

# NEWS AND NOTES

## PERSONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

*Compiled by the Managing Editor*

Political and economic problems arising after the war will be the theme of the joint meeting of the American Political Science Association, the American Economic Association, and the American Society for Public Administration, scheduled for January 20–23, 1944, in Washington, D. C. Plans for this meeting got under way last June, following a meeting of the officers of the three Associations in Chicago.

The program arrangements are in charge of Dr. Marshall E. Dimock, of the War Shipping Administration, representing the American Political Science Association, Professor A. B. Wolfe, of Ohio State University, representing the American Economic Association, and Mr. Louis Brownlow, of the Public Administration Clearing House, representing the American Society for Public Administration. An attempt is being made to relate all meetings to a central theme, to bring about an integration between the three disciplines and their speakers, and to secure a logical progression from one phase of the analysis to another.

Professor John M. Gaus, of the University of Wisconsin, has assumed responsibility for developing the first part of the program, which deals with the objectives of a free society. The second segment is concerned with representative government, and arrangements are being made by Professor Arthur W. Macmahon, of Columbia University. This is followed by problems of bureaucracy in public administration, under the guidance of Professor Pendleton Herring, of Harvard University. The fourth section of the program will deal with public law, with particular reference to judicial control of administration and problems of civil liberty. This section is being developed by Professor Carl Swisher, of Johns Hopkins University. The fifth and final area of the program, that dealing with international organization and politics, is under the leadership of Professor Clyde Egleton, of New York University.

It is planned to start the sessions on Thursday evening, January 20, with prominent national speakers, who will deal with the international theme. The concluding sessions will be held on Sunday, January 23, when the entire day will be devoted to problems of international organization. The several Associations are making arrangements to hold metropolitan meetings of their members to synchronize with the national meeting held in Washington, and it is expected that some of the principal addresses at Washington will be broadcast to the local groups. It is the consensus of opinion in all Associations that as strong a program as possible should be developed, because if the three disciplines have anything important to say, it should be said in the period immediately preceding the peace, and in the period of economic and political reconstruction following.

The Executive Council of the Southern Political Science Association voted recently to hold a brief program and business session of that organization in conjunction with the January meeting of the American Political Science Association. Professor James Hart, of the University of Virginia, vice-president of the Southern Association, is chairman of a three-man program committee which will complete arrangements for the meeting.

Mr. Hjalmar Koht, a former foreign minister of Norway, is giving two courses at the University of Chicago during the autumn quarter, one dealing with the democratic institutions of Norway, the other with recent Scandinavian history.

Since last May, Professor Harwood L. Childs has been on leave from Princeton University and working with Division III of the Overseas Branch of the OWI, which is concerned with an informational policy toward Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and the Netherlands.

Professor Pitman B. Potter, of Oberlin College, has been made managing editor of the *American Journal of International Law*, succeeding Mr. George A. Finch, who retains connection with the journal as editor-in-chief. Professor Potter will remain at Oberlin.

Professor Eric C. Bellquist is on leave from the University of California, and is serving as Principal Regional Specialist, Region IV (Scandinavia) of the Overseas Branch of the OWI. Professor Bellquist has responsibility for policy and programming for Sweden, and is charged with supervision of the Stockholm outpost.

Dr. A. R. Hatton, emeritus professor of political science at Northwestern University, and visiting professor of government at the University of Texas during the "long sessions" of 1941-42 and 1942-43, has been called to the University of Puerto Rico to serve during 1943-44 as special adviser to the Chancellor on the organization of a new school or division of public administration. Professor Hatton will teach courses in public administration and municipal government and will hold the title of visiting professor of political science.

On June 30 of the present year, Major-General David P. Barrows, professor of political science and former president of the University, retired from active service as a member of the University of California faculty after an association covering thirty-three years. He is now devoting his time to radio-broadcasting and writing. As a news commentator, he broadcasts three nights a week for the Union Oil Company of California, over the Mutual network, throughout the Western states. Professor Frank M. Russell has succeeded him as chairman of the department at the University.

At the University of Wisconsin, four members of the department of political science have resumed their regular posts after absence of a year. Professor John M. Gaus has returned from Harvard University, Professor William Ebenstein from travel and research in Mexico, Professor Llewellyn Pfankuchen from the Department of State, and Professor John T. Salter from Stanford University. Professor Pfankuchen has been promoted to a full professorship and Professor Ebenstein to an associate professorship. Professor David Fellman, who taught at Wisconsin from September, 1942, through the summer session of 1943, has returned to his position at the University of Nebraska.

Mr. Winston B. Stephens, coördinator and director of training, U. S. Civil Service Commission, has been given leave to accept an appointment as visiting associate professor of political science at the University of Chicago, in order to participate in the Army Specialist Training Program. Mr. Stephens is concerned with training a group of Army personnel officers.

Professor Rodney L. Mott, of Colgate University, has been commissioned as major in the Specialist Reserve of the U. S. Army, and has been attending the School of Military Government at Charlottesville, Va.

Professor Victor Jones has taken leave from the University of California for the year 1943-44 to serve as executive assistant to the chairman of the 10th Regional National War Labor Board, and as acting director of the Division of Administrative Management.

Professor Roger H. Wells, of Bryn Mawr College, is serving as a panel chairman under the Philadelphia Regional War Labor Board.

Professor Dorothy Schaffter, a member of the faculty of Vassar College since 1930, has been elected president of Connecticut College for Women, succeeding Dr. Katharine Blunt.

Professor James T. Watkins, IV, of Ohio State University, has been commissioned lieutenant in the U. S. Navy and is stationed at Fort Schuyler, New York.

Professor Fritz Morstein Marx, on leave from Queens College for military duty, has been "loaned" by the Army to the U. S. Bureau of the Budget and began his new work on September 1.

Dr. Donald G. Morgan, formerly a member of the faculty of Trinity College, has been appointed instructor at Mount Holyoke College.

At Wayne University, Drs. Carl O. Smith and Charles W. Shull have been promoted to associate professorships, and Mr. Maurice M. Ramsey has been advanced to an assistant professorship.

Dr. Phillip Monypenny, who during the past three years has taught at the College of the City of New York, has been inducted into the U. S. Army.

Professor Hilton P. Goss is on leave from the State College of Washington, and is serving as an instructor in the Pilot School at the Army Air Base at Santa Ana, California.

Professor William Anderson, of the University of Minnesota, has been appointed an associate fellow of the Library of Congress.

Dr. H. B. Howerton, recently advanced to full professor and head of the department of political science at the University of Mississippi, has been granted an indefinite leave of absence to act as civilian educational advisor to a STAR unit located on the campus of the University.

With the institution of the Army Specialized Training Program at the University of California, members of the political science staff have been asked to participate in instruction. Dr. Hans Kelsen, visiting professor of political science, is teaching in the European Area and Language program, and Professor N. Wing Mah is taking part in the parallel Far Eastern Area program.

At Stanford University, Professor Edwin A. Cottrell is director, and Professor Philip W. Buck assistant director, of the European Area and Language School and the Civil Affairs Training School. Professor John B. Mason, of Fresno State College, has been added to the staff.

Professor G. Leighton LaFuze, formerly of John B. Stetson University, is now teaching history at the University of Florida in the war training program for the Army Air Forces and the Army Specialized Program.

Mr. Jacobus tenBroek, instructor in public speaking at the University of California, was appointed lecturer in political science for the summer term of 1943 to conduct the upper division course in constitutional law of the United States, in the absence of Professor Charles Aikin, now serving with the OPA.

Dr. Earl C. Campbell, of San José State College, was appointed lecturer for the summer term of 1943 at the University of California to offer courses in comparative government, elements of political science, and public personnel administration, in the absence of regular faculty members on leave.

Professor Hans J. Morgenthau, formerly of the University of Kansas City, has been appointed visiting associate professor at the University of Chicago for the first two quarters of 1943-44 and will be in charge of courses regularly taught by Professor Quincy Wright. In March, he will join the Institute of International Studies at Yale University.

Lieutenant-Colonel O. W. Wilson, Corps of Military Police, and professor of police administration at the University of California, has received an assignment to overseas duty.

Dr. G. Homer Durham, who resigned his position as assistant professor at Utah State Agricultural College to accept a similar post at Swarthmore College, has returned to Utah State as an associate professor.

At New York University, the Institute on Post-war Reconstruction opened its second series of conferences on October 6, with scheduled addresses by leading economists, business men, labor leaders, and directors of several national post-war planning agencies. The director of the Institute was Professor Arnold J. Zurcher.

#### MEMORIAL

**Albert Bushnell Hart.** The death of Albert Bushnell Hart at Cambridge, Massachusetts, on June 16, 1943, a few weeks before his eighty-ninth birthday, brought to a close the long and fruitful career of a sturdy, vigorous American who exerted a wide influence upon the development of the social studies, upon public affairs, and most of all upon those who had the privilege of studying and working with him. Hart received the bachelor's degree from Harvard College *summa cum laude* in 1880, a degree which he almost lost at the last moment because he was caught assisting at a bonfire of door mats in the Yard. "Eighty" was also the class of Theodore Roosevelt, and the two always maintained the lively and intimate friendship which began in college.

For his graduate work, the young historian went to Freiburg, where he studied under von Holst, and received the degree of doctor of philosophy in 1883. That same year he returned to teach at Harvard, and in 1897 he was made a professor of history. In 1910, he changed his departmental affiliation and was chosen Eaton professor of the science of government.

During his forty years of teaching, Professor Hart covered many subjects. He dealt stimulatingly with federal government, administrative geography of the United States, people of the United States, politics and government, and diplomacy. But his most famous and popular course was History 13 (later Government 13), a course in constitutional and political history, which one of his most noted students, Samuel Eliot Morison, calls "a great experience." The biographer of Columbus was but one of the many in whom "Bushy" Hart (the nickname derived rather from his flowing beard than from his middle name) aroused interest in the social studies and to whom he gave encouragement and advice.

Nor was Hart's influence confined within the walls of his own college. He was known throughout the United States as a lecturer, writer, compiler, and editor. His lectures awoke in thousands an appreciation of their country's history and political way of life. Students found knowledge in his *Formation of the Union*, his *Actual Government*, his *Slavery and Aboli-*

tion, and his *American Ideals Historically Traced*. A severe critic might say that some of his books did not always show profound scholarship; and indeed his active mind refused to be chained to one subject long enough to plumb its depths and add every conceivable footnote before turning attention to something else; but no one can deny the influence for good that his writings exercised. And scholars must be forever grateful to him for instituting the *American Nation* series and for securing for those 28 volumes the best historians the times could produce. This series was initiated by Professor Hart because, to use his own words, of a need to "pay greater attention than in any previous coöperative work to the development of the West, the South, and the Far West, as well as the Atlantic region, the cradle of the Republic." He started the project in 1902. It was finished in 1907 (with a supplementary volume in 1917), and the work had been done by twenty-four authors, the editor-in-chief included. The result of these labors has been well called "a great and enduring monument" to him to conceived its plan. Hart's editorial work further included the *Cyclopedia of American Government*, manuals, guides, and numerous source-books on American history and government; membership on the Board of Associates of the magazine *Current History*; and fifteen years' service as editor of the *American Year Book*. The sum total of all his literary work—books edited, written, or compiled—runs to over a hundred titles, and this, it must be remembered, does not include countless articles.

As a citizen, Hart's activities were as diversified and as vigorous as those of teacher and writer. As stated by Professor Morison, he was "more closely articulated with the stream of American life than any other academic historian of our time." He was president of both the American Historical Association and the American Political Science Association. He interested himself in persecuted Armenians and in American Negroes, serving for some years as trustee of Howard University. He was an early advocate of woman suffrage. He was one of the board of governors of Mooseheart, in Illinois. He served well his own state of Massachusetts when, as a member of the constitutional convention of 1917-19, he was chairman of the committee on amendment and codification. And he was ever an enthusiastic supporter and campaigner for his old friend, Theodore Roosevelt, especially during the Bull Moose days.

For six years after he retired, he devoted much of his time to serving as a member and as historian of the United States Commission for the Celebration of the 200th Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington.

A loyal and patriotic American who taught love of country and imparted to others a better understanding of our national traditions, Albert Bushnell Hart contributed immeasurably during his long life to the furtherance of those ideals which meant so much to him, and helped greatly "to build up the moral strength of democracy."—A. CHESTER HANFORD.

**Occupied Denmark Holds a General Election.** A general election held, with the permission of the invader, in an erstwhile democratic country is in itself a noteworthy event. When the voters in such an election proceed to cast, not only the heaviest vote in the nation's history, but an overwhelming vote against the Nazi-sponsored party, the event becomes especially noteworthy. Just why the Nazis permitted such an election in Denmark on March 23, 1943, is not entirely clear. One explanation is that they expected to point to the election as an example of generosity toward occupied countries. The Germans have insisted ever since its occupation that Denmark is still independent; and such insistence would have seemed somewhat incongruous if the election of the Folketing (the lower house), which, according to the Danish constitution had to take place not later than April, 1943, had been abandoned. It is not unlikely that Scavenius, the Danish prime minister, argued that without such elections his government would be unconstitutional.

While this election cannot be called a free election in the full sense of the word, there seems to have been a certain amount of campaigning through the newspapers, by the distribution of pamphlets, and even by the holding of party meetings: It is reported, for example, that the Conservative party alone held thirteen meetings in Copenhagen during the campaign. The campaigning consisted largely of exhortation that the members of the electorate vote for the candidates of the party which they had supported in previous elections. This, of course, carried the clear implication that they should not vote for the Danish Nazi party, to the support of which the Nazis are reported to have contributed large sums of money.

The five democratic parties—Social Democratic, Radical Left (these two made up the coalition government at the time of the invasion), Conservative, Liberal Left, and the small Justice Union party—worked together in urging the voters to support any one of them. A sixth party, the Agrarian, which appeared on the political scene in 1939, is suspected by some observers of having slight pro-German leanings. A seventh is the Dansk Samling—loosely translated, "Danish Consolidation party," led by Arne Sørensen, openly opposed to the democratic parliamentary parties. This last-mentioned group is, nevertheless, clearly anti-German; although Sørensen is accused, perhaps with some justice, of being anti-democratic. The eighth party to present candidates was the above-mentioned Danish Nazi group. The Communists, who held three seats in the lower house at the time of the invasion, were not allowed to present candidates.

The vote on March 23 was, as indicated above, the heaviest in the history of Denmark. Very likely it involved a higher percentage of popular participation than has ever been witnessed in a general election

in any democratic country. A total of 2,009,295 votes were cast, as against 1,699,899 in the next preceding election in 1939. In 1939, 79.2 per cent of the voters participated; in 1943, 89.2 per cent. Of the total vote, 94.5 per cent was cast for the five democratic parties. If we add to these the votes of the Danish Consolidation party, which received 2.1 per cent, the total anti-German vote aggregates 96.7 per cent. In spite of the suspicions on the part of some observers that the Agrarians have mild Nazi leanings, other commentators list this group as anti-German. If we add the Agrarian vote of 1.2 per cent, the anti-German count totals 97.8 per cent. The remaining 2.2 per cent of the total vote was cast for the candidates of the Danish Nazi party.

All of the five democratic parties, with the exception of the Justice Union, made substantial gains over 1939. The Social Democrats, the country's largest party, made the greatest gain in actual number of votes, while the Conservatives made the greatest gain in proportion to size. The Agrarians polled less than half as many votes as in 1939. The greatest proportionate gain was that shown by the Danish Consolidation party, which garnered four times as many votes as in the preceding election. Since its total vote, however, is only 43,000 out of two million, such a gain may have little significance. There is a possibility that Sørensen may emerge as a leader against parliamentarism in Denmark. Because of his strong anti-German attitude, there is, however, no likelihood that he will become a Danish Quisling. On the whole, the result of the elections clearly indicates that democracy, parliamentarism, and strong anti-Nazi attitudes retain well-nigh universal support of the Danish electorate.<sup>1</sup>

BEN A. ARNESEN.

*Ohio Wesleyan University.*

<sup>1</sup> The information on which this note is based was obtained through the courtesy and coöperation of the Royal Danish Legation at Washington.