

NEWS AND NOTES

PERSONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

Compiled by the Managing Editor

Beginning with the issue for February, 1932, this REVIEW will be published as a bimonthly. The subscription rate will remain unchanged. While it is not expected that the amount of matter printed in a year will, for some time at least, greatly exceed that contained in recent volumes, it is believed that somewhat better distribution can be secured. At all events, book reviews, bibliographical lists, and notes on current political developments will reach our readers while somewhat fresher than heretofore.

An extended announcement of the next annual meeting of the American Political Science Association appeared in the August issue of this REVIEW (p. 718). It need not be repeated here, save to say that the place is Washington, D.C., the headquarters the Mayflower Hotel, and the date December 28-30. The complete program will be mailed to all members of the Association in the near future. Correspondence should be addressed to Professor John M. Gaus, chairman of the program committee, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

Dr. Charles A. Beard will give a course of lectures on "Representative Government in a Technological Age" at the California Institute of Technology during the second term of the academic year. The course will be open to graduate students at the California Institute and from neighboring southern California institutions. Dr. Beard expects to be in Pasadena from the Christmas holidays until the Easter vacation.

Hon. Jacob Gould Schurman, formerly president of Cornell University and more recently United States ambassador to Germany, has been appointed special lecturer on international relations at the California Institute of Technology, and will give a short series of lectures in this general field during the coming winter.

Professor Harold S. Quigley, of the University of Minnesota, was appointed a delegate from the United States to the fourth biennial

conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations scheduled to be held at Hangchow, China, October 21 to November 4. He was granted sabbatical leave for the fall quarter for this purpose, and planned to spend the time not devoted to the conference in traveling and investigating political conditions in China. He will return to the University to take up his work in the winter quarter, when his volume entitled *Japanese Government and Politics* will be published in the Century Political Science Series.

Professor W. W. Willoughby, of the Johns Hopkins University, attended the International Conference on the Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs held at Geneva, Switzerland, in May and June, and also the September meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations as counselor of the Chinese delegations.

After a year spent at the Institute for Government Research, Washington, D. C., completing a monograph on the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Professor Lloyd M. Short has returned to his academic work at the University of Missouri.

During the past summer, Professor Milton Conover, of Yale University, worked in Washington on a monograph for the Institute for Government Research dealing with the extension service of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. William Beard, who collaborated with his father on *The American Leviathan*, has been appointed instructor in government at the California Institute of Technology for the current academic year.

Dr. Ernst B. Schulz, assistant professor of political science at Lehigh University, has been raised to the rank of associate professor. Dr. Schulz was visiting professor of political science at the Johns Hopkins University during the summer session of 1931.

On July 1, Dr. Rowland A. Egger, of Princeton University, assumed the post of director of the bureau of public administration at the University of Virginia. The bureau will work in coöperation with the state league of municipalities on problems of concern to the cities of the state.

Dr. Joseph R. Starr, who spent most of last year in England on a Social Science Research Council fellowship, studying the educational

activities of political parties, has returned to the University of Minnesota as assistant professor of political science. He will give courses in the fields of comparative government and political parties.

Professor C. P. Patterson, of the University of Texas, has been granted a year's leave of absence for the purpose of studying the administration of justice in England. He represents the Civil Judicial Council of Texas.

Professor Frank M. Stewart has returned to the University of Texas after a year's leave of absence during which he gave courses at the University of California at Los Angeles.

Dr. Cortez E. M. Ewing, of the University of Oklahoma, has been granted a year's leave of absence in order to teach in the department of government at the University of Texas.

Dr. Stewart MacCorkle has resigned his instructorship at the University of Texas to accept an associate professorship in political science at Southwestern College, Memphis, Tennessee.

Dr. M. M. Chambers, formerly assistant professor of political science at the Oregon State College, and recently assistant in school administration at Ohio State University, has accepted an appointment as chairman of the department of social sciences in the Teachers' College of Kansas City, Missouri, for 1931-32.

Drs. Matthew C. Mitchell and Leland M. Goodrich have been promoted from assistant to associate professor of political science at Brown University.

Mr. H. H. James has been appointed to an instructorship in DePauw University to succeed Mr. William Hargrave, who has accepted a position in the college department of the Macmillan Company. The leave of absence of Mr. Hiram Stout has been extended another year, during which he will continue graduate study.

At New York University, Dr. Clyde Eagleton has been promoted to a full professorship of political science and Drs. H. V. Thornton and J. A. McCorkle from assistant to instructor. Mr. T. Donnelly has resigned to become chairman of the department of government at New Mexico State Teachers College.

Professor Taylor Cole has resumed his work at Louisiana State University after a year's leave of absence. Professor Charles W. Pipkin, who is serving this year as a visiting professor at Columbia University, has been made a member of two committees of the President's Conference on Home-building and Home-ownership.

His many American friends were shocked to learn early this summer that Professor (formerly President) Maurice Vauthier, of the University of Brussels, had been run over and killed by a motor car. Professor Vauthier taught administrative law at the University of Brussels for many years and is the author of the very valuable *Précis du Droit Administratif de la Belgique*, published in 1928. He also was noted for his contributions in the field of æsthetics and was for some years president of the Belgian Royal Academy. He had long service, too, as secretary of the Commune of Brussels, which position, however, he resigned on becoming president of the University. For the past few years he had been a member of several successive Belgian cabinets as a representative of the Liberal party, first as minister of the interior and later as minister of sciences and arts. He was a man of charming personal traits, a brilliant conversationalist, a sagacious politician, and a sound scholar.

Professor Raymond Moley, of Columbia University, has been appointed research director of the statutory commission created in New York State for the investigation of the administration of justice. The commission will function for two years, and is expected to make a preliminary report to the legislature on March 1, 1932, and a final report on January 1, 1933. Among members of the commission are Dean Charles Burdick, of the Cornell Law School, and Mr. Bruce Smith, of the National Institute of Public Administration, New York City.

Mr. Paul F. Douglass, formerly Taft fellow in political science at the University of Cincinnati, who received the doctor's degree in June, has been appointed fellow in jurisprudence at the University of Berlin by the Institute of International Education for the academic year 1931-32. His dissertation, *The Administration of Justice in Magistrates' Courts in Hamilton County, Ohio*, is to be published this fall by the Johns Hopkins Press as one of a series of studies of judicial administration in Ohio growing out of studies being carried on by the Institute of Law of the Johns Hopkins University, in coöperation with the Judicial Council of Ohio and the Ohio State Bar Association. A

grant of funds by the Institute of Law made it possible to expand the study to include a survey of all the forty-nine courts of limited jurisdiction in the second most populous county in the state. Mr. Douglass organized the study of the civil branch of the Cincinnati Municipal Court, and has completed a study of the mayors' courts of twenty-two municipalities adjacent to Cincinnati. The results of the latter study will be published by the Johns Hopkins Press under the title of *The Administration of Justice in Mayors' Courts*.

Among matters discussed by Governor LaFollette in his first message to the Wisconsin legislature (January 15) was the problem of executive-legislative relations in the preparation of legislation and the control of administrative agencies given extensive legislative power, and the securing of the advice and experience of leaders of various interests (industrial, agricultural, professional, etc.) in the state in the preparation of important legislation and the study of state policy. His recommendation of a council containing representatives of the legislature and of the various interest groups eventuated in an act creating an executive council consisting of five senators and five assemblymen, chosen by their respective houses, and ten additional non-legislative members appointed by the governor without confirmation. The new council has recently begun work, and Professor John M. Gaus, of the University of Wisconsin, has been made research secretary on a part-time basis.

During the last week of September, it was announced that the fourth annual conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations, which was to have met at Hangchow, China, on October 21, had been postponed indefinitely on account of the Sino-Japanese crisis. Subsequently, however, it proved feasible to proceed with the meeting, with both Chinese and Japanese delegates present; and near the end of October, the sessions were opened, though at Shanghai rather than Hangchow.

The eighteenth annual conference of the International City Managers' Association was held at Louisville, Kentucky, October 7-10. Principal sessions were devoted to management technique, the relations of the economic depression to municipal affairs, city manager policies, and training for city managership. Among speakers on the program were Mr. Louis Brownlow, director of the Public Administration Clearing House, Chicago; Dr. Lent B. Upson, director of the Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research; Mr. C. A. Dykstra, city manager

of Cincinnati; Dr. Luther Gulick, director of the National Institute of Public Administration, New York City; and Professors Charles E. Merriam, University of Chicago, Thomas H. Reed, University of Michigan, and A. R. Hatton, Northwestern University.

During the current year, numerous members of the staff of the Institute for Government Research, Washington, D.C., have been engaged upon special studies or work for outside organizations. Mr. Lawrence F. Schmeckebier spent a considerable period on the study of the cost of criminal justice carried on under the auspices of the Wickersham Commission. Mr. Lewis Meriam completed work with President Hoover's Committee on Unemployment, and later was engaged on a number of special investigations having to do with the general problem of Indian administration. Messrs. H. P. Seidemann and Taylor G. Addison have been installing a budgeting and accounting system for the state of New Hampshire, under terms of a budgeting and accounting law prepared by the Institute and passed by the New Hampshire legislature last spring. Since June 1, Messrs. A. C. Millspaugh, F. W. Powell, Herbert Wilson, and Paul V. Betters have been conducting field work for an administrative and taxation survey of Mississippi initiated at the request of the Research Commission of that state. Dr. F. F. Blachly and Mrs. Miriam E. Oatman-Blachly have been in France making a final revision of their book dealing with the government and administration of that country.

In pursuance of its enlarged publication program, the Department of State will issue in November or soon thereafter the first two volumes of *Treaties and Other International Acts of the United States of America*. Volume I will contain introductory material, lists, and tables; Volume II will cover the period from 1776 to 1818 and contain copies of the first forty treaties to which the United States was a party. Later volumes will deal with the diplomatic and juridical history of the treaties. The Foreign Relations Series and the War Supplement Series will be carried further by the publication of the first volume of the War Supplement for 1917 and the first of three 1918 volumes relating to Russia. Two more volumes of the 1917 War Supplement and the second Russian volume are due to come off the press during the spring.

During the first year of its existence, the Bureau of Public Administration at the University of California has utilized a total staff of twenty-one persons in conducting its research program. Those occupy-

ing permanent positions of professorial rank at the University, but having a major part of their activities in the bureau, include Dr. Herman M. Adler (formerly director of the Institute of Juvenile Research at Chicago and Illinois state criminologist), professor of psychiatry; Austin F. Macdonald (formerly at the University of Pennsylvania), professor of political science; Samuel C. May, professor of political science and director of the bureau; and August Vollmer (formerly professor of police administration at the University of Chicago), professor of police administration. Visiting members from other universities during the year included Professors Hugh N. Fuller, of Emory University, and Raymond Moley, of Columbia University. Other staff members included Dr. Carleton R. Ball, principal agronomist in charge, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; Mr. Fred Telford, director of the Bureau of Public Personnel Administration; and Mr. E. O. Heinrich, well-known criminal investigator. This group was aided by five full-time research assistants, five librarians, and two clerical assistants; and in addition, more than forty graduate students were working in the field. Thus far, the research program has dealt with (1) guides to the literature of public administration; (2) administration of criminal justice in California; (3) state, federal, and local administrative relationships; (4) interrelationships of the communities comprising the San Francisco Bay region; (5) legislative drafting; and (6) public personnel administration.

The fifteenth meeting of the Northern Association of Jurists (*norðiska juristmötet*) was held in Stockholm August 27-29. These meetings are attended by practicing lawyers, judges, professors of law, and others interested in jurisprudence from the five northern countries, namely, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland, and Iceland. The association dates back to 1872, in which year the first meeting was held in Copenhagen. Since then the organization has convened in the three Scandinavian capitals, and in 1925 it met in Helsingfors. These sessions are of interest not only to the legal profession but to legislators and persons interested in legal reforms. The meetings are devoted to a discussion of legal problems with a view to arriving at solutions of the difficulties involved and to fostering uniformity in the content and procedure of the law in the respective countries. The suggestions of the association are frequently vitalized by the respective national parliaments, and when necessary may also find expression in treaties. National associations of jurists are maintained in each of the five states,

and these in turn send delegations to the *nordiska juristmötet*. Among the fourteen hundred persons who attended the recent Stockholm meeting were numerous representatives from all of the local associations with the exception of Iceland. The first day of the session was devoted to a discussion of methods of examining witnesses, especially parties litigant in suits. Speakers from the various jurisdictions represented in the meeting uniformly stressed the need of encouraging those methods of examination by which the facts in the case would be brought to light. The second day was given over to sectional meetings in which such subjects were considered as the protection of minority stockholders in corporations, the legal phases of the boycott, and legal actions against the state and commune. The plenary session was resumed on the third day and was devoted to a discussion of the legal responsibility of the state and municipal corporations for the acts of their employees. All of these questions are of interest to the student of American public law, and it is significant that all of the speakers at the northern meeting were rather skeptical of rigid rules and evidenced a preference for the functional method of approach. It is perhaps also significant that while the American jurist plants himself firmly on *stare decisis* and the Scandinavian jurist fortifies himself with historical and comparative jurisprudence, both are facing similar problems and both are resorting to a sort of rule-of-thumb method in their quest for legal rules to govern present day social and economic situations.—WALTER THOMPSON.

A conference on University Training for the National Service was held at the University of Minnesota on July 14 to 17, inclusive, under the auspices of the University and the United States Civil Service Commission, and with the support of other agencies and departments of the national government, the Committee on Public Administration of the Social Science Research Council, and the Sub-Committee on Personnel of the Committee on Policy of the American Political Science Association. Among the topics taken up for discussion were the following: (1) the career aspects of the national civil service for college and university graduates; (2) student and faculty attitudes toward the public service; (3) the functions of the universities as centers for training for the public service, and resulting problems of curricula; (4) the courses now offered by colleges and universities as training preparatory to entrance into the national services; (5) existing methods of informing qualified students regarding vacancies in the national service; (6) the form and content of the specifications promulgated by the na-

tional government relative to the training required for various positions; (7) types of examinations now given by the United States government for entrance into the service; (8) salary ranges, opportunities for promotion, and other conditions affecting the career aspects of the national service; and (9) possibilities for pursuit of graduate work within government departments. While some attention was paid to the entire range of employment in the national service, and to the personnel training problem of the government as a whole, separate sessions were devoted to only the following: professional and scientific services in agriculture and forestry; scientific services in general, with special emphasis on chemistry and physics; engineering services; legal services; consular and diplomatic services; public welfare and social services; and economic and statistical services. In each case at least two points of view were presented: that of the government, as represented by the Civil Service Commission, the Personnel Reclassification Board, and scientists in the several departments, and that of the universities which offer training, as represented by deans, department heads, and professors who came from various institutions. The excellent attendance, both of officials from Washington and of faculty members of universities, offered a splendid opportunity for the exchange of ideas and viewpoints. In many of the discussions, a third point of view was also presented, namely, that of the interested and intelligent outsider, who had neither a government nor a university connection. Despite the hot weather which prevailed throughout the conference, attendance and interest in the discussions were maintained from beginning to end. This result can be attributed to various causes, including the following: (1) the limited scope of the conference, which prevented the discussion from ever wandering far afield; (2) the diverse points of view represented, and the fact that nearly every one present could speak with recognized authority in his field; (3) the large amount of careful preparatory work which had been done both in Washington and at the University in compiling authoritative information for the conference—some of it ready in the form of large charts, and still more in mimeographed form, when the conference began; (4) a true conference atmosphere, since no attempt was made to obtain a large attendance, the speakers and invited guests were carefully selected, and practically everything took place around one large table. The conference undoubtedly proved that government officials, university specialists, and private citizens with intelligence and experience can frankly discuss common problems on a high plane. It also demonstrated the high import-

ance of the study of public administration. Almost every speaker made some reference to this point, and those university teachers of public administration who were present made some most illuminating contributions to the discussions. At the last session, brief reports were presented by the specialists representing the various fields with respect to the training which they would recommend for men seeking government positions in those fields. These important and interesting reports cannot be summarized here. They will be found in the proceedings of the conference which are now being prepared for publication by the University. When published, the volume of proceedings will probably include all the papers presented, the most valuable parts of the discussion, the statistical materials compiled for the use of the delegates, and the final reports and recommendations mentioned above.—WILLIAM ANDERSON.

Progress Report of the Committee on Policy. The second meeting of the Committee on Policy was held at Charlottesville, Virginia, on June 28, with the following members present: William Anderson, Edward S. Corwin, E. W. Crecraft, H. W. Dodds, Isidor Loeb, W. B. Munro, Frederic A. Ogg, Thomas H. Reed, Benjamin F. Shambaugh, and Harvey Walker. The meeting was largely devoted to the consideration of reports of the various sub-committees, all of which were represented except the sub-committee on research.

The Sub-Committee on Publications reported the results of its questionnaire to the membership of the Association on the questions: Is there a real need for (1) a political science monograph series, (2) a political science classics series, and (3) a political science documents series? A large majority of the members replying answered all three questions in the affirmative, and the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Council of the Association appoint a committee of three members of the Association to be known as the Committee on the Publication of Monographs; that this committee be authorized on behalf of the Association to approve highly significant political science monographs and arrange for their publication by a commercial press or university press; and that efforts be made to raise funds amounting to \$2,500 a year for an experimental period of five years to be used as subsidies where necessary to secure publication of approved monographs. In the discussion which followed, it appeared that the Sub-Committee was not disposed to press this recommendation, and a number of those present who had voted "yes" on the original questionnaire