

NEWS AND NOTES

PERSONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

EDITED BY FREDERIC A. OGG

University of Wisconsin

By vote of the Executive Council, the American Political Science Association will hold its next annual meeting at Chicago on December 27-29. The headquarters will be at the Congress Hotel, where the American Economic Association will also be in session. The committee on program consists of Professor R. T. Crane, University of Michigan, chairman; Professor R. G. Gettell, of Amherst College; and Professor C. G. Fenwick, of Bryn Mawr College.

Dr. David P. Barrows has resigned the presidency of the University of California, though it is understood that he will continue to discharge the duties of the office for another year.

Professor John C. Dunning, of Brown University, will be on sabbatical leave during the next collegiate year. He expects to devote his time chiefly to study in France. Mr. Leland M. Goodrich will have charge of his classes during his absence.

Mr. George B. Noble, assistant professor of political science at the University of Nebraska during the past two years, has accepted a similar position at Reed College.

Miss Luella F. Gettys, instructor in political science at the University of Nebraska, has been awarded the Susan B. Anthony research scholarship in politics for the year 1922-23 by Bryn Mawr College.

Dr. Frederick A. Middlebush, of Knox College, has been appointed associate professor of political science and public law in the University of Missouri. He gave courses during the summer at the University of Colorado.

Professor Herman G. James, of the University of Texas, has been appointed by the Carnegie Institution of Washington to make a study of the governmental system of Brazil. He went to Brazil in June and expects to spend about seven months in the country.

Dr. Malbone W. Graham, Jr., instructor in political science in the University of Missouri, has been appointed to a similar position in the University of Texas.

Mr. Irwin Stewart, graduate student at the University of Texas, and Mr. Ben Wright, a graduate student at Harvard University, have been appointed instructors in political science in the University of Texas.

Professor N. H. Debel, of Goucher College, gave two courses in American government in the summer session of the Johns Hopkins University.

Miss Elizabeth Merritt, who holds a doctor's degree from the Johns Hopkins University, has been appointed instructor in political science in Goucher College.

Professor Harold S. Quigley will continue for another year on leave of absence from the University of Minnesota and will remain in the Far East, teaching at Tsing Hua College at Peking and making a study of Far Eastern governments and politics.

Mr. Forrest R. Black, who supplied at the University of Minnesota last year, has accepted a position at Washington University, Saint Louis.

Mr. Rodney L. Mott, who has just received the doctor's degree at the University of Wisconsin, has been appointed to an instructorship in political science at the University of Minnesota.

The American University (at Washington) has added to its staff of lecturers in political science Ellery C. Stowell, formerly of Columbia University; William R. Manning, formerly of the University of Texas; Blaine F. Moore, formerly of the University of Kansas; Lester H. Woolsey, of the firm of Lansing and Woolsey; and Charles C. Tansill, of the Library of Congress.

Professor Geddes W. Rutherford, of Grinnell College, gave courses in political science at the summer session of the University of Kansas.

Dr. L. M. Short, of the University of Illinois, has been appointed instructor in political science at the University of Akron. During the summer he has been a member of the staff of the Institute for Government Research at Washington.

Professor K. F. Geiser, of Oberlin College, gave courses on European governments and municipal government in the summer session of the University of California. His courses at Oberlin have been in charge of Mr. Howard L. Hall, of the Harvard Law School.

Mr. Norman L. Hill, instructor in history and government at Denison University, has been appointed to an assistantship in political science at the University of Wisconsin.

In recognition of his services to the Chinese Government in connection with the Washington Conference, the President of the Republic of China has conferred upon Professor W. W. Willoughby, of the Johns Hopkins University, the Insignia of the First Class of the Order of the Chia-Ho with the Grand Cordon. This is the highest decoration conferred by the Chinese Government and has been received by very few foreigners.

Mr. Martin L. Faust, of Western Reserve University, will spend the next year in graduate study at the University of Chicago.

In a debate on the direct primary held at Philadelphia in May before the Pennsylvania State League of Women Voters the affirmative side of the question was taken by Professor Charles E. Merriam, of the University of Chicago, and the negative side by Congressman George S. Graham of Pennsylvania.

Professor John Bassett Moore, of Columbia University, who is a member of the Permanent Court of International Justice at the Hague, has been selected by President Harding and Secretary Hughes to represent the United States on the international commission of jurists to consider the amendment of the rules of war. Mr. Moore is the only American representative selected, although, under the terms of the

resolution adopted on February 4, 1922, by the Washington Conference two might have been named. The conference resolution provided that the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan should select not more than two representatives each to consider the question of revising the rules of international law pertaining to new agencies of warfare. The United States is authorized by the resolution to fix the time and place for the meeting of the commission after consultation with the other powers.

The program of the Tenth Governmental Research Conference held at Cleveland, June 1-3, included sessions devoted to taxation, cost of government, criminal justice, the city manager plan, and the relation of research to universities.

In connection with the inauguration of Dr. R. B. von Kleinschmid as president of the University of Southern California, April 27, an extensive conference was held on Pan-American education, commerce, industry, and international relations. Fifteen foreign countries were represented.

The second conference on training for foreign service was held at Philadelphia on May 9 under the direction of the advisory council and committee of fifteen on educational preparation for foreign service, and in connection with the ninth annual foreign trade convention of the National Foreign Trade Council. The speakers at a session on the study of the social sciences in school and college as educational preparation for foreign service were Professors Philip M. Brown, of Princeton University, Professor W. I. Hull, of Swarthmore College, and Professor James P. Lichtenberger, of the University of Pennsylvania; and at a session on social forces in foreign relations, Professor S. P. Duggan, director of the Institute for International Education, and President W. W. Atwood, of Clark University.

A Pan American Conference, to be held in Santiago in March, 1923, has been authorized by the governing board of the Pan American Union. This Conference, which will probably last from six to eight weeks, will be the fifth that has been called since a union of the American republics was created. The first Conference, which was held in Washington in 1889, was presided over by James G. Blaine, then secretary of state. It was attended by representatives from all of the republics then existing

in the New World. Among the distinguished members of the American delegation were Andrew Carnegie, Henry Gassaway Davis, and Cornelius N. Bliss. This Conference created the Commercial Bureau of the American Republics, which was later changed to the International Bureau of the American Republics, and in 1910 became the Pan American Union. The second Conference was held in Mexico City in 1901; the third, in Rio de Janeiro, in 1905; and the fourth, in Buenos Aires, in 1910. A fifth meeting, which was to have been held in Chile in 1914, was postponed on account of the outbreak of the World War. The governing board of the Pan American Union, consisting of the diplomatic representatives of the member countries, has the authority not only to select the place of meeting, but to prepare the program to be discussed.

On June 28, the Illinois constitutional convention, which began its sessions in 1920, passed on third reading a proposed revised state constitution. This will be submitted to popular vote at a special election on December 12. Among the important changes in the proposed constitution are those relating to the election of the legislature, consolidation of courts, home rule for Chicago, and income tax provisions.

The Missouri constitutional convention met on May 15. It consists of two delegates from each of the thirty-four senatorial districts and fifteen delegates elected at large. Numerous amendments to the existing constitution have been proposed and referred to appropriate committees. The convention is authorized to submit a revised constitution or separate amendments. It is probable that the latter plan will be followed.

Several years ago an honorary fraternity for the social sciences was organized at the University of Missouri. In October, 1920, the first chapter of an honorary political science fraternity, bearing the name Pi Sigma Alpha, was established at the University of Texas. Other local chapters have been organized at the Universities of Oklahoma and Kansas, in March, 1922, and the first convention was held at the University of Oklahoma on March 24, 1922, participated in by these three chapters.

The Harris political science prizes, awarded to undergraduates in six middle western states for the best essays on topics drawn from a prescribed list, have been bestowed this year as follows: first prize of

\$150 to Mr. Richard H. Eliel, of the University of Chicago, for an essay entitled "Freedom of Speech during and since the Civil War;" second prize of \$100 to Mr. Burton Y. Berry, of Indiana University, whose essay was entitled "The Influence of Political Platforms on Legislation in Indiana, 1901-1921;" honorable mention to Miss Marjorie Bonney, of the University of Minnesota, for an essay on "Federal Intervention in Labor Disputes," and to Mr. David W. Peck, of Wabash College, for a paper on "Reorganization of State Administration." The subjects listed by the committee for 1923 are as follows:

- (1) American policy in Haiti and the Dominican Republic, or in Central America.
- (2) The Washington Conference for the Limitation of Armaments (or some phase of the Conference).
- (3) Congressional control of national elections.
- (4) Recent variations from the two-party system, such as (a) the third party movement in Canada, (b) the agricultural bloc in Congress, (c) the Non-Partisan League, or (d) coalition government in Great Britain.
- (5) Upper chambers in cabinet-governed countries.
- (6) Comparative analysis of the political leadership of (a) Roosevelt and Wilson, or (b) Lloyd George and Asquith, or (c) Disraeli, Gladstone, and Salisbury.
- (7) State administration and control over local administration in a particular state, with reference to a specific field of government, such as (a) public utilities, (b) finance, (c) health, (d) education.
- (8) Problems of civil service administration (national, state, and local), such as (a) qualification, selection, and tenure of civil service commissioners, (b) organizations of public employees, (c) methods of discipline and removal, or (d) classification.
- (9) Practical workings of the direct primary in a particular state.
- (10) State police systems in the United States.
- (11) Practical workings of county boards in a particular state or county.
- (12) The workings of municipal street railway systems in the United States.
- (13) Status of the British Dominions in international affairs, (a) in general, or (b) with reference to a particular Dominion.
- (14) The Irish Free State.
- (15) Critical study of Soviet government in Russia.
- (16) Political and constitutional developments in Japan since 1867.
- (17) The execution and revision of the treaty of Sèvres (1920).

Inquiries concerning the contest should be addressed to Professor P. Orman Ray, of Northwestern University.

At the last meeting of the American Political Science Association in Pittsburgh a committee was appointed to confer with representatives from other associations in the field of the social sciences on the subject of the teaching of the social studies in high schools. The first conference of what has come to be called the joint commission on the social studies was held in Chicago on May 20 and 21. Representatives of the American Sociological Society, the American Historical Association, the National Council of Geography Teachers, the American Economic Association, the Association of Collegiate Schools of Business, and the American Political Science Association were in attendance. Dean L. C. Marshall, of the School of Commerce and Administration of the University of Chicago, was chosen chairman and Professor W. H. Kiekhofer, of the department of economics at the University of Wisconsin, was designated secretary.

The meeting was entirely harmonious and quickly developed a real enthusiasm. In the course of the discussion it became evident that the problem of the social studies in the high school cannot be solved without reference to work done in the junior high school, and even in the grades. Indeed the seventh grade appears to be the strategic point at which to introduce a general course in social science. Nor is success likely to attend any effort made on the basis of piecing together fragments of the several social sciences. The members of the conference were convinced that they must forget for the time-being their interest in their special fields and approach the problem from the general point of view of social science as a unity.

It was agreed that some general statement of the purpose of the social studies in the schools was necessary as a point of departure. The representatives of each association were instructed to formulate, on the basis of the opinions of a considerable number of experts in their particular fields, a statement of what their science ought to contribute to a course in social studies in the schools. From these, it is hoped, a comprehensive statement of purpose can be formulated.

The relationship of the joint commission to other agencies engaged in similar investigations was discussed and a satisfactory correlation of all activities in the field appears in prospect. Another meeting of the commission will be held during the first half of October.