive political science. In fact they may be regarded as personifying, in many respects, the aims of the school—the former being noted particularly for his work in international affairs, the latter for his part in framing the new constitution. The list of lecturers includes the names of Rosen, Schiffer, Scholz, Stegerwald, Simons, Schacht, Hirsch, Müller, and others.

The *Hochschule* endeavors to bring in from other countries the most effective lecturers available. Already it has been successful in this respect. In March, 1928, M. Albert Thomas, director of the International Labor Organization at Geneva, spoke to a large audience on the subject, “My German Experience; the History of a French Friend of Germany, 1898-1928.” In the same month, Dr. William E. Rappard, rector of the University of Geneva and a member of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, spoke on the subject, “The Origin of Colonial Mandate Principles and the Practical

Experience in the Field of their Application." In April, 1928, Dr. Ernest R. Curtius, of Heidelberg, spoke on "The French Cultural Conceptions and the Intellectual Situation of the Present." In May, 1928, Professor André Siegfried, of Paris, delivered two lectures on "The Working of the French Constitution and Government."

Visiting lecturers for the academic year 1928-29 included the following: Professor Thaddeus Zielinski, of Warsaw, on "The International Elements of our Culture;" Dr. Alfred Weber, of Heidelberg, on "Possibilities and Limitations of European Thought;" Senator Francesco Ruffini, of Turin, on "International Unions and the League of Nations;" and Professor G. P. Gooch, of London, on "The Foreign Policy of Sir Edward Grey."

The first occupant of the Carnegie chair (1927) was Professor James T. Shotwell, of Columbia University. The publicity given to Professor Shotwell's lectures and his stress upon the point of renouncing war as an instrument of national policy undoubtedly served to pave the way for the Kellogg-Briand pact for the renunciation of war.

The writer was fortunate enough to hear the orations of several of the best young public speakers of Germany who in the summer of 1928 engaged in a national contest. The orations related to the new constitution, the prize being a trip to the United States of America. The final hearing occurred in the main auditorium of the *Hochschule*. Great interest was manifested by the press and by the public.

The *Hochschule für Politik* is one of the most significant post-war institutions of Germany and of Europe. It is an interesting experiment in national and international education. To Dr. Ernst Jäckh, a man of broad and understanding vision, special tribute should be paid. Political scientists will follow with interest and profit the work being done by him and his associates in post-war Germany.

J. EUGENE HARLEY.

*University of Southern California.*

<sup>1</sup>The information contained herein is based upon visits to the *Hochschule*, personal conversations with Dr. Jäckh, and official publications of the *Hochschule*, notably the annual *Berichte* and a publication of 1926 entitled *Deutsche Hochschule für Politik: Aufbau und Arbeit*.