

NEWS AND NOTES

PERSONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

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Professors Edward Elliott and J. R. Douglas, of the department of political science at the University of California, have severed their connection with that institution. Professor Raymond G. Gettell, of Amherst College, is filling one of the vacancies thus created during the present semester.

Hon. Roland S. Morris, ambassador to Japan, is giving a course in international law at the University of Pennsylvania during the current year. This course was formerly given by Dr. L. S. Rowe, who resigned to accept the directorship of the Pan American Union. Mr. Charles Lyon Chandler, manager of the foreign trade department of the Corn Exchange National Bank, of Philadelphia, is giving a course in the relations of United States and Latin America.

Dr. Clyde L. King has been promoted to a full professorship of political science at the University of Pennsylvania. He continues his work as an arbitrator in the milk industry and is sitting as a member of a conference representing the milk producers, milk distributors, and the public of Pennsylvania and Maryland. He has lately published a book entitled *The Price of Milk*.

Professor J. Q. Dealey, head of the department of social and political science at Brown University, plans to spend several months in China this year teaching and lecturing. Messrs. D. Appleton and Company will soon publish a new volume by him, entitled *The State and Government*.

Professor John C. Dunning, of Brown University, expects to spend the next academic year in South America studying political conditions.

Mr. I. R. Hudson, instructor in history and political science at Vanderbilt University, has been advanced to the grade of assistant professor.

Dr. Ellery C. Stowell, formerly of Columbia University, has opened offices in Washington for the practice of law. He will confine his attention to matters involving questions of international law.

Professor Lindsay Rogers, of the University of Virginia, is lecturing at Columbia University during the winter session. One of his courses deals with recent developments in European governments and the other with the government of dependencies.

Mr. Frank M. Russell, formerly of the University of Washington, has been appointed acting assistant professor of political science at Leland Stanford University.

Dr. Luther H. Gulick, of the New York Bureau of Municipal Research, is conducting a graduate course in problems of municipal administration at Columbia University.

Professor Léon Duguit, dean of the faculty of law of the University of Bordeaux, and a distinguished writer on public and private law, gave six lectures at Columbia University, in December, on political and social conceptions in France since 1789.

Mr. Poultney Bigelow, formerly lecturer in the law school of Boston University, is preparing to go to the Orient with a view to making a study of the economic conditions of Japan and her new spheres of influence.

Mr. Norman L. Hill, who received the master's degree at Oberlin College last June, has been appointed to an instructorship in political science at Ohio Wesleyan University. A largely attended "school of citizenship" for women was held at Ohio Wesleyan last October, under the auspices of the department of political science.

Dr. J. Lynn Barnard, of the Philadelphia School of Pedagogy, has been appointed director of social studies in the department of education of the state of Pennsylvania. He is to develop and install a twelve-year program of training in citizenship in the schools.

A new organization, known as the Citizen's Research Institute of Canada, with headquarters at Ottawa and Toronto, has been formed to study Canadian problems of administration and public finance. It is intended to do for the provinces and municipalities throughout Canada work similar to that which municipal research bureaus do for their own cities. The director of the institute is Mr. Horace L. Brittain, who continues as director of the bureau of municipal research of Toronto.

The American Civic Association held its sixteenth annual convention in October at Amherst, Massachusetts. The general subject was country planning.

A special series of lectures is being given this year before the students of the school of foreign service of Georgetown University on the general subject of the history and nature of international relations. Lecturers in the series thus far have included Professor Michael I. Rostovtseff, of the University of Wisconsin, Professor C. J. H. Hayes, of Columbia University, and Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, of Washington, D. C.

The fortieth annual meeting of the Academy of Political Science in the City of New York was held at the Hotel Astor in December. The general subject was American foreign trade relations, and separate sessions were devoted to tariff readjustments and trade expansion, the present economic situation in relation to foreign trade, the American merchant marine and the ship-building industry in relation to foreign trade, and educational training for foreign trade.

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the National Municipal League was held at Indianapolis in November. Joint sessions were held with the Government Research Conference, the National Association of Civic Secretaries, and the Municipal League of Indiana. Subjects considered included service at cost for street railways, government aids to housing, the success of the city-manager plan, city-county consolidation, the crisis in public service, and methods whereby civic organizations influence voters. The progress report of the committee appointed to draft a model state constitution was presented and debated at length. The report calls for a unicameral legislature, with the governor as the only other elective official. A legislative council, so constituted as to be virtually a standing committee of the legislature, and authorized to sit between sessions, is also recommended. A feature of the

convention was the banquet session at which the league's president, Hon. Charles E. Hughes, spoke on "The Fate of the Direct Primary." Mr. Hughes urged that the primary be so modified that legally elected party representatives would make the preliminary nomination, subject to appeal to a primary should this designation prove unsatisfactory to a fraction of the party membership. Professor Charles E. Merriam, of the University of Chicago, spoke at the same session in favor of the direct primary as at present employed.

An "institute of politics," proposed by President Harry A. Garfield of Williams College and authorized by the trustees in 1913, but delayed in opening by the war, will hold its first session at the college from July 28 to August 27. Its object, as announced, is to advance the study of politics and to promote a better understanding of international problems and relations. The subject for this summer's session will be international relations, and it is planned to have lectures by men of international prominence. Round-table conferences will be in charge of professors from American colleges and universities. The lectures are to be open to the public, but classes and conferences may be attended only by members of the institute. Membership is limited to members of faculties of colleges and to other persons who are specially invited on account of their special training and experience in the field of politics. An unnamed benefactor has provided funds to cover the expenses of the institute for three years, including remuneration of the lecturers and furnished houses for them while in Williamstown.

An active part in the discussion of public questions is being taken by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; and several of its committees include, besides leading business men, some university and other specialists in political affairs. President Frank J. Goodnow, of Johns Hopkins University, W. F. Willoughby, and John A. Fairlie are members of the committee on budget and efficiency. President H. A. Garfield of Williams College is a member of the committee on immigration. John Ihlder is head of the civic development department, which is giving special attention to housing problems, which were considered at a meeting of the national council of the chamber, held in Washington on January 27 and 28. A referendum vote of the membership of the chamber throughout the country has been taken on a proposed program of federal tax revision. A special committee has been appointed to study recent Montana and Indiana statutes providing for state control of prices.

Annual Meeting. The sixteenth annual meeting of the American Political Science Association was held at Washington, December 28-30, 1920. One hundred and twenty-five members registered, and the actual attendance may be estimated at one hundred and fifty. The American Historical Association, the American Sociological Society, and several other organizations were in session at Washington at the same time. The Political Science and Historical Associations held three joint sessions, and the several associations united in a formal dinner. Other social features included an informal dinner tendered the members of the executive council and board of editors by the president of the association, Dr. Reinsch, a smoker at the Cosmos Club, and a reception at the French embassy.

The meeting opened on December 28 with a luncheon conference at which Professor W. B. Munro, of Harvard University, presented a preliminary report of a committee on instruction in political science created at the annual meeting of 1919. The report dealt with instruction in civics in high schools and urged, in particular, the need for an authoritative definition of what should be included in the school curriculum under the name of civics, the need for trained teachers, and the need for better text-books. The report provoked lively discussion, and, as is stated below, the association took measures to secure the further consideration of the subject.

At a session devoted to administrative reorganization in the federal government, papers were read as follows: "Administrative Reorganization from the Executive Point of View," by W. W. Warwick, comptroller of the treasury; "The Educational Function of the Federal Government," by H. Barrett Learned; and "Administrative Reorganization from the Congressional Point of View," by Senator Thomas Sterling, of North Dakota.

At the first joint session with the American Historical Association presidential addresses were delivered by Professor Edward Channing on "An Historical Retrospect" and Dr. Paul S. Reinsch on "Secret Diplomacy: How Far can it be Eliminated?"

The subject considered at the opening session on December 29 was Problems of International Politics. Professor Pitman B. Potter, of the University of Wisconsin, presented a paper, entitled "Some American Steps toward International Organization," and Professor Quincy Wright, of the University of Minnesota, discussed "The Control of Foreign Relations." This was followed by an afternoon session devoted to contemporary political theory. Papers were read as follows: "A Survey