SUGGESTED TOPICS FOR LONG TIME SURVEY

The following topics involve repeated observation of political activities with a view to more accurate measurement and more effective analysis than we can now command.

I. Political Reporting

The organization and presentation of fact material by governmental agencies. This involves the measurement and recording of government operations in more scientific form than at present. It would be partly a technical study in the measurement of government activities and partly a study in the means of translating these activities for purposes of intelligent democratic control.

II. The Status of Science in the Government of Chicago

This would involve an inquiry into the circumstances under which intelligence enters into the local government in a creative way. It would necessitate a study of technical scientific equipment in local government; of the use made of constructive and inventive intelligence; and of the possibilities of further development in this direction.

III. Citizenship

A study of the process of induction into citizenship, as seen in the immigrant from foreign countries, and the domestic immigrant, and the new voter. This would involve observation of the actual process of induction and a more fundamental study of the whole problem. This would include a study of the political adjustment of the immigrant to his new urban and national environment, and finally to a study of the political traits of ethnic groups and the effect of their mingling.
...
IV. Political Education

This would include studies of secondary political education in Chicago as actually carried on, and with reference to its further possibilities of development. This would also include a study of adult education—the ways and means by which political education is carried on in the post-school period. The latter would involve fundamentally an intensive study of the data upon which political judgments rest.

V. Non-Voting

A projection of the Non-voting study now in progress over a period of years, with a view of obtaining additional correlations by examining the situation from various angles, local, state, and national, and with reference to various types of economic and social interests.

VI. Analysis of Referendum Votes

Taking each referendum as a huge questionnaire, such a study would involve an examination of the variations in answers given by various groups, social, economic, ethnic, and so on.

VII. Political Mobility

A study of the relation of mobility to the formation of political conclusions and allegiances. This would involve a quantitative study of the extent of this process and an attempt, in a measure, to appreciate its effects. Though one of the most significant phenomena in the political control of municipalities, this problem is practically untouched.

VIII. Race Contacts and Political Effects

A study of the political consequences arising from the contact of different types of race groups in metropolitan communities.
III.

Invention and Discovery

The control of the invention or discovery of a new substance, material, or process can be crucial to the development of new technologies and industries. The process of invention involves the generation of ideas and the implementation of those ideas through research and development. The protection of inventions is typically achieved through patents, which give the inventor the exclusive right to use, sell, and manufacture the invention for a limited period. The patent process involves filing a patent application with the relevant patent office, which then evaluates the application to determine whether the invention meets the criteria for patentability. If the application is approved, a patent is issued, giving the inventor exclusive rights to the invention for a limited period of time, typically 20 years from the filing date. The protection provided by a patent can be very valuable, as it can prevent others from using, selling, or manufacturing the invention without the permission of the patent owner. However, in order to protect an invention effectively, it is important to file a patent application as soon as possible after the invention is made, as the period within which a patent application can be filed is limited.
IX.
The Local Administration of Justice

The general cutlines of such a study have been indicated by the Cleveland survey, although they might be very materially developed from the scientific point of view.

X.
Crime Prevention

An intensive study of ways and means of preventing crime in metropolitan communities, with reference to the fundamental causes of criminality and control of these causes.

XI.
A "Survey" of Local Governments

Such a study might be made in connection with the work of the Metropolitan Planning Commission now making a regional survey of the Chicago region extending fifty miles in every direction from State and Adams.

XII.
Political Psychology

Under this head there is a long list or series of studies in the measurement and analysis of political traits. This would involve analyses of political leaders and political followers, typical samples of community traits as modified by diverse situations.

Another type of study (now under way) involves an inquiry into the traits or characteristics of types of citizens (efficient, medium, inefficient) proceeding by examination of a considerable number of cases.

This might readily lead to experiments in controlled action and political education and training in the ways and means of producing different types of political tropisms. Obviously such studies must rest upon a further development of psychological analysis than we now possess, but for projects of long time study, these analyses cannot be overlooked.
The text in the image is not legible due to the quality of the scan. It appears to be a page from a document, but the content cannot be accurately transcribed or represented.
MEMORANDUM ON FUNDAMENTAL PHASES OF RESEARCH IN
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

I. The Social Setting of Public Administration

A study of significant group attitudes towards various phases of public administration such as, for instance, technical competence or equality of opportunity, permanent tenure or rotation, centralized control or decentralized control, etc., followed by a study of the mechanism of transfer of these attitudes into the effective control and response.

II. Human Nature in Administration

A study of the psychology of the civil servant as affected by the various incidents of public service; incentives in entering and remaining in the public service; nature and control of morale; the professional civil service as a social type; the effects of supervision, promotion, demotion, re-assignment, discipline, etc. A study of the effect of routine and monotony; obedience; anonymity; fatigue; co-operation. A study of the attitudes of civil servants toward (1) the state; (2) superior officers; (3) his work, etc., etc.

III. Human Nature as Affected by Administration

A study of the reactions of human nature to be repeated stimuli encountered in the course of administration such as traffic regulation, payment of taxes, purchase of stamps, registration for voting, collection of mails, administrative reports, etc., and also a study of reactions to special stimuli such as administrative reorganization, violation of the merit system, etc.

This point of view for the long-time study of public administration is suggested in response to the desire of the donors of the fund to put the social sciences on a scientific foundation. In order to make a study which would have a permanent value not confined to the particular locality studies, it seems
necessary to carry the analysis of the factors affecting administration to some common element, which underlies administration or any phase of government wherever it may be observed, and that common element is human personality, which is assumed to react according to definite responses to given situations. A study of these reactions in the situations found in public administration should be of permanent value in revealing the particular set of conditions which drew forth normally the greatest effort of the public employees.

SUGGESTED TOPICS FOR LONG TIME SURVEY OF CHICAGO

BEARING PARTICULARLY UPON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Problems 1 and 2 are designed to throw some light on the real importance of foreign affairs to the Chicago citizen. Problems 3 and 4 should be of value in framing a suitable immigration policy. Problems 5 and 6 should be of value for the same purpose, but also throw light on the fundamental bases of sound educational policy and eugenic legislation. Although all these problems relate to matters of political significance, problem 1 encroaches on the field of economics, problem 2 on history, and the remainder on the field of sociology.

1. The influence of political unrest in Europe upon the prosperity of Chicago.

Correlation of years of European unrest as indicated by international war, political and social revolution, rapidly fluctuating exchange rates, unemployment, depreciation of government securities, diminution of real wages, military expenditures, etc., with the prosperity of Chicago as indicated by real estate values, tax returns, real wages, number of bank failures, number of strikes, rate of population increase, etc.

2. The interest of Chicago people in foreign affairs. Study of typical newspapers, speeches of politicians, programs of clubs, lecture courses, attendance at University extension lectures, etc., to indicate the amount and character of the interest of different groups of Chicago people in international affairs over a long period of time.
3. The influence of diverse population groups upon the working of political institutions. A detailed study and comparison of political methods, non-voting, attitude of representatives on civic problems, etc., in typical immigrant and native districts. (This bears on topic 8 in Professor Merriam's suggestions, and, as throwing light on national psychology, would bear on topic 6 below and on topic 12 in Professor Merriam's list.)

4. The persistence of foreign national interests among groups as indicated by the percentage of naturalization, foreign language press, remittances of money abroad, enlistments in foreign armies during war, foreign patriotic demonstrations on national holidays, etc. (This bears on topics 2 and 3 above and on topic 3 in Professor Merriam's suggestions.)

5. The tendency toward change in the physical and mental character of the population. Comparison of the rate of increase over a long period of years of different racial groups as negro, oriental, South European, North European, American stock, with examination of the causes whether birth rate, death rate, immigration, or emigration. Comparison from geneological data of the rate of increase among typical superior and inferior families among the early settlers in Chicago, with study of the causes of differences. This investigation should throw some light on the contentions of such writers as MacDougall and Stoddard that the inferior in a democracy tend to swamp the superior.

6. The relative importance of heredity and environment in civic life. Extent to which non-voting, holding of public office, political work, etc., is hereditary. Different racial hereditary characteristics as indicated by differences in the process of Americanization among different racial groups. (Topics 3, 4, and 5 above would throw light on this problem as would topic 3 in Professor Merriam's list.)
PRACTICAL POLITICS

For the purpose of providing additional training in practical politics, the following special lines of work should be developed.

1. Practical political exercises in such work as canvassing precincts, visiting local political institutions, detailed study of local campaigns and problems.

2. Study and practice of parliamentary law. This would include the technical knowledge of the law governing parliamentary processes and also provide practice in actual parliamentary organization.

3. Students of both of these courses would be in close touch with the work of the Local Research Committee, and would be afforded opportunities for practical work in this connection.

It is also necessary to provide in connection with practical political work a POLITICAL SCIENCE LABORATORY.

This laboratory would consist of a special room or rooms containing material necessary for practical experiments. There should be provided polling booths and sample ballots, governmental blanks and forms of all types, current material regarding the process of government, charts and maps and pictures. Such a room would provide the material and atmosphere favorable to political work.

CONFERENCES.

Facilities for conferences on political problems would make the University of Chicago a center for practical consideration of certain current questions, and would bring in to us
FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROVIDING EFFECTIVE TEACHING IN PRACTICAL POLITICS, THE FOLLOWING SPECIFIC FIELDS OF WORK ARE TO BE DEVELOPED.

1. PRACTICAL POLITICS EXTENSION IN SCHOOLS WORK AS

   a. Senate and Executive
   b. Senate and Executive
   c. Senate and Executive

2. SOME IMPORTANT INCIDENTS OF PRACTICAL POLITICS

   a. Senate and Executive
   b. Senate and Executive
   c. Senate and Executive

3. SOME IMPORTANT INCIDENTS OF PRACTICAL POLITICS

   a. Senate and Executive
   b. Senate and Executive
   c. Senate and Executive

If it is necessary to produce in connection with

PRACTICAL POLITICS WORK A PRACTICAL SCIENCE LABORATORY

THE LABORATORY MIGHT CONSTITUTE A SPECIALity DEPARTMENT OF

SOME COordinating MATERIAL USED FOR PRACTICAL EXPERIENCES.

THEORETICAL TRAINING SHOULD NOT BE LIMITED TO THEORETICAL MATERIAL.

INTEGRATE THE PROCESSES OF GOVERNMENT, POLITICAL, AND SOCIAL

PROCESSES TO POLITICAL WORK.

CONFERENCE:

CONFERENCE FOR CONSIDERATION ON POLITICAL PROGRAM WORK

MAKE THE UNIVERSITY OF OREGON A CENTER FOR PRACTICAL CONFERENCE.

FROM OUR CENTER CONFERENCE, AND WORK PROGRESS TO THE
many eminent practical specialists from various sections of the country and outside as on the subject of elections, public administration, international affairs.

Our students would necessarily be brought in contact with these men and with the discussion of the problems, and this would tend to make their view of politics more intimate and concrete.

For additional student training in practical politics the following equipment is suggested:

- One Professor Politics $7500
- One Professor of Citizenship $7500
- Laboratory maintenance $5000
- Conferences $5000 to $10,000

Total $25,000 to $30,000
were important practices of officials, not of sections, party or any party or section. The important practices of officials, not of sections, party or any party or section, are:

- Ministration, Representation, and
- Administration, Representation, and

Our statement may be necessary to proceed in concept with those men who think the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, or more accurately and more wisely to make their view of politics more intimate and comprehensive.

For effective and relevant statement in practice, policy, and efficient employment, it is suggested:

- One President
- One President of the Senate
- One President of the Chamber
- Representative Management

Total

$50,000 to $50,000
Dear Mr. President:

I have taken up with Professor Merriam the question of the desirability of a course on "The Causes and Prevention of War" as suggested in your letter of the 22nd ult. Mr. Merriam tells me that he has included in the program of his Department for next year (Autumn Quarter, 1924) a course entitled "International Organization." It is number 68 and will deal with such topics as systems of international relations, political guarantees, foreign methods of settling international disputes, international administrative organization, the League of Nations, etc. The course is to be given by Quincy Wright. He also informs me that he has planned another course (number 67) entitled "Causes of War." This will include the consideration of such problems as the preservation of peace, historic plans for the prevention of war, the psychological, economic and political causes of war, and remedies that have been proposed. This course also will be given by Quincy Wright, but will not be given until the following year, 1925-26.

If the course to be given next year proves satisfactory, Merriam plans to give it and number 67 in alternate years. It seems to me that this program of his covers the situation in a very satisfactory way. The treatment of the subjects will, of course, be strictly objective and without the faintest tinge of propaganda. His attitude toward the problem involved is precisely that of a biologist working on some problem in his field. The sole object is to get at the underlying facts. I was very glad to hear Merriam state his view so clearly on the subject, and I am in entire sympathy with his attitude.

It seems to me that your memorandum on the question of military instruction gives an excellent statement of the case. I am sure that everyone will agree with you that the quality of the instruction in this department should be in accordance with the standards of the University as a whole. One important point that you touch upon is the necessity of making it clear to the students that the department has the support of the University. While it should not be pushed to the detriment of other departments, it should be given a fair chance of development. I believe that this point ought to be made very clear to all the Deans and Professors. I think that it would be disastrous for us to encourage any movement in the direction of doing away with this department. In the organization of the courses in the Department of Political Science to which I have referred above and in the attitude of the University toward the military work, we must, I think, be especially careful to avoid anything that will tend to develop in our student body the taint of pacifism which has appeared at Northwestern University and in other colleges. Discontinuance of the department or discouragement of it at this juncture, in my opinion, would do the University a great deal of harm.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

President E. D. Burton
Harper Library

Dean.
Dear Mr. President,

I have been in my present situation the past few years of my administration. I am now in the position of Secretary of State. The President of the United States, Mr. McKinley, has appointed me to this position. I am writing to inform you of the recent negotiations between the United States and Spain over the sale of the Philippine Islands. The negotiations were held in secret, and I believe that it is in the best interests of both countries to continue them.

The negotiations were initiated by the Spanish government, who were interested in selling the islands to the United States. The United States government was also interested in acquiring the islands, as they would provide a strategic location in the Pacific and a source of natural resources. The negotiations were complicated by the issue of the rights of the indigenous peoples of the islands, who were not consulted in the decision-making process.

I believe that it is in the best interests of both countries to continue the negotiations in a manner that respects the rights of the indigenous peoples. The United States has a responsibility to ensure that the islands are governed in a manner that respects the rights of all inhabitants, and I believe that the Spanish government shares this commitment.

I am confident that we can reach a mutually beneficial agreement that will benefit both countries and the indigenous peoples of the islands. I look forward to continuing the discussions in the near future.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Assistant Secretary of State
March 22, 1924

My dear Mr. Laing:

Have I raised with you the question whether the Department of Political Science could give a course on "The Causes and Prevention of War." If not, would you be willing to consider it and discuss it with Herrism?

The question is associated in my mind with question which is now before us, whether the Department of Military Science is to be continued. On this latter point I am enclosing a copy of the statement which I have recently confirmed for discussion, but which in fact also does represent my own thinking upon the matter up to date. If the Department is to be continued it must, I think, be put upon a high level educationally and otherwise, and its work perhaps needs to be balanced with courses of instruction that furnish a compensating emphasis.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Mr. G. J. Laing
University of Chicago

EDF:HP
Metrop 50, 1984

My dear Mr. Field:

I have just returned from the Department of Political Science today and was sorry to hear of the loss of our colleague. It is not, indeed, the kind of loss that should be minimized or ignored, but it is a genuine and sincere loss to the Department and to me personally. I am writing to express my condolences and to assure you that I will do my best to continue the work of the department.

I have been considering a number of options for the future of the department and have been discussing these with the faculty. I believe that it is important to ensure that the department continues to be strong and that its contributions to the field of political science are sustained. I will be happy to provide you with any information or assistance that you may need.

I hope that you and your family will find some comfort in the knowledge that Mr. Field will be remembered with fondness and respect by all who knew him.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Mr. C. G. Field
University of California

[Address]
July 18th, 1923

President Burton,

Office of the President,

Dear President Burton:

I have been asked to comment on certain figures showing registration in political science courses in recent years. I cannot explain the policy of the Department during this period, but there are certain factors in the situation on which I can throw some light.

I. Statistical.

These figures, I am informed, do not include in later years the registration of political science students in Constitutional Law, Administrative Law and other courses originally given wholly as political science courses. This diminishes the number of graduates registrations in political science.

The term "all other" covers a number of students who are in reality graduate students from S.S.A., C&A, Law, or otherwise, and tends to weaken the validity of the statistical calculations.

II. The 9 major prerequisite for political science I was abandoned during this period and additional elementary courses were provided. This was done in view of the policy of providing facilities if training for citizenship as early as possible. It increased the number of undergraduates and the percentage of them, although the work was chiefly done by assistants and fellows.

III. The establishment of the Law School resulted in the loss of
III. The caretaker of the firm, Fot. Tomlinson, is in charge of the firm's operations. He is responsible for the smooth running of the business and is accountable to the owner. In case of any disputes or disagreements, he is expected to consult with the owner and make all necessary arrangements to resolve the problem.
such courses as Constitutional Law, Administrative Law and others, originally included as political science students. This operated adversely to the development of graduate work in government, for the time being.

IV. The personnel available for graduate work was not kept up to meet the demand, to say nothing of leading the way. At the beginning of this period we had Professors James, Judson, Freund. Mr. Freund's time was given to the Law School and our courses made Law courses. Mr. Judson and Mr. James were occupied with Presidential duties. Their places were not filled except by Prof. Dodd for a short period.

I need not say that graduate work cannot be kept up without men for that purpose, and these we have not had.

In my own case funds and opportunities for research, not available at the University, were opened elsewhere, as: -

The City Club Committee on Municipal Revenues; the Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency of whose executive committee I was chairman for some time; the Chicago Crime Committee of which I was chairman; the Chicago Harbor Commission of which I was secretary; the National Institute of Public Administration of whose executive committee I am a member; etc. etc. The work of these groups constituted a considerable fund for research, which was not, however, available for University purposes.
The University of Chicago

Department of Political Science

The current emphasis on constitutional law, administrative law, and policy-making seems to be the dominant theme of the curriculum at the university. The courses offered aim to develop an understanding of the role of government in society, the legal framework for government, and the methods of policy analysis.

In the past, the emphasis on legal education was not as strong as it is today. At the University of Chicago, the emphasis has shifted towards constitutional law, administrative law, and policy-making. The courses offered aim to develop an understanding of the role of government in society, the legal framework for government, and the methods of policy analysis.

In my own case, I have had the opportunity to take courses on constitutional law, administrative law, and policy-making. The courses offered aim to develop an understanding of the role of government in society, the legal framework for government, and the methods of policy analysis.

I would like to express my gratitude to the Department of Political Science for providing me with the opportunity to take courses on constitutional law, administrative law, and policy-making. The courses offered aim to develop an understanding of the role of government in society, the legal framework for government, and the methods of policy analysis.
V. Our plans for future work have already been submitted in a separate memorandum, and are pointed in the direction of research work, partly of the kind it has been possible to do outside the University, and partly of a type not before attempted. I assume, however, that what is desired here is comment on the past rather than on the future, and hence I refrain from further discussion of our prospects.

Respectfully submitted,

Charles Meriam
A. Our plans for future work have already been submitted in a separate memorandum and are pending in the Office of Research Work.

Securities purchased at the price of $50 per share to be offered to the University, and a part of the $25 per share to be available for the purchase of securities. I assume, however, that you will be ready here to come to the best interest for the future, and to keep the funds from further appropriation at any price.
Mr. Plunkett  

August  

I doubt whether it was  

1, but in fact, this  

I would not be carried on  

in President's Field. Can you  

suggest any other way? Sincerely,  

Board, August  

President Ernest D. Burton,  
University of Chicago.  

Dear President Burton:  

Our attention has just been called to the  
Second International Congress of Public Administration  
to be held in Brussels, Belgium, September 23 to 28,  
1923.  

The First Congress was held in Brussels in  
1910 and published as a result of its conferences five  
important volumes.  

This Congress will be attended by leading  
students of administration from all over the world, and  
by men in public office in various countries. As the  
University of Chicago is now probably the foremost  
American university giving attention to this rapidly  
growing field, we believe it is highly desirable that  
our representative should attend the Congress and pre-  
sent there our conception of the problem of adminis-  
tration. A knowledge of what has been done in other  
countries leads us to believe not only that our represen-  
tative will bring back much of value, but that he will  
be able to add something of importance to the conference.  

With this in mind, we desire to request the  
appropriation of $400 to the Department of Political  
Science to cover the major portion of the expenses of  
Professor Leonard D. White for the purpose of represent-  
ing the University on this occasion.  

Respectfully yours,  

Charles E. Merriam
July 2, 1923.

My dear Mr. Merriam:

I write to request you to serve as Chairman for the Department of Political Science. As you are aware, I have long considered the matter of reducing the term of office of Chairmen of Departments from three years to one year, this rule to be applicable in such appointments from this time forward. With this in mind I should be glad to have it understood that your appointment is for one year or three, according to the rule which may be adopted in the near future.

Very truly yours,

Mr. Charles E. Merriam,
The University of Chicago.
I wish to express my gratitude for the Department of Political Science. As you are aware, I have been considering the matter of taking the

post of a position of prominence in the future. With this in

mind, I am pleased to offer the following:

appointment from the best of my knowledge and experience.

With this in mind, I am pleased to offer the following:

appointment from the best of my knowledge and experience.

very truly yours,

[Signature]

The University of Office
An Invitation
to the
Second Annual Meeting
of the
National Conference on the Science of Politics

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
SEPTEMBER 8-12, 1924

The purpose of the Conference is to concentrate attention upon the problems of technique and method by which political science may emerge into a science of politics. This means that political theory must be founded upon the facts of political experience and not upon the unsupported speculation of the theorist. To this end the descriptive, historical, and comparative methods are of themselves inadequate save as they ascertain and organize material facts of evidential value. The political scientist must concentrate his attention more upon the objective evidences of political life. His chief concern must be in the determination of what facts may be material to a specific project of research and in the collection and statistical interpretation of such facts.

This involves new problems of methodology, for it is the absence of an adequate technique and method that constitutes the chief obstacle to scientific progress in the field of politics. By a series of annual conferences it is hoped that some real contribution can be made. It seems obvious that the problems of method cannot be solved by a frontal attack, but rather by a comparison and discussion of different methods as applied to specific projects of research. The problem of method requires inventive genius, broad scholarship, constructive imagination, practical experience, and a scientific spirit. Because of the apparent need of these diverse talents, the method of procedure that seems best suited to the task at hand is the round-table conference, where different personalities may combine in a common effort, under the stimulus of mutual criticism and suggestion. To each round table will be assigned a particular project, and the
members of each group will confine their efforts to the problems of method as they pertain to the subject assigned.

The rules under which the Conference will be held require each member to work with one group during the entire session. The Executive Committee reserves the right to assign members to particular round tables, but wherever possible members will be assigned according to the preference expressed. There will be a registration fee of $5.00 to defray incidental expenses and to cover the cost of publishing the proceedings of the Conference.

It is extremely important that those who are interested should reply at once as the round-table directors wish to know several months in advance the membership of their groups in order that adequate plans may be made, in co-operation with the members, for the work of the Conference.

The list of round tables and directors follows:

I. Politics and Psychology: A study of the significance of psychology for the study of government and of certain specific problems involving both psychology and politics. L. L. Thurstone, Bureau of Public Personnel Research, Washington, D.C.


V. Political Statistics: The measurement of public opinion. A. N. Holcombe, professor of political science, Harvard University.

VI. Public Law: Implied limitations on legislatures in American constitutional law. C. G. Haines, professor of law, University of Texas.

VII. Nominating Methods: The development of a technique for testing the usefulness of a nominating method. Victor J. West, professor of political science, Stanford University.


The Executive Committee in charge of the Conference is as follows: A. N. Holcombe, professor of political science, Harvard University; C. E. Merriam, professor of political science, University of Chicago; Lent D. Upson, director of the Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research; Luther Gulick, secretary, director of the National Institute of Public Administration; Arnold Bennett Hall, chairman, professor of political science, University of Wisconsin.

The University of Chicago has made splendid provision for the accommodation of members of the Conference. The general headquarters will be in the spacious and comfortable rooms of the Reynolds Club, at the corner of University Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street. It is ideally equipped and located for the general meetings and the round tables as well as for social purposes.

Housing accommodations for the members of the Conference, except those who come with their families, will be reserved at Gates Hall (formerly known as Middle Divinity). This dormitory has been recently refitted and will be found entirely satisfactory. Rooms can be secured for $1.00 a day. The Quadrangle Club, with its luxurious and comfortable appointments, directly opposite the Reynolds Club, extends its hospitality to the members of the Conference. Meals will be served in the Quadrangle Club, breakfast a la carte, luncheon 75 cents, and dinner 85 cents. The other facilities of the Club, including the tennis courts, billiard rooms, lounge, and sun-parlor will also be at the disposal of the Conference.

Comfortable and adequate housing accommodations for women and for those who bring their families will be provided in a near-by fraternity house at rates approximately the same as those furnished by the University, to be definitely announced later.

A wide variety of entertainment will be available. The University has a large number of tennis courts; near by Jackson Park,
reached by a convenient bus line, has two golf courses, and on the lake front the municipal bathing beach. In the parks are opportunities for boating and various outdoor games. Excursions are planned to Lincoln Park by boat along the water front and through the park system by automobile. Other trips to the steel mills, packing plants, shopping centers, and other points of interest will be arranged on request, as far as the program of the Conference will allow.

The local Committee on Arrangements consists of Harold F. Gosnell, Rodney L. Mott, Miss Louise Overacker, Quincy Wright, and Leonard D. White, chairman.

Keep this announcement for future reference

Please mail this by May 24, if possible, to

LEONARD D. WHITE
The University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

In order that each director may adequately plan the work of his round table in advance it is necessary that the membership of each group should be known as early as possible. Much of the success of the Conference will depend upon this. You are therefore urgently requested to reply at the earliest possible moment.

☐ I desire to keep in touch with the Conference plans.
☐ I expect to attend.

Please make lodging reservations for me for__________ persons in

☐ Gates Hall (for men).
☐ Fraternity House (for women and for men with their families).

My choice for round-table assignments in order of preference is as follows:

1.

2.

3.

4.

(Signed)

Street number

City and state
An Invitation
to the
Second Annual Meeting
of the
National Conference on the Science of Politics

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
SEPTEMBER 8-12, 1924

The purpose of the Conference is to concentrate attention upon the problems of technique and method by which political science may emerge into a science of politics. This means that political theory must be founded upon the facts of political experience and not upon the unsupported speculation of the theorist. To this end the descriptive, historical, and comparative methods are of themselves inadequate save as they ascertain and organize material facts of evidential value. The political scientist must concentrate his attention more upon the objective evidences of political life. His chief concern must be in the determination of what facts may be material to a specific project of research and in the collection and statistical interpretation of such facts.

This involves new problems of methodology, for it is the absence of an adequate technique and method that constitutes the chief obstacle to scientific progress in the field of politics. By a series of annual conferences it is hoped that some real contribution can be made. It seems obvious that the problems of method cannot be solved by a frontal attack, but rather by a comparison and discussion of different methods as applied to specific projects of research. The problem of method requires inventive genius, broad scholarship, constructive imagination, practical experience, and a scientific spirit. Because of the apparent need of these diverse talents, the method of procedure that seems best suited to the task at hand is the round-table conference, where different personalities may combine in a common effort, under the stimulus of mutual criticism and suggestion. To each round table will be assigned a particular project, and the
members of each group will confine their efforts to the problems of
method as they pertain to the subject assigned.

The rules under which the Conference will be held require each
member to work with one group during the entire session. The
Executive Committee reserves the right to assign members to particular
round tables, but wherever possible members will be assigned according
to the preference expressed. There will be a registration fee of $5.00
to defray incidental expenses and to cover the cost of publishing the
proceedings of the Conference.

It is extremely important that those who are interested should
reply at once as the round-table directors wish to know several months
in advance the membership of their groups in order that adequate
plans may be made, in co-operation with the members, for the work
of the Conference.

The list of round tables and directors follows:

I. Politics and Psychology: A study of the significance of
psychology for the study of government and of certain specific
problems involving both psychology and politics. L. L. Thurstone,
Bureau of Public Personnel Research, Washington, D.C.

II. The Personnel Problem: Scoring the work of the Civil
Service Commission. W. E. Mosher, Bureau of Municipal
Research, National Institute of Public Administration.

III. Public Finance: State supervision of municipal finance.
F. P. Gruenberg, formerly director of the Bureau of Municipal
Research of Philadelphia.

IV. Legislation. H. W. Dodds, editor of National Municipal
Review.

V. Political Statistics: The measurement of public opinion.
A. N. Holcombe, professor of political science, Harvard University.

VI. Public Law: Implied limitations on legislatures in
American constitutional law. C. G. Haines, professor of law,
University of Texas.

VII. Nominating Methods: The development of a technique
for testing the usefulness of a nominating method. Victor J.
West, professor of political science, Stanford University.

VIII. International Organization: International judicial
organization and practice. Pitman B. Potter, associate professor
of political science, University of Wisconsin.

IX. Municipal Administration: Development of a method
of rating the relative efficiency of cities. E. A. Cottrel, pro-
fessor of political science, Stanford University.

The Executive Committee in charge of the Conference is as
follows: A. N. Holcombe, professor of political science, Harvard
University; C. E. Merriam, professor of political science, University
of Chicago; Lent D. Upson, director of the Detroit Bureau of Gov-
ernmental Research; Luther Gulick, secretary, director of the Na-
tional Institute of Public Administration; Arnold Bennet Hall,
chairman, professor of political science, University of Wisconsin.

The University of Chicago has made splendid provision for the
accommodation of members of the Conference. The general head-
quarters will be in the spacious and comfortable rooms of the Reynolds
Club, at the corner of University Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street.
It is ideally equipped and located for the general meetings and the
round tables as well as for social purposes.

Housing accommodations for the members of the Conference,
except those who come with their families, will be reserved at Gates
Hall (formerly known as Middle Divinity). This dormitory has
been recently refitted and will be found entirely satisfactory. Rooms
can be secured for $1.00 a day. The Quadrangle Club, with its
luxurious and comfortable appointments, directly opposite the Rey-

olders Club, extends its hospitality to the members of the Conference.
Meals will be served in the Quadrangle Club, breakfast a la carte,
luncheon 75 cents, and dinner 85 cents. The other facilities of the Club,
including the tennis courts, billiard rooms, lounge, and sun-parlor
will also be at the disposal of the Conference.

Comfortable and adequate housing accommodations for women
and for those who bring their families will be provided in a near-by
fraternity house at rates approximately the same as those furnished
by the University, to be definitely announced later.

A wide variety of entertainment will be available. The Uni-
versity has a large number of tennis courts, near by Jackson Park,
reached by a convenient bus line, has two golf courses, and on the lake front the municipal bathing beach. In the parks are opportunities for boating and various outdoor games. Excursions are planned to Lincoln Park by boat along the water front and through the park system by automobile. Other trips to the steel mills, packing plants, shopping centers, and other points of interest will be arranged on request, as far as the program of the Conference will allow.

The local Committee on Arrangements consists of Harold F. Gosnell, Rodney L. Mott, Miss Louise Overacker, Quincy Wright, and Leonard D. White, chairman.

Keep this announcement for future reference

-----------------------------

Please mail this by May 24, if possible, to

LEONARD D. WHITE
The University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

In order that each director may adequately plan the work of his round table in advance it is necessary that the membership of each group should be known as early as possible. Much of the success of the Conference will depend upon this. You are therefore urgently requested to reply at the earliest possible moment.

☐ I desire to keep in touch with the Conference plans.
☐ I expect to attend.

Please make lodging reservations for me for _________ persons in

☐ Gates Hall (for men).
☐ Fraternity House (for women and for men with their families).

My choice for round-table assignments in order of preference is as follows:

1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 

(Signed)

Street number

City and state
A SCHOOL OF POLITICS A NEED OF AMERICAN LIFE

Time Has Come When What Has Heretofore Been Rather a Trade or An Occupation Should Be Converted into a Profession by Putting It Upon a Higher Level, With loftier Intellectual and Ethical Standards—Political Life Has Become so Complicated that Competent, Well Trained and High-Minded Men Are the Prime Need in Public Affairs Today—Impartial Research for Proper Information of Public

By Ernest DeWitt Burton
President of the University of Chicago

SOME men collect postage stamps, some autographs, some pictures of famous artists. I have taken of late to collecting new experiences. For many years I have been talking to ministers and teachers and other common people, but not to many others. A year ago I added a new experience by addressing the American Medical Association, drawing heavily I must confess upon my physician friends for facts and figures. Two or three weeks ago I had my first experience in having as my guest and table companion an heir to a throne. Lords and Sirs I had met before, but never before a Prince of the Blood. Tonight I think I am reaching the climax of novelty and temerity in speaking for the first time to a company of lawyers. To be sure I have a brother who has been practicing law in Chicago for forty years, and many friends in the legal profession. But this acquaintance has not prepared me to speak to lawyers, for its basis has been as little in a knowledge of law on my part as of Greek Grammar on theirs.

I have decided therefore that instead of trying to enter your field, where I should certainly be at a disadvantage, I shall be wise to keep to my own bailiwick and talk, as I usually do these days, on a phase of education. This course of action the more commends itself to me because while I know little law, you all know something about education.

Our American universities have now for about half a century been undergoing a gradual transformation. This movement may be dated from 1876, when Johns Hopkins University was founded. It received another decided impulse in 1892 with the founding of the University of Chicago. It involves two elements that may perhaps seem remote from one another, but in fact are closely related. These two elements are research and service. Of course neither of them is wholly new. What is new is putting a new emphasis on them both. Previous to 1876 we had no real universities in this country. We had colleges and professional schools. In both of these the emphasis was almost exclusively on the education of individuals, by impartation of knowledge. The college aimed to give its students general preparation for life or for further study by imparting to them a certain body of knowledge and a certain power of appreciation. It amply justified its existence by its results, though it does not follow that its policy could not be improved upon.

The professional school was almost wholly a training school for the practice of a particular profession.

Its spirit and aims were those of what we should today call a trade school. The minister learned how to preach and how to conduct a church; the lawyer how to plead cases and transact the business of a consultant attorney; the doctor was taught what remedies to administer for certain diseases that were recognized by their symptoms and how to deal with fractured bones and the like. Few of them became investigators or scholars. This came later in their experience if it ever came at all.

It was scarcely within the view or thought of that period that either professors or students had any obligation or function in the realm of research, i.e., in the assembling of data and the study of them in such way as to add to the sum of human knowledge. Knowledge was thought of in general as a stable quantity, and the same was true in general of the methods of practicing any profession or trade. That old maxim of the Rabbi’s of twenty centuries ago was still largely followed: “He is the perfect teacher who receives a brimming cup from his Master and passes it on to his pupil without adding a drop or spilling a drop.” A Turkish farmer was given a modern plow, by which with less labor he had formerly used he could produce larger crops. He used it for a little time, and then discarded it on the ground that it was a disrespectful reflection on his ancestors to attempt to do things better than they had done them. I do not mean that the educators of fifty years ago were as severely hide-bound as this Turkish farmer but it is true that education was largely a matter of passing on to the next generation the body of knowledge and skills that had been received from the preceding. Increase of the world’s knowledge was sporadic and lay outside the regular processes of education.

Today research is a recognized part of a university’s task and of the educational process. In its fullest sense, the actual ascertaining of what no one knew before, it belongs of course only to the higher level of university work, to the professor and the research fellow rather than to the ordinary student. But as a spirit and attitude it is gradually permuting the whole educational scheme. Education is no longer a process of give and take in which the professor or text book does all the giving and the student does the taking. It is an active process of observation and reasoning and acquisition. This is preeminently the new note in education.

Another new note in education not less significant is that of service. Of course it was not absent fifty years ago. Men founded colleges not to make money out of them, and students in all kinds of schools were taught that they ought to live their lives unselfishly.

*Address to the Members of the Bar Association of Chicago, October 29, 1924, by Ernest D. Burton, President of the University of Chicago.
But the dominant note of most schools was on the preparation of the individual for his work in life. Gradually it has come to be recognized that our University education is less a service than that which they discharge when they educate a certain number of students, but a means by which they teach by their research they are bound to give out for the benefit of the community at large. To the extent of their ability, they can give out useful information in the region in which they are located. All that they have taught is not in the service of the all.

To the education of the individual and the development of the modern university adds, theoretically, the relative new keynote of research and new methods.

This brings me to the topic on which I was announced to speak, Science and Work. Partly because we have reached the point in the development of our educational methods which I have been endeavoring to describe, partly for other cogent reasons, I believe we have come to a time when we ought to recognize a new profession and make definite provision in our universities for the education of men for this profession.

While I call it a new profession I am not indeed quite accurate. For in fact men have been practicing it for centuries, only not as a distinct profession for which definite and broad preparation should be provided and made. Perhaps I should rather speak concerning one aspect of a profession by putting it upon a higher, with higher standar...
They would not be prepared to step to the head of their profession any more than the graduate of the Law School is ready for the Supreme Bench, or the young physician able at once to enter upon a lucrative practice. They would have to go through their years of practical apprenticeship as do the men in any other profession. They would be subject to the additional disadvantage that the places for which they would be prepared are not usually filled on a basis of competitive examination or wholly on a basis of merit, but by political appointment or by election. Progress would undoubtedly be slow. Yet I think that we may depend on the intelligence of the American people when they really see a good thing to avail themselves of it. I was told quite recently by a man who is familiar with the situation that there has been a perceptible improvement in the type of man who is appointed to the position of health officer as the number of men competently trained for this office has increased. I believe we might expect the same thing to happen all along the line.

I recognize too that the country has been producing men of the kind that I am speaking of without any special school. Such men as Theodore Roosevelt, and Woodrow Wilson, and Robert Bacon, and my own namesake but not relative, in Ohio, Theodore E. Burton, and Albert J. Beveridge, and Albert A. Sprague are illustrations of this fact. But this does not at all prove that we do not need the school. There were lawyers before there were law schools, and physicians before there were medical schools, and great teachers who had never been inside of a school of education. But as we have gradually come to see that we cannot provide an adequate number of men of high quality in these older professions, so in respect to the profession of politics I believe we have reached the point in American history when we imperatively need a school of Politics.

In one respect I hope that we shall not repeat our past experience in these other fields. If any of you have read President Eliot’s reminiscences of his life as President of Harvard, you know that fifty years ago medical education was on an extremely low level, so low that the Dean of the Harvard Medical School protested against introducing written examinations into the school on the ground that most medical students could scarcely read or write. I see no reason why the school of Politics should repeat this history. It will have to develop from small beginnings perhaps, but it ought to start upon as high a level as that which the best schools of law and medicine and theology have now attained.

Finally may I answer a question which perhaps has been in your minds, why I have persistently used the terms politics and political, which carry with them for many people at least a suggestion of corruption and soil, rather than such highly honorable terms as statecraft and statesmanship. My answer is that I have chosen my terms deliberately, and because I am very desirous that this enterprise, when it achieves the stage of being an enterprise and not a dream, shall keep its feet on the ground. I want it upon a high level, but not in the clouds. A number of people were once discussing what was the proper length of a man’s legs, and not coming to an agreement, they appealed to Lincoln, who answered “Well, I have always thought that a man’s legs ought to be long enough to reach the ground.” A school of Politics must keep its feet on the ground. It may have, it must have its political philosophy and its political ideals. It must not be a training school of political expediency. But it must deal with conditions as they are. Its basal data must be facts, not theories. It must fit men to enter political life with high ideals and purposes, but with capacity to serve humanity under the conditions of today.

Such a school, I say again, can render a service of unsurpassed value to the life of America of today and to the generations to come. I hope it may soon be a reality.