

NEWS AND NOTES

PERSONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

Compiled by the Managing Editor

Dr. William C. Beyer, director of the Philadelphia Bureau of Municipal Research, has been appointed lecturer in political science at the University of Pennsylvania and is conducting a course on personnel administration.

Associate Professor James C. Charlesworth, at the University of Pennsylvania, has been commissioned as a Major in the U. S. Army. He is attached to the Personnel Division of the Adjutant General's Office.

Professor Charles M. Kneier, of the University of Illinois, has been commissioned in the U. S. Army with the rank of Major, and has entered the School of Military Government at Charlottesville, Virginia.

Professor A. N. Christensen, of the University of Minnesota, has been granted leave of absence to serve as a public relations officer in Argentina for the U. S. Department of State.

Professor Lennox A. Mills, of the University of Minnesota, is now summarizing and interpreting world news three times a week over Station WCCO, Minneapolis.

Professor Benjamin H. Williams, of the University of Pittsburgh, has taken a civilian position with the Geopolitical Section of the Military Intelligence Service of the War Department General Staff. He is stationed in Washington.

Mr. O. W. Wilson, professor of police administration in the department of political science at the University of California, has been granted leave of absence for the duration, and has been assigned to the School of Military Government, Charlottesville, Virginia, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. Army.

Professor Harvey Walker, assistant secretary-treasurer of the American Political Science Association, has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, with assignment as Finance Officer, Services of Supply, Headquarters U. S. Army Forces, South Atlantic.

On March 24, the eighth annual lecture at the University of Illinois in the Edmund J. James Lectures on Government was delivered by President Clarence A. Dykstra of the University of Wisconsin, on the subject, "Democracy and the Manpower Crisis."

Dr. Julius F. Prufer, formerly associate professor of political science at Roanoke College, is now serving as a Lieutenant in the Solomons Branch, giving instruction in naval administration and international law.

Professors Charles M. Kneier of the University of Illinois, Arthur W. Bromage of the University of Michigan, James Q. Dealey of Hamilton College, Walden Moore of the University of Rochester, and R. W. Van Wagenen of Yale University have been commissioned officers in the U. S. Army and are now enrolled in the School for Military Government at Charlottesville, Virginia.

After a year in Central America completing research for an analysis of Honduran political institutions, Dr. William S. Stokes resumed teaching at the University of California at Los Angeles last October. His work was financed by the Del Amo Travelling Fellowship of the University of California and a travel grant from the U. S. Department of State.

Lectures in a ten-year series at the University of Omaha, supported by a bequest from Mrs. William F. Baxter, were delivered in early March by Mr. Beardsley Ruml on "Government and Business" and "Government and Values."

After serving since October as acting director, Professor Leland M. Goodrich, of Brown University, was, on February 13, elected director of the World Peace Foundation for the current calendar year.

On the basis of a post-card poll, the managerial committee of the Midwest Conference of Political Scientists decided in March that a 1943 conference is not feasible.

Dr. Richard C. Snyder, formerly instructor at the American University, has received an appointment as lecturer in government at Columbia University.

Dr. Victor Jones, assistant professor of political science at the University of California, has accepted a part-time appointment with the San Francisco office of the War Labor Board, but continues a full teaching program at the University.

Professor Oliver E. Benson, of the University of Oklahoma, for several months with the Office of War Information in Washington, is now in training at the University of Colorado for naval intelligence service.

Professor Royden J. Dangerfield is now on leave from the University of Oklahoma and is with the Board of Economic Warfare in Washington. Professor Joseph C. Pray has been commissioned Lieutenant, junior grade, in the Navy and is now in active service.

Two members of the department of political science at the University of Pennsylvania, Professors B. W. West and E. B. Cale, are teaching in the Naval Pre-Flight School at the University.

Mr. Robert Strausz-Hupé, of the University of Pennsylvania, is on a three-month leave of absence to complete a special assignment for the Office of Strategic Services.

Professor Paul K. Walp has secured leave of absence from the University of Tennessee to do personnel work with the U. S. Army Engineers.

Professor Werner J. Cahnman, of Fisk University, has been made a research associate of the Julius Rosenwald Fund and is in charge of a project on race and culture contacts.

Lieutenant Edward W. Carter, of the U. S. Navy, now on leave from the University of Pennsylvania, is stationed at the Cape May, N. J., Naval Air Station.

Mr. Clarence Senior, formerly director of the Inter-American Institute, University of Kansas City, has been appointed chief of the Latin American Division, Office of Exports, Board of Economic Warfare, in Washington.

Major General David P. Barrows, chairman of the department of political science at the University of California, began on February 22 a program of broadcasting (to Western states only). Five evenings a week (Monday through Friday), at 9:30, he comments on the news, especially war news, over the Mutual network. During the spring semester, he continues a limited amount of teaching at the University.

Professors Lloyd M. Short and C. C. Ludwig, of the University of Minnesota, are serving as chairman and member, respectively, of a committee appointed to conduct an open competitive examination for the newly created position of civil service director for St. Louis county (Duluth), Minnesota.

Professor John Day Larkin is on leave from the Illinois Institute of Technology and is serving as one of the representatives of the public on the National War Labor Board.

The political science department at the University of Washington has started a series of radio round-table discussions on the Seventy-eighth Congress.

The department of political science at Marshall College was host to the Ohio Valley Conference of International Relations Clubs, October 31, 1942. Approximately one hundred students from Ohio, Kentucky, and West Virginia attended the conference. The principal speakers were Professors Clyde Eagleton, of New York University, and W. Leon Godshall, of Lehigh University.

Dr. Conley H. Dillon, of Marshall College, has been granted leave of absence for the current academic year, and is at present a price research and surveys officer with the West Virginia State Office of Price Administration. His position at Marshall has not been filled.

Dr. William I. Cargo, of Colorado College, has accepted a research appointment in the State Department at Washington, and Miss Edith C. Bramhall, who retired as professor of political science last June, has resumed teaching.

Dr. William G. Torpey has been promoted to a position as administrative assistant in the Commandant's Office, Third Naval District Headquarters, New York City. He was a Navy Department delegate to the Federal Personnel Management Conference held in New York on January 14-19.

At a meeting held in New York on February 27, the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace presented its third report, entitled "The United Nations and the Organization of Peace." Among those who took part in the program were Professors Quincy Wright, of the University of Chicago, Clyde Eagleton, of New York University, Carter Goodrich, of Brown University and director of the World Peace Foundation, and J. B. Condliffe, of the University of California.

The Secretary-Treasurer reports that the REVIEW is now being mailed to members of the Association on every battlefront of the United States. Members of the Association from Guadalcanal to Iceland report that they are receiving the REVIEW and indicate their gratification at being able to maintain this contact with their academic institutions and colleagues.

An *Elections Calendar* for 1942 and 1943 was published in February by the Bureau of the Census as the first of its elections reports for the year 1943. This new step toward fuller dissemination of information on elections in the United States was taken in response to requests from (1) the American Political Science Association's Committee on Election Statistics, and (2) the War and Navy Departments, which desired information about the extent and timing of elections in connection with absentee voting of the armed forces. Since 1938, the Bureau of the Census has published information annually on referenda in states, and in cities having a population over 25,000. In 1940, the American Political Science Association passed a resolution advocating development of authoritative, comprehensive, and regularly-published reports on election results, and appointed a committee, with Professor W. Reed West of George Washington University as chairman, to foster this project and induce the Bureau of the

Census to undertake it. While anything approaching comprehensiveness in the publication of election results has been postponed by the war, the new *Elections Calendar* may be said to give a summary view of the number and distribution of elections, for each of which the American Political Science Association's resolution urges compilation and publication of results.

Since the February number of the REVIEW went to press, the Universities Committee on Post-War International Problems, under the chairmanship of Professor Ralph Barton Perry of Harvard University, and acting in coöperation with the World Peace Foundation, has made important progress in the carrying out of its program. Coöperating faculty groups are now in existence or in process of formation in one hundred colleges and universities. The list includes institutions located in all parts of the country, among them twenty-five state universities. Three analyses of significant international problems have thus far been prepared under the editorial direction of Professor Arthur O. Lovejoy of Johns Hopkins University. These have dealt with the following topics: (1) "Should the governments of the United Nations at this time formulate and announce a 'common strategy for peace'?" (2) "By what method and through what stages should the final peace settlement be reached?" (3) "Treatment of defeated enemy countries—Germany." The fourth analysis, to be prepared and distributed early in April, will be on the subject: "Treatment of defeated enemy countries—Japan." A meeting of the Central Committee was held at the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston, on March 28. Professor Kenneth Colegrove, of Northwestern University, has been added to the Committee's membership.

MEMORIALS

Samuel Northrup Harper. The death of Samuel Northrup Harper on January 18, 1943, is a notable loss to American scholars. The loss is felt especially at this time when a thorough knowledge of Russian affairs is of such importance to our country. Samuel Harper was born on April 9, 1882, the son of the distinguished president of the University of Chicago. He did his undergraduate work at the University of Chicago and his graduate work primarily at Columbia University and l'École des Langues Orientales Vivantes. As a young man, he spent several years in Russia mastering the language, customs, and literature of the land of the Czars. He continued to visit Russia throughout his life, thereby keeping up his intimate contact with the people and institutions of that country.

Harper first taught Russian institutional history at the University of Liverpool, but in 1915 he became a member of the faculty of his Alma Mater and eventually was promoted to the post of professor of Russian language and institutions. He was the author of a series of books relating

to civic training in Soviet Russia, and he became a leading authority on Russian affairs, the *New York Times*, on one occasion, speaking of him editorially as the leading authority on Russia in this country. It was quite appropriate, therefore, that the Department of State of the United States and other governmental agencies should frequently seek his advice, and he was in constant demand as a lecturer on Russia before academic societies and public forums. He made many notable contributions to the annual programs of the American Political Science Association.

It is doubtful whether Harper had any fundamental sympathy for either Communism or Bolshevism, but he was so deeply devoted to Russia that he was ready to defend its policies regardless of the form of government at the moment. As a result, his position was often misunderstood. But he always enjoyed the affection of those who knew him; for to the end he had a zest for life, a sense of humor, a spontaneity and geniality, which made him one of the most beloved scholars of this country. It is to be hoped that his notebooks and other manuscript papers on Russia will be published for the use of scholars.—WALTER LICHTENSTEIN.

Harry Augustus Garfield, seventeenth president of the American Political Science Association, was born at Hiram, Ohio, October 11, 1863, and died at Williamstown, Massachusetts, December 12, 1942. His election to the presidency of this Association attested the high esteem which American political scientists felt for him as a civic leader and public servant, as well as a teacher of politics and educational administrator. Dr. Garfield taught Latin and Roman history at St. Paul's School, and law at Western Reserve University, before going to Princeton as professor of politics under Woodrow Wilson. He continued to take an active interest in teaching the science of government after becoming president of Williams College. But his national reputation rested more upon his services as a practitioner than as a professor of political science.

Dr. Garfield first showed his strong bent for the application of theory to practice while a young lawyer in Cleveland by organizing the Cleveland Municipal Association (now the Citizens' League) and serving as its first president. Later, during the first World War, he was called to Washington by Woodrow Wilson to serve as chairman of the price-fixing committee in the Food Administration and was soon appointed head of the United States Fuel Administration. After the War, he organized the Institute of Politics at Williamstown to promote a better understanding of international affairs in this country and pave the way for a more positive American foreign policy. Throughout his long life he was zealous in the active service of his community. His sense of community gradually expanded from the local to the international, and toward the end of his life his interest was more and more absorbed by the effort to organize the world on a sounder politico-scientific basis.

Dr. Garfield's aptitude and efficiency as a practical political scientist were best displayed by his management of the Fuel Administration and by his leadership of the Institute of Politics. The Fuel Administration was successful in increasing the production of coal and conserving it for the most essential war needs. "Heatless" days, and other drastic regulations, did little to make their author popular, but his courage and determination were universally respected. The work for world peace was less sensational and less immediately successful. It is too soon, however, to pass final judgment upon the results of the deliberations of the scholars and publicists whom Dr. Garfield gathered about him during a dozen summers at Williamstown.

In all his relationships and activities, Dr. Garfield was aided by a serene and harmonious personality. He combined a sincere respect for the natural dignity of man with a natural taste for reasoned aims and moderate measures. He possessed a profound faith in man's practical capacity for helpful coöperation with his fellows. He was a man of deep religious feeling, manifesting a romantic devotion to the Christian ideals of the old New England. His was a career in which all political scientists can find just cause for professional pride.—ARTHUR N. HOLCOMBE.

Abbott Lawrence Lowell. Thirty-six years ago, the American Political Science Association elected A. Lawrence Lowell of Boston as its fifth president; a little more than a year later, he was chosen to be the head of America's oldest university. His interest in the science of government and in higher education was a joint interest at that time and remained so to the end of his days. Despite the advancing weight of years, he continued his writing in both fields until a very short time before his death on January 6, 1943. He liked to write, wrote without effort, and it can almost be said that he laid down his pen to die.

By chronology Dr. Lowell was a mid-Victorian and by birth a Bostonian of the Brahmin caste, but temperamentally he was neither. All the way through life he was at war with traditions of one kind or another—in political thought, in the practice of government, and most of all in American university education. His *Essay on Government*, published in 1889, gave students of political science a number of new ideas to think about, and seven years later his two-volume study of *Governments and Parties in Continental Europe* brought home to them, for the first time, the very important but largely unnoticed part which political factions and *blocs* were playing in the governmental systems of France, Germany, and Italy. Then, in 1908, came his *Government of England*, a work of such erudition, perspicacity, and shrewdness of judgment that it promptly placed him in the top rank among students of comparative politics. Alike in substance

and style, these treatises were of an excellence that very few scholars in the science of government could hope to attain.

In these earlier writings Lowell disclosed himself a disciple of Bryce, whose intimate friend he was, and whom he greatly admired. Both were more interested in the physiology of politics than in the anatomical structure of governments. Both had intellects of the panoramic type and preferred to view the landscape of politics in a series of broad sweeps rather than to explore the nooks and corners of it. Both Bryce and Lowell, moreover, were gifted with phenomenal memories and could draw from their storied minds a wealth of illustrative touches which gave vividness to what they wrote about the realities of political rulership. In this respect, Lowell had no peer among his contemporaries. Those who were his students during the years (1897–1909) when he taught a large introductory course at Harvard will well remember the amazing adroitness with which he drew forth apt illustrations and pertinent anecdotes from what seemed to be an inexhaustible fund of them. And in his lectures, to a much greater extent than in his writings, he displayed a subtlety of humor that was not only deft but dependable.

After his inauguration as twenty-fourth president of Harvard in 1909, Lowell's interest became increasingly absorbed in questions of educational policy, but his *Public Opinion and Popular Government* (1913), and *Public Opinion in War and Peace* (1923) proved that reflections on the ways of men in politics were still occupying a place in his mind. During these years he also found time to write and publish a considerable number of articles on various questions of public policy.

The presidency of Harvard University is assuredly a full-time responsibility, and Dr. Lowell looked upon it as such. Harvard's problems and interests had the right of way. All else was merely spare-time avocation. The main task which he undertook in 1909 was nothing less than the reconstruction of his university, both plant and curriculum, and although the proportions of such an enterprise would have daunted most men, Lowell managed to accomplish before his retirement in 1933 virtually all that he had set out to do. The growth of Harvard in buildings, staff and financial resources during these years, as well as the marked improvement in its standards of undergraduate education, will probably be his most enduring monument.

Those of us who enjoyed the privilege of long and close association with Lawrence Lowell found no difficulty in recognizing his almost unique combination of personal qualities. His agility of mind was such that he sometimes exceeded the speed limit in reaching conclusions (or at least his associates thought so), but he never allowed his trend of thought to be diverted from the main issues. Right or wrong as the future may prove

them to be, his ideas concerning higher education were all his own, and there was never anything ambiguous about them. Not only that, but they were presented with clarity and pushed to fruition with tireless energy. Both as an educational leader and as a political scientist, he gave a man's full contribution of service to his own generation.

Born of distinguished lineage on both sides of the house, and brought up in an exclusive circle, President Lowell was nevertheless one of the most approachable of men and his unforced affability drew to him a wide circle of loyal friends. His loyalty to them, in turn, was of the kind that persevered through ups and downs. He neither sought nor disdained popularity with faculty, students, alumni, or public; but it came to him in recognition of his mastery of his job, his sincerity, and his consideration for the feelings of others. In short, he was a stimulating personality, fervent in spirit, an animating force in any group that he entered, holding unequivocal views and never averse to expressing them; but always kindhearted in thought and action. The whirlwind sweep of events during the past decade has cast a shadow of obsolescence over his writings on European governments; but they were sturdy contributions in their day and aided many thousands of Americans to a clearer understanding of Old World politics.

—WILLIAM B. MUNRO.