

## NEWS AND NOTES

### PERSONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

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Dr. David P. Barrows, of the University of California, and Professor Leonard D. White, of the University of Chicago, attended the International Congress of Public Administration held at Brussels last August, and both were elected members of the permanent commission of the Congress. Professor White is engaged in a survey of methods of financial control in state governments so far as scientific research is affected. This study is being carried on under the auspices of the National Research Council.

Under the auspices, also, of the National Research Council, Dr. Joseph P. Harris, instructor in political science at the University of Wisconsin, is undertaking a survey of financial control of scientific research in the state of Wisconsin.

Professor James Q. Dealey, of Brown University, has recently been promoted from associate to full member of L'Institut International de Sociologie, which has its headquarters at Paris. Only seven members are selected from the sociologists of the United States. On December 5, Professor Dealey gave an address at Brown University on "The Centennial of the Monroe Doctrine."

Mr. Edward J. Woodhouse, associate professor of government at Smith College, was elected mayor of Northampton, Mass., on December 4.

Professor John M. Mathews, of the University of Illinois, has been promoted to a full professorship of political science. Professor Mathews has in press a volume entitled "American State Government" which will be published shortly by D. Appleton & Company.

Dr. Harold R. Bruce has been promoted to a full professorship of political science at Dartmouth College, and Mr. Ordean Rockey, who last June completed his studies at Oxford as a Rhodes scholar, has been appointed as instructor.

Professor John C. Dunning, of Brown University, is giving a series of ten lectures in Providence on "Contemporary Statesmen in International Affairs."

Dr. F. A. Middlebush, associate professor of political science and public law at the University of Missouri, has been raised to the rank of professor and made chairman of the department.

Dr. A. T. Mason, who completed his graduate work at Princeton University last June, is now assistant professor of political science in Trinity College, Durham, N. C.

Stanford University has instituted a course on citizenship under the general direction of Professor Edgar E. Robinson of the Department of History. The lectures are given by members of various departments, and the teaching is done by four instructors brought to the University to do this particular work, namely, Miss Margaret Elaine Bennett, Mrs. Flora May Fearing, and Messrs. Henry Stow Anderson and Joseph Gregory Matin.

Dr. Earle H. Ketcham, instructor in political science at the University of Illinois, has been appointed associate professor of political science at the University of Oklahoma.

At the winter session of 1923 the legislature of Arkansas passed a law that no student shall be granted a diploma by any high school unless he or she has had a year's course in American history and government. No university, college, or normal school chartered by the state may grant any degree to any candidate who has not met this requirement, either in high school or in college. The rule does not apply to students who registered prior to September, 1923.

The former Oriental Academy at Vienna has been reorganized as the Consular Academy, under the direction of the ministry of foreign affairs. It is operated on the lines of a college and offers instruction in economics,

modern history, commerce, finance, international law, languages, and other subjects which contribute to preparation for the diplomatic and consular services. Students from foreign countries are welcomed.

The Institute of International Education (522 Fifth Ave., New York City) has published a pamphlet describing the various fellowships and scholarships granted under its auspices. These appointments are offered to American students desiring to study in foreign countries, and to foreign students desiring to work at American universities.

In the new Graduate School of Economics and Government at Washington University (St. Louis) a plan has been instituted to secure correlation with the research work carried on at Washington, D. C. by the Institute of Economics and the Institute for Government Research. Thirty fellowships have been provided for the present year, and ten students are at work in Washington under the auspices of the combined institutes.

At the forty-third annual meeting of the Academy of Political Science in the City of New York, held on November 19 and 20, the general theme of discussion was American economic policies since the armistice, and the subject was handled under four heads: agricultural policies, tariff policies as affected by post-war conditions, the immigration policy of the United States, and transportation and fuel.

The Social Science Research Council met on Nov. 10 at Chicago. Committees were authorized on the following projects: The preparation and publication of a digest of social science material; a survey of the scope and method of social research agencies; the annual publication of an index and digest of state session laws. It was decided to recommend to the constituent associations in the council the appointment as council members of three persons from each association, for a term of three years, one retiring each year. The following resolution was recommended for concurrent adoption by the associations constituting the Council.

WHEREAS the scientific study of state legislation in the United States is seriously hampered by the lack of an adequate index and digest of the laws passed by the various states

THEREFORE be it resolved that the association hereby petition the Congress of the United States to make an appropriation adequate for

the preparation and publication of an annual index and digest of state session laws through the agency of the library of Congress.

The American Statistical Association has appointed the following members of the Social Science Research Council: Professor W. F. Willcox, of Cornell University; Professor E. E. Day, of the University of Michigan; Professor H. L. Rietz, of the University of Iowa.

Three governments have communicated to the Pan American Union the names of their representatives on the International Commission of Jurists, in accordance with the provisions of a resolution adopted by the Fifth International Conference of American States, held at Santiago, Chile, in March and April last. The government of Guatemala has named Sr. Lic. don Antonio Batres and Sr. Dr. don José Matos; the delegates of Panama are Sr. Dr. Eusebio A. Morales and Sr. Dr. Horacio F. Alfaro; while the United States will be represented by Dr. James Brown Scott and Professor Jesse S. Reeves. All are prominent in the affairs of their respective countries, and have held positions of trust and responsibility.

The commission, which is to meet at Rio de Janeiro in 1925, on a date to be determined by the governing board of the Pan American Union in agreement with the government of Brazil, was originally created by the Third International Conference of American States, which adopted a convention providing for an international commission of jurists, to prepare a draft of a code of private international law and one of public international law. The commission met at Rio de Janeiro from June 26 to July, 1912, with delegates of sixteen countries in attendance. Six committees were organized at the first meeting, which were to meet in different capitals of the American republics to consider various phases of international law; and committees were also appointed to report at once upon a tentative draft of two conventions covering extradition and the execution of foreign judgments. The consideration of the convention on the execution of foreign judgments was referred to one of the special committees; while the convention on extradition, although adopted by the commission, has never been acted upon by any of the governments represented at the conference. The commission then adjourned to meet again in 1914, but owing to the outbreak of the European War this meeting never took place, nor has any meeting been held since that time.

With the object of continuing the work started in 1912, the Fifth International Conference of American States adopted a resolution

reorganizing the commission, and requesting each government of the American Republics to appoint thereon two delegates. In addition to the program mapped out in 1912, the commission has been entrusted by the Santiago conference with a number of additional functions, among them consideration of the status of children of foreigners born within the jurisdiction of any of the American republics; the rights of aliens resident within the jurisdiction of any of these republics; and the study of the project submitted by the Costa Rican delegation to the Fifth International Conference of American States for the creation of a permanent American court of justice. The resolutions of the commission will be submitted to the Sixth International Conference of American States, to meet at Havana, Cuba, in order that, if approved, they may be communicated to the respective governments and incorporated in conventions.

**Annual Meeting.** The nineteenth annual meeting of the American Political Science Association was held at Columbus, Ohio, December 27-29, 1923. One hundred and fifty-one members were registered—a larger number than at any previous meeting in the history of the Association. The American Historical Association, the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, and a number of other historical societies were in session at Columbus at the same time. A joint session was held with the American Historical Association for the delivery of presidential addresses, and a joint subscription luncheon with that association and the National Council of Teachers of Social Studies, for consideration of the place of social studies in the schools.

The program of the Political Science Association opened with a session on local and municipal government, presided over by Professor James Q. Dealey, of Brown University. Professor R. S. Saby, of Cornell University, discussed Recent Tendencies toward Simplified Judicial Procedure in Municipal Courts; Professor C. C. Maxey, of Western Reserve University, described Cleveland's experience with proportional representation, on the basis of the municipal election of 1923; Professor E. A. Cottrell, of Stanford University, presented a paper entitled Comparable Municipal Statistics; and Professor I. L. Pollock, of the University of Iowa, presented one on Problems in County Government and Administration. The session was largely attended and proved one of exceptional interest.

At the joint subscription luncheon the general theme was Social Studies in the Schools. The Political Science Association was repre-