

the increasing body of national, state, regional, and local planning agencies and their staffs and consultants. The society takes its place among the sixteen other associations of public officials which have set up their headquarters at 850 East 58th Street, Chicago. The president of the new organization is Mr. Alfred Bettman, of Cincinnati, president of the National Conference on City Planning and regional director of the National Resources Board.

The Institute for Advanced Study, founded in 1930, and its first unit, the School of Mathematics, opened three years later, announced in January the establishment of another unit to be known as the School of Economics and Politics. The new school, to be opened at Princeton in the fall, will carry out the same informal plan of study and research as its companion unit, of which Professor Albert Einstein is a member. The appointment of three professors was also announced: Winfield W. Riefler, chairman of the Central Statistical Board and economic adviser to the executive council of the Federal Reserve Board; Edward M. Earle, professor of history at Columbia University and Barnard College; and David Mitrany, at various times lecturer on government and politics at Harvard, Yale, and Princeton Universities.

Under the auspices of the Canadian Political Science Association, a new quarterly periodical known as the *Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science* was launched in February. "During the last twenty-five years," writes Professor D. A. MacGibbon, president of the Association, in a foreword, "there has been a striking increase in Canada in the number of people professionally trained in economics and politics. Articles from Canadian scholars have not infrequently appeared in journals devoted to these subjects in the United States and Great Britain. But in the nature of the case, as the secretary of the Association pointed out in his report of a year ago, Canada has many distinct problems of her own. Canadian scholars could scarcely expect to find a medium for their discussions in either of the above countries. The proper place to examine and discuss them is in a Canadian journal. Moreover, it is a peculiarity of many of these problems that, while chiefly growing out of the economic *milieu*, due to our federal constitution, they involve collateral problems in our political arrangements. Canadian economists and political scientists have found much to their advantage in meeting together in the Canadian Political Science Association. Collaboration in the production of a common journal should prove equally advantageous." The AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE REVIEW extends greetings and best wishes to its sister publication across the border.

The Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences. With the publication of the fifteenth and final volume of the *Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences*, this

monumental project has been brought to a definitive stage. Reviews of earlier volumes have already appeared in this journal,¹ and a general estimate of the work as a whole may be expected in a subsequent number. But it seems appropriate at this time to present a survey of its main characteristics and contents, with special reference to the features of particular interest to the members of the American Political Science Association.

A proposal for a work of this kind was made in 1923; and in 1927, under the leadership of Professor E. R. A. Seligman of Columbia University, a joint committee from ten learned societies in different fields of the social sciences formulated the general plan. A non-profit organization was created, with a board of directors of eleven academic and seven lay members. Professor Seligman was selected as editor-in-chief, with Alvin Johnson as associate editor, a group of advisory editors from the constituent societies and foreign countries, and a staff of assistant editors.

The American Political Science Association is represented on the joint committee, the board of directors, and the advisory editors; and many articles in the field of political science have been written by members of this Association, and others by prominent foreign writers in the field. Among these may be noted Charles A. Beard, Frank J. Goodnow, William B. Munro, Ernst Freund, F. W. Coker, E. S. Corwin, W. F. Dodd, James W. Garner, A. N. Holcombe, Lindsay Rogers, W. J. Shepard, L. D. White, Quincy Wright, Ernest Barker, Gaston Jèze, H. J. Laski, and W. E. Rappard.

The general scope of the work may be compared with that of Lalor's *Cyclopedia of Political Science, Political Economy, and of the Political History of the United States*, published fifty years ago; and in the field of political science with the *Cyclopedia of American Government*, published in 1914. Both of these earlier works were in three volumes, as compared with fifteen in the present undertaking. Lalor gave relatively more attention to political history; while the new Encyclopaedia, in addition to later and more extended articles in economics and in other fields covered by Lalor, also embraces other related fields, such as education, law, philosophy, psychology, social work, sociology, and statistics; and also the social aspects of art, biology, geography, medicine, and science in general.

In the field of political science, the present work may be estimated to give about as much space as the *Cyclopedia of American Government*,² but with important variations in distribution. There is more attention to foreign governments and problems; also, a large number of new titles deal with new developments of the last twenty years. A series of articles

¹ Vol. 25, p. 769; vol. 26, p. 1136; vol. 27, pp. 154, 1018; vol. 28, p. 1136.

² See this REVIEW, Vol. 9, p. 793 (1915).

on government, and others on legislative assemblies and political parties, cover all of the more important countries. New topics, and those largely new in content, include administration, administrative law, administrative organization, civil service, constitutional conventions, international law and organization, League of Nations, World Court, jurisprudence, law, and many dealt with in special articles on legal problems. The general article on political science, by the late Professor Heller of the University of Madrid, may be specially noted; while a large list of specialized articles deal with such subjects as bolshevism, communism, democracy, dictatorship, fabianism, fascism, freedom of speech and the press, individualism, legislation, local, county, and municipal government, monarchy, representation, and socialism.

Not only the subject-matter, but the method of approach, is distinctly scientific. The work is not based on any preconceived attitude or point of view, other than the ascertainment and presentation of the impartial results of careful observation and analysis. Differences of opinion will be found in the articles by different writers, and the aim throughout has been to present all views deserving of careful consideration. An underlying aim of the work has been the integration and synthesis of the different fields of the social sciences.

The method of treatment takes a middle ground between the preponderance of lengthy treatises on large subjects, which characterized especially the ninth edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, and the marked tendency toward brief articles and even paragraphs on minor topics in the *Cyclopedia of American Government*. A number of important subjects are treated at considerable length, with separate articles by different authors; while most of the articles give a substantial but not extended discussion, with numerous cross-references to articles on related topics. A special feature is the numerous brief biographies of important writers in the various social sciences. Those dealing with foreign authors not often noted in English and American biographical dictionaries will be of special interest to American readers. Bibliographical references enable the reader to locate the best available works for further study; while a general index furnishes detailed references to specific topics.

A work of this kind could be prepared only with a large expenditure. The original estimate of the cost was \$625,000. But as the undertaking progressed, the cost has mounted to nearly double that figure. In addition to modest payments to the contributors, the work of the editorial staff in formulating the detailed plans, verification and editing, and in some cases revising articles, has probably been more thoroughly done than in any other work of the kind. Most of the cost has come from several foundations and private subscriptions; while the publishers have advanced a substantial sum to make possible the completion of the work.

The Encyclopedia will be of value to various classes. The specialist in a limited branch of one of the general fields will probably find little that is new, but he will find much of value dealing with other branches of his general field, and in the articles dealing with other social sciences. The work should be in every library of any importance—public, college, university, and many school and special libraries. College and university teachers of political science and of the other social sciences should have a copy. Editors and students of political and social problems should have it at their desk. Those active in public affairs, in or out of public position, will find it essential as a manual of reliable data. The general reader will find it a useful source of information on a wide range of topics in all fields of social study and action.—JOHN A. FAIRLIE.