

NEWS AND NOTES

PERSONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

Compiled by the Managing Editor

Professor Frank G. Bates, on leave of absence from Indiana University during the second semester, will spend the spring in Italy and England, and during the summer will teach at Cornell University.

Miss Edith C. Bramhall, formerly associate professor of history and politics, has been made professor of political science and head of the newly created department of political science at Colorado College.

Professor W. W. Willoughby is on leave from the Johns Hopkins University during the present semester and will spend the time in travel, chiefly in the Mediterranean area. A new and greatly enlarged edition of his *Constitutional Law of the United States*, published originally in 1910, will soon appear in three volumes.

Mr. William Watson has been assigned by the National Institute of Public Administration to accompany Professor E. W. Kemmerer, of Princeton University, on his mission to organize the finances of the Chinese Nationalist government. Mr. Watson will be assistant expert in accounting and fiscal control.

Dr. Carl E. McCombs, of the National Institute of Public Administration, is making a survey of hospital administration in Buffalo.

Professor W. Leon Godshall, of Union College, will give courses during the coming summer at the University of Pennsylvania on the relations of Latin America and the United States and the international relations of Asia. His *Tsingtao under Three Flags* is being published by the Commercial Press at Shanghai.

Professor W. E. Binkley, of Ohio Northern University, has been awarded a prize of five hundred dollars for an essay entitled "American Institutions." The contest was conducted under the auspices of the Lawyers' Club of the University of Michigan, and the essay will be published in the *Michigan Law Review*.

Professor Robert Phillips, of Purdue University, is on leave of absence for the present academic year, and is completing his graduate

work and giving instruction in American government at the University of Michigan. Mr. Lawrence Preuss has been appointed instructor in political science at the University of Michigan and is completing his graduate work in political science.

Professor James W. Garner, of the University of Illinois, has been in Europe since September. As a member of the staff of the Institut Universitaire des Hautes Études Internationales at Geneva, he has been lecturing on American foreign policy and conducting a seminar on nationality. He will remain for the Institute's summer session.

Professor Thomas F. Moran, head of the department of history and economics at Purdue University, and long an active member of the American Political Science Association, died at his home in West LaFayette, Indiana, on October 21, 1928. Mr. Moran was a graduate of the University of Michigan and held the doctorate from the Johns Hopkins University. He was the author of several books and contributed frequently to magazines on political and historical topics. His principal works were: *The Formation and Development of the Constitution* (1904); *The Theory and Practice of English Government* (new ed., 1908); and *American Presidents* (new ed., 1928). He also collaborated with Professor James A. Woodburn, of Indiana University, in the writing of a series of texts on history and government.

The second annual session of the Southeastern Citizenship Conference was held at Emory University, Atlanta, on February 12-16. Professor W. F. Dodd, of Yale University, spoke on administrative reorganization in Georgia; Professor Edward J. Woodhouse, of the University of North Carolina, on county government in Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia; Dr. Walthor Merck, of Hamburg University, on the foreign relations of Germany; and Dr. A. T. Polyzoides, editor of *Atlantis*, on the present European situation.

A two-day institute on American foreign relations was held by the Cincinnati Foreign Policy Association on November 23-24. The topics discussed were: relations with Latin America; our commercial policy and relations; the relations of the United States with the League; and the Kellogg pact. The speakers were Professor Isaac J. Cox, of Northwestern University; Professor J. H. Latané, of the Johns Hopkins University; Mr. Julius Klein, of the Department of Commerce; Professor Paul H. Douglas, of the University of Chicago; Professor Manley O. Hudson, of the Harvard Law School; Dr. Carl Brinkmann, of the

University of Heidelberg; Professor Quincy Wright, of the University of Chicago; and Mr. John Bakeless, editor of the *Living Age*. In addition, Mr. Timothy Smiddy, minister to the United States from the Irish Free State, spoke at a dinner meeting on conditions in Ireland since the establishment of the Free State. Members of the political science department of the University of Cincinnati were largely instrumental in arranging the program for the Institute.

The fourth session of the Institute of International Relations was held at Mission Inn, Riverside, California, and at the University of Southern California, December 9-14. There were round tables on the new China, Japan, the Near East, the Kellogg peace pact, foreign policies of American political parties, problems of food and population, international commerce and finance, our Latin American policy, reorganization of the Department of State, and three or four other subjects. There were also general conferences on a wide variety of topics, in addition to a half-dozen special evening lectures.

It is reported from Washington that the Civil Service Commission is perfecting an arrangement for personal contact with colleges and universities to meet the competition of private industry for the services of new graduates from technical and scientific courses. Many of the larger private employers send their agents to educational institutions each year to recruit new workers from the graduating classes. Under the plan of the Civil Service Commission, such recruiting for the government will be undertaken by employees of the technical and scientific bureaus who find it necessary to visit the educational institutions from time to time for conference and research.

The creation of a foreign service school, modeled somewhat upon West Point and Annapolis, was recommended in a bill introduced on December 14 by Senator Thomas, of Oklahoma, who favors dividing the course of instruction into two branches, one to prepare applicants for the consular service, the other to prepare for the diplomatic service. The plan calls for a "board of foreign affairs" in the State Department to supervise the school and advise with the President and Secretary of State regarding foreign relations. The board would collect information, and "if not incompatible with the public interest," report to the Congress such information about foreign relations as it should consider necessary. The board would include in its membership the Secretary of State, the Under Secretary of State, the Solicitor of the State De-

partment, the Secretary of Commerce, the director of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, and the chairman and ranking minority members of the Senate foreign relations and House foreign affairs committees. It would have power to employ and fix the salaries and number of professors and instructors in the foreign service school and prescribe the course of instruction.

The American Political Science Association's committee on policy has authorized the establishment, on a limited scale, of a personnel service for college and university teachers of political science. A list of candidates now available for appointment has been prepared and may be had free upon application to Professor William Anderson, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis. All persons who now have the doctor's degree, all who expect to obtain the degree this year, and other qualified persons who wish to be considered for teaching positions in political science in colleges and universities for the year 1929-30 are invited to send their names at once to Professor Anderson. The information submitted will be treated as confidential in the cases in which the applicant so desires.

The scholarly world was shocked by the announcement on December 19, 1928, of the sudden death of M. Léon Duguit, dean of the Faculty of Law at the University of Bordeaux. Heart failure was reported as the cause of M. Duguit's death, which was all the more unexpected in that the venerable jurist possessed what appeared to be a physique remarkably robust for a man approaching seventy. For forty years M. Duguit had been professor of constitutional law at Bordeaux, and for about fifteen, dean of its Faculty of Law. Having sat in his classes, the writer can testify to the brilliance of his teaching, which inspired a veritable school of young scholars not only with a profound respect for his scientific attainments, but with a remarkable personal affection for their *grand maître*. His original contributions to political philosophy and public law are too well known in America to require enumeration. Suffice it to say that it was Duguit's positivist theory of the state, built upon the notion of *la solidarité sociale*, that paved the way for the political theory of pluralism in England, as well as for much of our sociological jurisprudence in America. Thirty years of fruitful writing on the part of the eminent French juriconsult culminated in his monumental *Traité de droit constitutionnel*, which in the second edition filled five solid volumes. At the time of his death, M. Duguit was preparing a

third edition of his *Traité*, one volume of which appeared recently. His passing means an immense loss not only to French juristic scholarship, but to the study of public law throughout the Western world.

WALTER R. SHARP.

As was announced in a preliminary circular issued in 1925, the making of a complete subject catalogue of the books and pamphlets in the British Library of Political and Economic Science at the London School of Economics and Political Science was begun three years ago. Since the issue of that circular, the scope of the work has been enlarged so as to embrace other collections in London, in particular the valuable Goldsmiths' Library of Economic Literature belonging to the University of London, certain special collections including rare tracts and pamphlets at University College, and the libraries of the Royal Statistical Society and the Royal Anthropological Institute. The British Library of Political and Economic Science itself includes about 500,000 volumes and 250,000 pamphlets covering, besides economics and political science, the related fields in history, sociology, anthropology, geography, psychology, law, and many other branches of learning; all these 750,000 items (except those in the Edward Fry Library of International Law, for which a separate complete catalogue already exists, and a number of unimportant pamphlets which are catalogued in bulk) will be separately dealt with in the new catalogue. The other collections supplement the British Library of Economic and Political Science in many ways. An important feature will be the cataloguing under their subjects of nearly all the official publications of all the important countries of the world. The subject catalogue as a whole, although it naturally falls short of including all the literature of the social sciences, will, it is hoped, be the best single guide to that literature and an almost indispensable help to students in that field. With this in view, it has been decided, not simply to make the joint catalogue of the libraries named in card form, but to print and publish it for use elsewhere as a "London Bibliography of the Social Sciences." Its compilation is now so far advanced as to justify the hope that printing may be begun in the first half of 1929, and the work published and issued before the end of that year. It will be published in four volumes, containing roughly 5,000 large quarto pages. Three volumes will form an alphabetical subject catalogue, following the classification scheme of the Library of Congress, while the fourth will contain an alphabetical index of authors.

The annual report of the American Council of Learned Societies for 1928 is contained in Bulletin No. 9, published at the executive offices in Washington in December. The matters of chief interest to political scientists are (1) the creation of an advisory board to receive and consider research projects referred to it by the Council; (2) the setting up of a joint committee to facilitate delimitation of functions, and good working relations generally, with the Social Science Research Council; (3) the holding of the annual conference of secretaries of the constituent societies; (4) announcement of the impending publication of the survey of American learned societies prepared by the permanent secretary, Dr. W. G. Leland; (5) publication during the year of the report of the survey of research conducted by Professor Frederic A. Ogg; and (6) publication late in the year of the first volume of the twenty-volume *Dictionary of American Biography*, edited by Dr. Allen Johnson. Many other activities relating primarily to the fields of philosophy, philology, history, and archæology are described. Copies of the report may be obtained from the Council's executive offices at 907 Fifteenth Street., Washington, D. C.

The fourth annual report of the Social Science Research Council, covering the period from July 1, 1927, to the close of the Hanover Conference on September 1, 1928, has been distributed to members of the constituent organizations. It is therefore unnecessary to comment on the document here. One paragraph from the general survey of the year may, however, be quoted: "Steady development has marked every sector of the Council's work. The deliberations of the Council and its committees have been characterized by a healthy critical spirit which bids fair to prevent any lapse into routine administration; a new series of research fellowships in agricultural economics and rural sociology has been established to meet the urgent need for trained personnel in this field; the appointment of a permanent fellowship secretary, coördinating the Council's two groups of fellowships and its grants-in-aid, insures increasingly thorough work both in developing young research personnel and in furthering the researches of mature scholars; the possibility of long-term planning in connection with the growing program has been strengthened by the decision to appoint a permanent salaried president of the Council, and also by the decision to add to the central administrative staff a full-time research assistant; plans have been approved to widen the Council's membership through the addition of a limited number of members-at-large to those appointed by the seven constituent associations;

increasing coöperation with other research bodies, both in this country and abroad, has developed; and last, but not least in importance, the first substantial contribution toward financing the Council's general work has been received from a private individual, supplementing the generous support of various foundations." Copies of the report may be obtained from the Council's offices at 50 East Forty-second St., New York City.

The movement for permanent registration of voters has been greatly advanced because of the unusually large vote cast in the presidential election of last year, serving to emphasize the necessity for a sound registration system. Bills providing for permanent registration will be introduced in from eight to ten states at the legislative sessions starting in January. The National League of Women Voters has placed this subject upon its list for legislative action, and the state leagues of Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and other states have taken active steps toward securing such a law. The state of Indiana does not have any registration of voters at present, the previous law upon the subject having been repealed in 1927. The League of Women Voters of Indiana has prepared a sound permanent registration bill, which it is sponsoring by public meetings in various parts of the state. In Michigan the state commission appointed by the governor to revise the election laws is considering a permanent registration bill backed by the League of Women Voters and several other civic organizations. The Citizen's League of Cleveland, along with the Ohio Institute and the state League of Women Voters, will promote a bill in Ohio. Permanent registration will be urged in Missouri by the Kansas City Public Service Institute, although its bill may apply only to Kansas City. The Philadelphia Bureau of Municipal Research will continue its movement for permanent registration at the present session of the legislature. Two years ago the New York State Election Commissioners' Association formed a special committee upon the subject, but the bill which this committee introduced in the last legislative session was lost during the closing rush. It will probably be introduced again this year. In New York it will be necessary to amend the state constitution to provide for permanent registration. The present permanent registration law in Kentucky has worked badly, particularly in Louisville, where serious frauds have taken place. The League of Women Voters of the state is proposing a sound law, though the next session of the legislature will not take place until 1930.

J. P. HARRIS.