NOTES ON CURRENT LEGISLATION.

EDITED BY HORACE E. FLACK.

Board of Public Affairs. The Wisconsin legislature, in its last session, enacted a law providing for a Board of Public Affairs, to consist of the governor, secretary of state, chairman of the finance committees of the senate and the assembly, and three other persons who are to be appointed by the governor, and who shall not be members of the faculty of the University of Wisconsin. The governor, who is chairman of the board, has the power to fill vacancies among the appointed members and to remove them from office for inefficiency, neglect of duty, and malfeasance in office.

No member of the board is to receive compensation, although his necessary traveling expenses are allowed. The body may appoint a secretary and such experts and other employees as it may deem necessary.

The board is to have such supervision of every public body as seems necessary in order to secure uniformity and accuracy in the accounts kept by these bodies; and it may require for this purpose the production of books, papers, and accounts, documents and testimony.

Subpœnas issued by this board may be enforced by the circuit courts of any county, or the judge thereof, as if they had been issued by the court itself. A clause inserted makes it obligatory for every public body to afford the board free access at any time to its accounts, books, and records, and to permit it to secure evidence and information from any employee, on any subject connected with the records of that body. The duties of the board are stated as follows:

"(1). To investigate the materials and resources of the state and to promote their greatest use and highest development, especially through home and farm ownership, coöperation, publicity, immigration, and settlement; to investigate the cost and standards of living within the state; the difference between the amounts which producers and dealers within and without the state receive for their products and the amounts which consumers pay therefor; and the measures that may be adopted to reduce this difference, and to provide for

more economic distribution of products and commodities. (2). To coördinate by mutual agreement with the several public bodies, their investigations, and to provide for such additional investigations as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section. (3). To coöperate with agencies of the federal government and of other governments and with voluntary associations having for their object the investigation and development of the resources, markets, industries, and opportunities of the state and of the various sections and communities therein. (4). To publish such reports and to make such recommendations to the legislature as may be advisable in carrying out the duties of the board."

It is made the duty of the governor, as chairman of the board, to appear in person before a joint session of the legislature, at noon, on the first Tuesday in February, 1913, and at noon each legislative day thereafter until such joint session shall adjourn, and to there answer questions submitted not less than three days before by any member of the legislature regarding the Board of Public Affairs and its work.

For the purposes of this law the term "public body" is defined as follows: "The phrase 'public body' shall mean and include every incumbent of any office or position under the constitution or laws of this state; every department, commission or board in which any such incumbent is employed as such: and every officer, office, department, commission, board, or institution, the conduct or operation of which involves the receipt, expenditure or handling of any state funds or property." The term "accounts" shall mean all accounts, records and reports relating to the jurisprudence of any public body.

LORIAN P. JEFFERSON.

Cold Storage. Under the new Indiana law regulating cold storage warehouses, all food products placed in cold storage must bear a tag showing the date of entry and on removal, a similar tag showing date of departure, except when such articles become objects of interstate commerce. Food products offered for sale in the state which, however, have been in cold storage outside of the state must bear the tags required for products whose storage took place in the state. The time limit for storage in Indiana is placed at nine months, the state board of health to decide on the condition of food which has been in storage for a longer period. Sales of articles, the tags of which have been altered or destroyed, are unlawful. Storage eggs must

not be sold as fresh eggs and, further, eggs which have been in storage thirty days and the containers in which they are delivered to the purchaser must be plainly marked "cold storage." The state board of health may inspect at any time the records it requires cold storage warehousemen to keep and it is the same board from which warehousemen must obtain licenses before they can do business, the funds from the license fees of $10 each being used for the enforcement of the law. Such licenses may be revoked by the board if in their opinion the warehouse is unsanitary or conducted in any way contrary to law. In further carrying out the act, not only the board of health but the state food and drug commissioner and the county, city and town health officers have full powers to inspect premises and prosecute violators of the act.

ETHEL CLELAND.

Commission Government Law of New Jersey. As a part of a program of "progressive legislation" the legislature of New Jersey has passed an act providing a form of government of cities by commission. This act, which is permissive and applies to "cities, towns, boroughs and other municipalities" contains only such features as are now commonly found in laws for this purpose. The commissioners, five in number for cities of ten thousand population or over and three for smaller cities, are chosen simultaneously for a term of four years. The board at its organization elects one of its number to preside with the title of mayor but such officer has no veto power. Upon this board of commissioners are conferred all the powers, administrative, judicial and legislative hitherto exercised by the mayor, council and all other governmental bodies of the city. Besides the enumerated powers conferred on cities by existing law this act makes a general grant of authority to enact and enforce "all ordinances for the protection of life, health and property; to declare and prevent and summarily to abate nuisances; to preserve and enforce the good government and general welfare, order and security of such city and shall have all powers necessary for its government not in conflict with the laws applicable to all cities of this state or the provisions of the Constitution."

The administrative work is distributed among five departments, viz: public affairs, public safety, revenue and finance, streets and public improvements, and parks and public property. In cities having but three commissioners the first and second, and the fourth

and fifth respectively are combined. The mayor is made the director of the department of public affairs. The powers and duties of the various departments and of the subordinate officers and boards are at the disposition of the commission. Any board created may be abolished or officer or employee appointed may be removed at any time for cause after public hearing subject to the state civil service law in cities where that law has been adopted. A maximum salary for mayor and commissioners is prescribed ranging from fifty-five hundred dollars in cities of more than two hundred thousand inhabitants to fifty dollars in those of less than five hundred population.

Every ordinance appropriating money, ordering a street improvement or sewer, or granting a franchise, must remain on file two weeks before final passage, and no ordinance, excepting emergency measures, may be put in force until ten days after its passage. The board of commissioners must publish monthly statements of receipts and expenditures and a summary of its proceedings.

The recall of commissioners is provided upon petition of twenty-five per cent. of the vote cast at the last election. An officer recalled or who resigns while a recall is pending is ineligible to office for one year. The recall may not be invoked against a person until he has held office one year nor may more than one recall petition be filed against the same officer during his term of office.

The initiative and referendum are included in the law. In case the board fails to pass the proposed ordinance, if it has been demanded by fifteen per cent. of the vote at the last election, a special referendum election must be called, or if by less than fifteen per cent. but over ten per cent. it must be voted on at the next regular election. Ordinances so adopted may be repealed only by referendum. Upon protest of fifteen per cent. of the voters any ordinance must be reconsidered by the board and either passed or referred to the people. The board may at any time refer a proposed ordinance or the proposed repeal of an ordinance to popular vote.

At elections under this act nominations are by petition subject to the decision of a non-partisan direct primary. The two highest candidates for each office are placed on the official ballot. A city may revert to the mayor and council system by majority vote at any time after the expiration of six years.

FRANK G. BATES.

Employment of Women: Massachusetts. Massachusetts has made a record in labor legislation by enacting the first American law prohibiting the industrial activity of women immediately before and after childbirth. The measure which goes into effect January 1, 1912, provides that—

No woman shall knowingly be employed in laboring in a mercantile manufacturing or mechanical establishment within two weeks before or four weeks after childbirth.

The countries of Europe have similar regulations, but they also provide "maternity insurance" for the out-of-work period.

Employees' Retirement Act: Massachusetts. One of the most important measures passed at the 1911 session of the General Court is an act providing for the establishment of a retirement system for the employees of the commonwealth. This act embodies the first general plan adopted by any American commonwealth or city for pensioning public employees and it is unique from the fact that it is the only scheme of the kind founded on a strictly actuarial basis. It is not a pension system. It is rather a system of assisted old-age insurance for public employees. Other pension measures for state county and city employees are wholly non-contributory.

Participation in the service is voluntary for present employees. It is compulsory for all employees entering the service of the commonwealth after the date when the retirement system is established, except persons who have already passed the age of fifty-five years and those provided for under special pension acts now in force. No officer elected by popular vote may become a member of the association. Any member who reaches the age of sixty years and has been in continuous service of the commonwealth for a period of fifteen years immediately preceding may retire or be retired by the board of retirement upon recommendation of the head of the department in which the member is employed, and compulsory retirement is required at the age of seventy years. Any member who has completed a period of thirty-five years of continuous service may retire, or may be retired at any age by the board of retirement upon recommendation of the head of the department in which the member is employed, if such action be deemed advisable for the good of the service.

The administration of the system is vested in a board of retirement consisting of the state treasurer, a representative of the employees and a third member chosen by these two or, on failure of this election,

appointed by the governor, thus providing that the employee not only shares in the expense, but also participates in the administration. The members of the board serve without compensation, but they are reimbursed for expenses or loss of salary or wages. The board of retirement determine the percentage of wages that employees shall contribute to the pension fund, subject to the minimum and maximum percentages, and has the power to classify employees for the purposes of the retirement system and to establish different rates of contribution for different classes within the prescribed limits. Employees are to be assessed regularly on their wages or salaries to provide a fund out of which annuities shall be paid to those retired. The percentage of assessment is not definitely fixed in the act, but may vary from one to five per cent. as determined by the administrative board. The employee retired under the act receives an annuity of such amount as his own contributions, duly accumulated with interest, will provide for him according to actuarial computation, and in addition to this, he receives a pension of equivalent amount paid from the state treasury. Provision is made for the supervision and the inspection of the affairs of the retirement association by the insurance commissioner and the superior court shall have jurisdiction in equity.

The scheme embodied in this act is identical in its essential features with that of the retirement act for city and town employees passed by the last legislature. The latter, however, does not take effect until adopted by the municipal council and the voters under a referendum clause, whereas the act for employees of the commonwealth takes effect at once. The acceptance of the municipal retirement act for the city of Boston was opposed last winter by the Boston Finance Commission. The adoption of this retirement system by the commonwealth may have influence in inducing the Finance Commission to reopen the question.

GRACE M. SHERWOOD.

Initiative and Referendum: California. A number of interesting features have been incorporated in the amendment to be referred to the people of California. Among the more striking provisions is one stipulating that initiative petitions may be submitted, at the option of the initiators, either directly to the people or through the legislature. The Oklahoma plan of conferring power upon the governor to call special elections upon initiated measures has been followed. Another feature to be noted is a provision that no law adopted by

the people shall be subject to amendment or repeal except by a vote of the electors. Laws and amendments of the constitution are placed upon the same basis in that the same process and percentages are required for both. Measures to be submitted directly to the people must be filed with the secretary of state and accompanied by a petition signed by eight per cent. of the number of electors who voted for governor at the last general election. This procedure is essentially the Oregon plan. Measures are referred to the people at the next general election or at an earlier one to be called by the governor.

Initiative meaures to be submitted to the legislature require the signature of five per cent. of the electors and must be filed with the secretary of state, ten days before any regular session. If the measure is not passed within forty days after the legislature convenes it is referred to the people. While the legislature is not permitted to amend an initiated measure or substitute another for it, it may submit another measure at the same election and recommend that it be accepted in lieu of the initiated measure. Acts passed by the legislature may be rejected by the people through the use of referendum. Petitions requesting that measures be referred to the people must be signed by five per cent. of the voters and filed with the secretary of state within ninety days of the final adjournment of the legislature. The filing of a petition for a referendum upon any law holds the law in abeyance until it is ratified by the people. Certain "urgency measures," however, are not subject to this injunction proceeding, those calling elections, those providing for tax levies or appropriations for usual current expenses of the state and those declared by a two thirds vote of each house to be necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety. The legislature has no power to declare any law an urgency measure which affects the salary, duties or terms of any public office, or grants any franchise or special privilege, or creates a vested interest. The referendum may be invoked against part of a law as well as against the entire measure. In this case the portion not objected to remains in operation.

The powers of the initiative and referendum are conferred upon the electors of the counties, cities and towns in a manner to be provided by law but not more than fifteen per cent. of the people may be required to sign an initiative petition nor more than ten per cent., to sign a petition for the referendum.

Should conflicting laws be accepted by the people at an election, the law receiving the greater number of votes is to control in respect

to the conflicting provisions. This is similar to the Oregon rule on this question. The proposed constitutional amendment prescribes in considerable detail the form petitions shall take and attempts to preclude both the abuse of the initiative or referendum powers through the filing of fraudulent petitions and the undue restriction of the right of petition through hostile legislation. The Oregon plan of mailing to each voter of the state a pamphlet containing the text of all measures with arguments for and against their adoption has been incorporated in this amendment. This feature is, however, subject to change by law.

It will be interesting to observe the operation of the initiative in California and to note whether the method of initiation through the legislature will, because of the smaller petition required be preferred to the Oregon plan of referring initiated measures directly to the people. The latter method is more usual in direct legislation states and requires less time; yet the plan of initiating measures through the legislature has an advantage in that measures are given committee hearings and are discussed in the legislature. Measures are likely to be more carefully drafted if sent through the legislature and the various constitutional inhibitions are less likely to be violated. The two plans will be tried in California under the same conditions and the advantages of each may be noted. The five per cent. petition is lower than in any other state except Missouri where it has been placed at five per cent. by statute. It may be as difficult, however, to secure a petition of five per cent. in California which has a population of two and one third million as a petition of eight per cent. in Oregon where the population is but six hundred thousand.

Most of the direct legislation states refer initiative or referendum measures only at the regular state elections, but the Oklahoma and California plan of allowing the governor to call special elections on initiated measures has much in its favor. The lessening of the power of the legislature through direct legislation by the people will undoubtedly result in the governor's assuming much of this authority, as the chief executive of the state and the head of a political party. The plan of giving the governor a duty to perform in relation to the initiative appears a rational step toward placing upon him a responsibility commensurate with this additional power. As is usual in direct legislation states, the governor possesses no power of veto over laws adopted by the people.

The advisability of the provision for bidding the legislature's

repealing or amending laws adopted by the people is open to grave doubt. Few laws of sufficient importance to warrant action by the people in their inception can be expected to operate successfully without a slight change. The requirement that every modification in a certain class of laws must be made through the cumbersome machinery of popular legislation is carrying the theory of direct legislation to an absurdity.

This amendment will become a part of the California constitution if it is ratified by a majority of the electors voting upon it at the next general election.

S. GALE LOWRIE.

Initiative and Referendum: Washington. The act recently adopted by the Washington legislature providing for a constitutional amendment granting the powers of initiative and referendum, incorporates the California provision that an initiated measure may be submitted directly to the people or referred through the legislature. Ten per cent. of the number of votes cast for governor at the last general election is required to submit an initiative petition. The procedure under the direct initiative does not materially differ from the Oregon plan.

Measures which are referred through the legislature are not subject to amendment or change but the legislature may submit of its own motion a competing measure and the people may choose between the measures initiated by the people and that submitted by the legislature. The referendum may be invoked upon any law passed by the legislature upon petition of six per cent. of the voters and laws upon which referendum petitions have been filed do not take effect until ratified by the people. Laws for the preservation of the public peace, health and safety, and for the support of the state government and existing public institutions are not subject to the referendum.

No laws which have been passed by the people are subject to amendment or repeal by the legislature for a period of two years. Although it requires but a majority of the electors voting upon a measure to make it a law or part of the constitution the number of voters who favor a measure must be equal to one third of the electors voting at the election in order to institute a valid law.

The provision for state publication of measures to be referred to the people together with arguments for and against their adoption has been incorporated into the constitution. This amendment will

become a part of the constitution if it is accepted by a majority of the people voting upon it at the next general election.

S. GALE LOWRIE.

Legislative Reference: Nebraska. Nebraska, in continuation of the work already begun by the state historical society, has, this winter, established a state legislative reference bureau. The new bureau is affiliated with the department of political science and sociology and with the college of law of the University of Nebraska. The director is appointed by the board of regents of the university and his tenure of office and rank are similar to that of a professor at the head of a university department. The law distinctly states that training in legislative reference and in knowledge of Nebraska institutions be provided for university students of the above designated departments, with practical experience during legislative sessions. The requirements for the work of the bureau are stated in detail and are similar to those of such bureaus as are already established. Bill drafting is included and a point is made of special service upon municipal subjects for the use of city and village officials and other citizens. The bureau is to be housed with the university except for the months which are immediately devoted to preparatory and actual work with the legislature, when more convenient rooms will be provided by the board of public lands and buildings.

This new department, with its proximity to the university, its definite educational affiliations and aims, its broad scope of work distinctly outlined and the absence of political influence in the matter of appointments, has every opportunity for a future of definite usefulness to the state. To carry on the work for the next two years, approximately $11,000 has been appropriated.

ETHEL CLELAND.

Municipal Charter Revision: Newark. A proposed charter for the city of Newark, which was the result of much discussion among the civic organizations of the city, was presented for the consideration of the New Jersey legislature of 1911. The act, in form a permissive statute applicable to all cities of the first class, failed of passage, but it is believed by its friends that substantial progress was made toward its ultimate adoption.

The "commission" consists of a mayor and four commissioners. The mayor is elected for two years while the commissioners hold

office for four, two retiring every second year. The mayor receives a salary of not to exceed ten thousand dollars to be determined by the commission. The commissioners receive five thousand each and are required to give bond in the same sum. The commission is invested with all legislative power together with supervisory administrative authority. The proposed act conveys to that body all the powers hitherto exercised by the mayor, council, board of finance, and the various commissioners of streets, water, fire, health, police, play grounds and shade trees, except as specifically elsewhere provided for. Its powers may be grouped as ordinance making, financial and administrative. As an ordinance-making authority its power extends not only to those subjects hitherto mentioned in existing law but certain others specifically mentioned such as the regulation of rates for street railways, electric lights, gas and telephones, the construction and ownership of conduits for wires, the control of traffic and the elimination of grade crossings. As a financial authority the commission levies taxes, borrows money, makes appropriations and fixes salaries. Its administrative power includes a general supervision over the officers of the city and the appointment of comptroller, treasurer, members of the board of assessment and revision, commissioners of assessment, clerk engineer, "superintendents, surveyors, supervisors, clerks and such other employees to aid such commission in the discharge of its duties and the carrying out and performance of the work and labor of the departments and affairs of such city under its government, control and management, as the public interest may from time to time require or as such commission may deem necessary and proper." Such appointments must be made according to the civil service laws of the state.

The mayor is declared to be the chief executive officer of the city. His duty is to oversee, with full power of investigation, the work of officers and departments and is given the power of a police magistrate. He appoints and may remove at will the commissioner of health, the fire commissioner, police commissioner, corporation counsel, superintendent of buildings, board of excise and commissioner of accounts.

This charter appears to be the result of an attempt to secure the essential features of commission government at the same time seeking to preserve the characteristics of the mayor and council system. The result is that eminent success is not attained in either direction. As an example of government by commission it is true

that the general ticket and the short ballot are secured, but the powers of appointment and removal and of administrative direction are divided between the mayor and the commission. Furthermore the commissioners are not the heads of the several departments. No attempt is made to introduce those frequent accompaniments of the commission system, the initiative, the referendum, the recall and the non-partisan direct nominations. As an example of the older system the manner in which the administrative authority and responsibility is divided defeats any clear delimitation between administrative and legislative organs. The net result is a mayor and council system with the administrative authority more centralized in the mayor than formerly but still seriously weakened by sharing with the council, and a council reduced in number and retaining a share of the administrative power marching under the misapplied title of a "commission."

FRANK G. BATES.

Municipal Charter Revision: Pittsburgh and Scranton. The Pennsylvania legislature, recently adjourned, materially changed the form of the legislative departments of the municipal governments of Pittsburgh and Scranton.

In place of a bicameral council, there is substituted a council of but one house; instead of the old system of ward representation in one house and a form of representation proportional to the number of inhabitants, in the other, ward lines are eliminated in the selection of the new councilmen; instead of sixty-seven men in its council, Pittsburgh now has nine, and Scranton, five; and where previously members of the select council were elected for four years (one half chosen each two years), and those of the common council, for two years, now all the members are elected for four years. The salaries of the councilmen are to be fixed by ordinance, within the maximum and the minimum limits of $6,500 and $2,000 respectively.

The mayor retains the veto power over measures, and is given authority to veto any item or items of appropriation bills. With the approval of the council, he selects the heads of the administrative departments, and retains the power of removing them, by written order, giving his reasons, transmitted to the council. A further method of the discharge of departmental heads embodied in the new plan provides for a formal hearing and trial before the council, presided

over by a judge of the court of common pleas of the county, and followed by a council resolution of removal.

The number and make-up of the offices of the administrative departments are unchanged by the new law.

The legislature provided that immediately after the passage of the act, the governor, with the approval of the senate, should appoint the members of the council, who are to hold office until the beginning of the terms of the first members elected under the act;—that is, until the first Monday of January, 1912. On June 6, Governor Tener appointed the nine Pittsburgh councilmen.

Prior to the passage of this measure, the united civic bodies of Pittsburgh had for thirteen months been carrying on a campaign for a more efficient and democratic government. They had worked for a non-partisan ballot, and the recall, and the initiative and referendum. In the legislature the first two proposals were thrown out at the outset; while the initiative and referendum provisions were only beaten in the last hours of the contest.

In its abandonment of a bicameral legislative department, in its reduction of the number of councilmen, and in its elimination of ward lines in their selection, the new measure is in line with present day progressive thought. The action of the legislature in refusing to grant to the people of the two cities the reserved powers of the initiative, referendum and recall is directly contrary to the spirit of progressive politics which is making the cities "the hope of democracy," and in the striking out from the original "Pittsburgh plan" of the vital good government features, seems likely to leave that municipality, for two years at least, to be known still, in the descriptive words of Delos F. Wilcox as "the city of smoke and iron, whose existence is purely incidental to the grasping passion of the over-lords of industry."

CHARLES HOMER TALBOT.

Playgrounds. Indianapolis is so far the only city in Indiana which will experience the benefits of the new playground act, as its provisions are limited to cities of the first class. The city board of health and charities is authorized, by this new law to establish, maintain and equip playgrounds, public baths and public comfort stations over which they shall exercise full control, through a commissioner appointed by them, who in turn has the appointment of necessary directors and assistants. These latter, while on duty, have the

powers of police officers. Ground for the purposes of the act may be leased or purchased by the board of health and charities, which has the power of condemning desired ground. Also the board of school commissioners and the board of park commissioners are authorized to permit the use of the grounds under their control for the purposes of the act. The new playgrounds, baths and public comfort stations are supported by a city tax levy of one-half cent on each $100 of taxables, to be known as the "recreation fund."

ETHEL CLELAND.

Recall: Washington. The legislature of the state of Washington will submit to the electors of that state at the next general election a proposition for amending the constitution to provide for the recall of all elective public officers of the state, excepting judges of courts of record. The details of the recall plan are not embodied in the constitution but are left to be worked out through subsequent statutes. The percentages required for recalls vary with the office in question. The recall of state officers, other than judges, and of senators and representatives, city officers in cities of the first class and of county officers requires a petition of twenty-five per cent. of the votes cast for all candidates for the office in question at the preceding election. Officers of all other political divisions, cities and towns may be recalled only upon petition signed by thirty five per cent. of the legal voters.

S. GALE LOWRIE.

Weights and Measures. Taking the New York law on the subject as a model (*Am. Pol. Sci. Rev.*, Feb., 1911) the Indiana legislature of 1911 enacted an excellent law regulating weights and measures. The system of supervision of weights and measures embodied in the New York law which starts with the United States standards of weights and measures and comes down through the state sealer, county sealer and city sealer, is followed in the Indiana law with certain minor exceptions. The state sealer is known in Indiana as the state commissioner of weights and measures and this office is held by the state food and drug commissioner. The county sealers are appointed by the board of county commisssioners and city sealers by the mayor. The county and city sealers are deputy sealers under the state commissioner of weights and measures and, as in New York, their salaries are fixed by law, there being no fee system. The Indiana law has a section devoted to eligibility of sealers, which is determined

either by experience or by an examination. The state commissioner may discharge county or city sealers, who shall have the right of appeal to the circuit or superior court of their county. All sealers are made special policemen with powers to act. The new Indiana law does not include the units of length, surface, weight, etc., which are a part of the New York law, and these standards remain the same as provided by already existing statutes.

ETHEL CLELAND.

NEWS AND NOTES: PERSONAL AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL.

EDITED BY W. F. DODD.

Associate Professor Charles E. Merriam has been made professor of political science at the University of Chicago.

Assistant Professor Walter J. Shepard of the Ohio State University has been appointed assistant professor of political science at the University of Missouri.

Dr. F. W. Coker of Princeton University has been appointed assistant professor of political science at the Ohio State University.

Dr. J. M. Mathews of Princeton University has been appointed an associate in political science at the University of Illinois.

Hon. George B. McClellan has been appointed to a lectureship on public affairs at Princeton University.

Prof. Frank A. Updyke has been promoted from an assistant professorship to a professorship of political science at Dartmouth College.

Prof. Theodore S. Woolsey, professor of international law at Yale University, has resigned on account of ill health.

Dr. Clyde L. King, until recently instructor in economics and sociology in the University of Colorado, has been appointed instructor in political science in the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Thomas Reed Powell will have charge of Prof. Frank J. Goodnow's work at Columbia University during the next year, while Professor Goodnow is serving on the commission on economy and efficiency in the Federal Government.