

NEWS AND NOTES

PERSONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

Compiled by the Managing Editor

At commencement exercises on June 5, Columbia University conferred the honorary degree of doctor of letters upon Professor Kenneth Colegrove of Northwestern University, secretary-treasurer of the American Political Science Association.

Professor Maure L. Goldschmidt, who served as visiting assistant professor of political science in the College of the University of Chicago during 1944-45, has accepted an appointment for 1945-46 combining the positions of research with Charles E. Merriam and assistance to the department in reorganizing its requirements for the master's degree.

After two years in the position, Miss Dorothy Schaffter (formerly professor of political science at Vassar College) has resigned the presidency of Connecticut College for Women.

Professor James K. Pollock, of the University of Michigan, has been appointed an adviser to the American group of the Central Control Council which is to govern postwar Germany. His duties relate particularly to local and regional government, civil service, and allied problems of internal affairs, and he expects to be in Germany throughout the academic year 1945-46.

Dr. E. M. Kirkpatrick, associate professor of political science at the University of Minnesota, has been granted a year's leave to serve as assistant research director, Research and Analysis Branch, Office of Strategic Services, at Washington, D. C.

Professor Ethan P. Allen, now with the Bureau of the Budget, has been granted leave of absence from the State University of Iowa until July 1, 1946.

During the summer and autumn, Professor Hugh A. Bone, of Queens College, is serving as director of research for the New York State Joint Legislative Committee on Industrial and Labor Conditions, popularly known as the Ives Committee.

Professor Phillips Bradley has secured leave of absence from Queens College in order to spend a year as a member of the department of political science at Cornell University.

Professor Gordon Skilling, who during the past year has been in charge of foreign broadcasting for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, will return to his regular post at the University of Wisconsin in the autumn.

Dr. Robert Lacour-Gayet, former director of the Economic Department of the Bank of France, completed in June a course of lectures on administrative law at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy.

Dr. D. Barlow Burke has returned to his post as assistant district attorney in Philadelphia after service of two and one-half years as legal adviser in the United States Naval Reserve.

The board of trustees of the Governmental Research Association has announced the establishment of a permanent secretariat, with Mr. G. Gordon Tegnell in charge, and the opening of a national office at 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City.

At Yale University, the name of the department of government and international relations has been changed to "department of political science."

Professor John B. Mason, on leave from Fresno State College, and on loan from the FEA to the War Department General Staff, started in July on a ninety-day assignment in Germany under the direction of the under-secretary of war.

Dr. Robert M. W. Kempner, of Lansdowne, Pa., has been appointed expert consultant to the Secretary of War and assigned to the War Crimes Division of the Judge Advocate General's office.

At Iowa State College, Professor Louis B. Schmidt has resigned the chairmanship of the department of history and government, being succeeded by Dr. Clarence H. Matterson. Dr. Schmidt continues as professor of history.

By way of correcting a possible misinterpretation of a footnote statement in connection with his article in the June issue of the REVIEW, Dr. Francis C. Balling desires it stated that he severed his connection with the government of Austria on the day when the Nazis assumed control of the country's affairs.

Dr. Louis Brownlow, first director of Public Administration Clearing House, retired from this position on May 1, 1945. He was succeeded by Herbert Emmerich, one time associate director of Public Administration Clearing House and subsequently secretary of the War Production Board and commissioner of the Federal Housing Authority. A testimonial dinner was given for Mr. Brownlow on June 8.

Professor Joseph P. Harris, on leave from the University of California and now director of personnel for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, will return to full-time teaching in the fall

term. Professor Harris is at present in Europe for a visit of several months.

Colonel O. W. Wilson, C.M.P., professor of police administration at the University of California, and on leave for the duration, has been appointed supervisor of all public safety agencies in the new United States Group Control Council for Germany.

Dr. Eldon L. Johnson, for some years director of the Graduate School of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has accepted a professorship at the University of Oregon and will take up his new duties in September.

Professor J. William Robinson, who has been placed in charge of an expanded group of international relations offerings at Purdue University, will be on leave from teaching for several months for the purpose of a writing project in international relations.

Miss Rita Davidson is serving as an instructor in government at New York University during the current summer session.

Professor Heinz Guradze, of Park College, is with the U. S. Strategic Boundary Survey on overseas duty in the European Theater of Operations.

Associate Professor Ray F. Harvey, of New York University, was appointed, as of June, 1945, to the Regional Committee on Administrative Personnel of the U. S. Civil Service Commission.

Dr. William S. Shepherd, assistant professor of political science at Kent University, Kent, Ohio, has received a one-year appointment as assistant professor of political science at the State University of Iowa for the academic year 1945-46. Dr. Shepherd will fill the vacancy left by Dr. Jack T. Johnson, who entered the Navy and is now in Washington engaged in a study of Russian documents related to the war. Dr. Johnson has recently been awarded a Rockefeller postwar fellowship to do research in Russia after the war.

At the University of Tennessee, a Bureau of Public Administration has been organized succeeding the Governmental Reference Service. Dr. Lee S. Greene is director of the Bureau and Mr. Stanley Johnson is field secretary.

At the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. J. C. Phillips has been promoted to an associate professorship.

Lt. (jg) William G. Torpey, administrative assistant to the Assistant Commandant of the U. S. Maritime Service, Washington, D. C., made an address on in-service training at the U. S. Maritime Service Training

Conference held at Fort Trumbell, New London, Conn., July 11–15. Previous to his assignment at Maritime Headquarters, Lt. Torpey was classification and selection officer and educational officer at the U. S. Maritime Service Training Station, St. Petersburg, Florida.

During the summer quarter at the University of Chicago, Dean Wilbur W. White, of Western Reserve University, gave a course on Contemporary Diplomatic Problems, and Professor Hans Weigert, of Carleton College, a course on Politics and Geography.

During the greater part of 1943 and 1944, and part of 1945, Dr. Henry B. Hazard, as designated representative of the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization in the Department of Justice, conferred naturalization overseas upon non-citizen members of the Armed Forces of the United States. During the time, he was on leave from his posts as director of research and educational services in the Immigration and Naturalization Service and as adjunct professor of political science in the School of Social Sciences and Public Affairs at the American University.

Professor Henry P. Jordan, who served with the Pan American Branch of the Foreign Economic Administration from last fall, has returned to New York University (where he will again teach courses in comparative government and Latin American affairs). In June, he lectured on Latin American problems at an Institute for International Understanding held by Virginia State Teachers College at Farmville, Virginia.

Professor Harlow J. Heneman, who has been on leave from the University of Michigan three years—first for work on German matters in the Military Intelligence Service of the War Department General Staff, and later as a specialist on German affairs in the Division of Administrative Management, U. S. Bureau of the Budget—has been designated by the State Department as economic adviser in the Office of the U. S. Political Adviser on German Affairs to Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces. He left for Germany in July, and his leave at Michigan has been extended accordingly.

At the Illinois Institute of Technology, Professor John Day Larkin, who was on leave during the academic year 1944–45, serving as vice-chairman of the Sixth Regional War Labor Board in Chicago, has been appointed dean of the Lewis Institute of Arts and Sciences, and Dr. Herbert A. Simon has been promoted to the rank of associate professor. Dr. Larkin assumed his new duties July 1.

“Colonial Williamsburg” has in preparation an index to the *Virginia Gazette*, published in Williamsburg from 1736 to 1780. For several years two papers were printed with the same name, and in 1776 there were three. The compilation is under the direction of Dr. Lester J. Cappon, research editor of the Institute of Early American History and Culture, Williams-

burg, Virginia, who would appreciate receiving information about copies of the *Gazette* in institutions or private hands.

Captain Hilton P. Goss, on leave from the State College of Washington, has recently completed more than a year of service as Historical Officer of the Central African Division of the Air Transport Command, with headquarters at Accra, Gold Coast, British West Africa. He is at present Historical Officer of the North African Division of the Air Transport Command (with headquarters at Casablanca, French Morocco), which has absorbed the former Central African Division. Captain Goss is now engaged in directing the research and writing connected with the preparation of a history of American transport aviation in Africa, the Mediterranean, the Middle East, and Arabian areas since the early days of the war.

At Western Michigan College of Education, Professor D. C. Shilling has become head of the department of political science. Ohio Northern University recently conferred on him the honorary degree of doctor of pedagogy.

Dr. Eugene Staley, formerly professor of international economic relations at the School of Advanced International Studies, Washington, D. C., has resigned to become director of the Bay Region office of the Institute of Pacific Relations in San Francisco. He will also give a course in the Graduate School of Business at Stanford University during the winter and spring quarters.

Professor O. Douglas Weeks has taken leave from the University of Texas in order to serve on the faculty of one of the University Study Centers to be used in the Army Education Program for troops in the European Theater of Operations. During his absence, Professor Howard A. Calkins will serve as chairman of the department at Texas.

Professor Hans J. Morgenthau served as director of the twenty-first Norman Wait Harris Foundation institute at the University of Chicago, July 9-13, and public lectures were given by Professors Percy E. Corbett of Yale University, Malbone W. Graham of the University of California at Los Angeles, Frederick L. Schuman of Williams College, and Eugene Staley, recently of the School of Advanced International Studies at Washington, D. C. The principal speaker in the closed sessions was James L. Fly, former chairman of the Federal Communications Commission.

Dr. Herbert Wright, professor of international law and chairman of the department of politics in the Catholic University of America, died suddenly at his home on April 12, leaving behind him a long and full record of study, writing, and teaching in both political science and international law. In

addition, he had served both the Department of State and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace as an editor of various documentary materials and had attended a number of international conferences in the same capacity. He was at the time of his death a member of the Executive Council of the American Society of International Law. Professor Wright was a scholar of unusual powers of perception, balanced judgment, unquestioned integrity, and tireless devotion to the causes which he believed worthy.—PITMAN B. POTTER.

Dr. Luther H. Evans, acting librarian of Congress since the resignation of Archibald McLeish on December 1, 1944, was on June 16 appointed librarian by President Truman. Dr. Evans was an instructor in government at New York University in 1927–28 and at Dartmouth College in 1928–30, and assistant professor of politics at Princeton University from 1930 to 1935, when he went to the Library of Congress. In 1935, he directed the historical survey of archives and source materials for the Works Projects Administration.

Dr. Egbert S. Wengert, on leave of absence since March, 1942, for service with the Office of Price Administration, has resigned his position as chief of the Training Branch of that organization to resume in September his occupancy of the Carter Glass chair of government at Sweet Briar College.

Dr. John Brown Mason, of the Foreign Economic Administration, has been awarded a grant-in-aid by the American Council of Learned Societies for the publication of his book, *The Danzig Dilemma; A Study in Peace-Making by Compromise*. The research project was carried on with the help of a grant-in-aid from the Social Science Research Council, and the book will be published this summer by the Stanford University Press.

Under the auspices of the Coördinator of Inter-American Affairs, the fourth annual workshop in Inter-American Education was held at the University of Denver from June 18 to July 20.

In the new curriculum in liberal arts at the State University of Iowa, all students must take a "core course" in social science designed to provide basic understanding of human relations. A new course called "Government" has been organized to meet this requirement. Much broader than the traditional courses in American and comparative government, it includes the study of economic and social phenomena from the political viewpoint. The subject-matter of social science is integrated by constant attention to political processes. Since government is a universal feature of organized society, it may properly serve as a pivot of orientation for study in the whole wide field of social science. The course is under the direction of Professor John E. Briggs.

Consideration of the internal organization of the University of Chicago has been in progress for over two years, by means of a joint committee of the trustees and the University Senate. Professors Quincy Wright and Leonard D. White served as members of the joint committee. A new plan of organization including a new University Senate, comprising all members of the faculty of the rank of assistant professor and above, a University Council of fifty-one members elected by the Senate, and a committee of seven elected by the Council, was inaugurated in May. Elections in each case were by the Hare system of proportional representation. Professor White was elected to the Council and to the Committee and was requested by the Committee to serve as its spokesman.

Mayo Fesler, for many years director of the Citizens' League of Cleveland, was succeeded on April 1 by Mr. John E. Bebout. Mr. Fesler, who had been in ill health for some months, was continued as consultant, but died at his home on May 6. Mr. Bebout came to Cleveland from the executive vice presidency of the New Jersey Constitution Foundation headed by former Governor Charles Edison. He had been head of the department of government at the University of Newark for many years. He was also for a time executive assistant to Governor Edison prior to the organization of the New Jersey Constitution Foundation to carry on a program of research and popular education concerning the state constitution and government. The director of the Citizens' League of Cleveland is also director of the newly established Cleveland Bureau of Governmental Research.

The Southern Regional Training Program in Public Administration has selected ten Fellows for the second year of this experiment. Two Fellows were lately graduated from Vanderbilt University, two from Alabama College, and one each from Guilford College, Texas State College for Women, Middle Tennessee State College, Ouachita College, Hendrix College, and the University of Chattanooga. Selection from a much larger number of applicants was made by considering their undergraduate records, both in scholarship and activities, evaluations by their professors and other persons, and their scores in mental ability and aptitude tests and in a personality inventory. The ten Fellows assembled June 11 for a week of orientation at the University of Alabama. Participants in the week's program included Dr. Henry Reining, Jr., of the National Institute of Public Affairs, representatives of the three coöperating universities (of Alabama, Tennessee, and Kentucky) and the Tennessee Valley Authority, and heads of departments in the state governments of Alabama, Tennessee, and Kentucky in which the Fellows are serving internships during the three summer months. The Fellows will be in residence in 1945-46 at the University of Alabama for the fall quarter, at the

University of Tennessee for the winter quarter, and at the University of Kentucky for the spring quarter. Each fellowship carries a grant of \$750 and fees for the year. A certificate in public administration is given each Fellow upon satisfactory completion of the training program. Dr. Howard White will continue as educational adviser of the Program until September 1, 1945, when he will resume his duties as head of the department of government at Miami University.

With the aid of a grant of \$250,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation, Columbia University has established a Russian Institute which will open July 1, 1946, and will be the first of six regional organizations to be started at the University for the study of the life and thought of principal areas of the modern world. The other five institutes will deal with the British Commonwealth, East Asia, Latin America, France, and Germany. The purpose of the plan, as explained by President Butler, is to develop a highly trained corps of American teachers and administrators with special knowledge and understanding of the social, political, and economic problems of peoples who are to play an important rôle in shaping the course of world events. Also announced by President Butler is the formation of a School of International Affairs to function in close coöperation with the institutes, with the Parker School of Advanced Studies, and with other faculties of the University which provide specialized training in the international sphere. The institutes will be staffed by groups of outstanding scholars who have specialized in one of the pure or applied sciences of human conduct with special reference to some specific geographical area. Some of these scholars will be drawn from the present University staff, while others will be recruited from other institutions. Professor Geroid T. Robinson, at present chief of the Russian division of the Office of Strategic Services in Washington, has been appointed director of the Russian Institute.

With the downfall of the neo-fascist government in Northern Italy at the end of April, 1945, a brief statement about the publication of decrees, laws, decrees, and other official acts may be helpful. By decree of August 2, 1943, the Fascist party had been dissolved shortly after the ouster and arrest of Mussolini. Near the middle of September, and very soon after the reported release of Mussolini by units of the German armed forces, the king of Italy and his government fled from Rome to the liberated area. The *Gazzetta ufficiale del regno d'Italia*, the official gazette of the Italian government, continued daily publication in Rome. In Number 223 (84th year) of September 24, 1943, were two orders of the military commander of Rome, one of the 14th appointing commissars for each of the civil ministries, and one of the 16th for each of the three defense ministries. Meanwhile the "puppet" government had been formed in Northern

Italy. At least as early as September 25, Mussolini functioned as "il Duce del Fascismo, capo dello Stato nazionale repubblicano," in promulgating decree legislation, the place of promulgation being indicated here as well as subsequently as "Dal Quartiere Generale." With the number of October 19, the title of the gazette became *Gazzetta ufficiale d'Italia*, the phrase *del regno* being dropped. About the middle of November, at the time of the Fascist party conference in Verona, the *Gazzetta ufficiale* was removed from Rome to Brescia in the north, the numbering and pagination being continued. After this time the decree legislation was enacted by Mussolini as "Il Duce della Repubblica sociale italiana, capo del governo." A coat of arms and seal for the Repubblica Sociale Italiana, the neo-fascist state, were prescribed in a decree of January 23, 1944. Under the same date, another decree formally replaced the Fascist party (Partito nazionale fascista) by the Partito fascista repubblicano. In the liberated area, publication of a "Serie speciale" of the *Gazzetta ufficiale del regno d'Italia* was initiated with No. 1 (November 18, 1943) of the 84th year, the address being P. M. 151. From February 19 to July 8, 1944, the numbers of the special series (85th year) were published at Salerno. Beginning with July 27, 1944 (No. 40), publication of the *Gazzetta ufficiale* was transferred to Rome, and with the 86th year, 1945, the designation "Serie speciale" was discontinued.—J. B. CHILDS.

Joseph Ralston Hayden. The sudden and unexpected death of Joseph Ralston Hayden in Washington, D. C., on May 19, has deprived the country of one of its leading authorities on Far Eastern and Philippine affairs. His monumental work, *The Philippines; A Study in National Development*, the result of years of study and active participation in Philippine government, is indispensable to any student of colonial administration. He had but recently returned to the United States, on leave from his duties as expert adviser on civil affairs on the staff of General Douglas MacArthur, and was in Washington in consultation with officials of the War Department when he was stricken.

Hayden's association with the Philippines was extensive and varied. He was exchange professor in the University of the Philippines in 1922–23, and visiting professor in 1930–31. From 1933 to 1935 he served as Vice Governor and Secretary of Public Instruction under Governor-General (now Justice) Frank Murphy. Referring to this period of Hayden's career, Justice Murphy wrote: "As Vice Governor of the Philippines in the crucial years of 1934 and 1935, Hayden brought to bear on delicate problems of statecraft an understanding of the Philippines, its people and institutions, that no other American possessed in the same degree. His discriminating judgment and unquestioned integrity were admired and acknowledged by Filipinos and Americans alike."

In 1941, Hayden became a member of the board of analysts in the Office of Strategic Services. His duties carried him on important missions, including a secret and confidential one to Chungking. At the special request of General MacArthur, he was transferred in 1943 from the O.S.S. to the War Department as a member of MacArthur's staff, with headquarters at first in Australia and later in the Philippines.

Hayden was born in Quincy, Illinois, September 24, 1887. He was graduated from Knox College in 1910, and in the same year began an association with the University of Michigan which continued until his death. He received his M.A. degree from Michigan in 1911, and his Ph.D. in 1915. His doctoral dissertation, *The Senate and Treaties, 1789-1817*, remains the standard reference work on the subject. A member of the department of political science since 1912, Hayden passed through the various ranks to a professorship in 1925. He became chairman of the department in 1937, but, due to prolonged absence in government service, resigned the post in 1943. In 1941, he was appointed James Orrin Murfin Professor, a special chair to which he expected to return at an early date.

In World War I, Hayden was in active service from April, 1917, to February, 1919, as lieutenant in the U.S.N.R.F. He was awarded the silver star citation by the Secretary of the Navy. Among his other noteworthy activities was his chairmanship of the Committee on Reform and Modernization of Government of the State of Michigan, 1938-39. He was secretary-treasurer of the American Political Science Association from 1925 to 1929, and third vice-president in 1931.

No review of the career of Joseph Ralson Hayden would be complete without a tribute to his personality. Imbued with a high sense of public duty, he served to the full limit of his strength and ability. In addition, he had a positive genius for making friends, and their number was legion. At the University of Michigan, faculty and students alike will long remember him with affection and respect.¹—EVERETT S. BROWN.

William E. Mosher, dean of the Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs of Syracuse University, died in his sixty-eighth year on the first of June at the home of one of his sons, Major Frederick C. Mosher, in Washington, D. C. Dr. Mosher was graduated from Oberlin College in 1899 and received his Ph.D. from the University of Halle. Oberlin awarded him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1940. For thirteen years he taught German at Oberlin, leaving during World War I to go to the New York Bureau of Municipal Research for the next seven years.

¹ The REVIEW has received from Manila a stirring tribute to Professor Hayden in the form of a memorial address by James G. Wingo, of the O.W.I., on the radio program, "The Philippine Hour," on May 23, 1945.

While there, he participated in numerous Bureau projects and conducted important surveys, especially on personnel problems, for the United States Department of Labor, the Joint Commission on Reclassification of Salaries, the Post Office Department, and other agencies. During this period he served for two years on the staff of the New York Legislative Commission on Taxation and Retrenchment, and was director of the National Institute of Public Administration in New York from 1920 to 1924.

When the Maxwell School was founded at Syracuse University in 1924, he was named director (later dean). From its inception, he gave full support to the program of the founder, Mr. George H. Maxwell, to further citizenship education. The freshman course in the College of Liberal Arts was created and directed by him and came to be known as an outstanding freshman program in the field of citizenship education. In 1941, he edited his *Introduction to Responsible Citizenship*, the text used in this course. Through his teaching, public lectures, and the round-tables of the American Political Science Association, he awakened college faculties, students, and graduates to the importance of citizenship and participation in public affairs. Another unique contribution was his graduate course in public administration. The same enthusiasm, optimism, and vision found in his devotion to citizenship education made this graduate program most significant in the training of hundreds of students for posts in federal, state, and local government.

Research activities occupied a large portion of his time throughout his twenty-one years at Syracuse. He directed research for the Joint Legislative Commission which inquired into the Public Service Commission Laws of New York State in 1929. In 1934, he was appointed by the Federal Power Commission to direct a nation-wide survey of electric power and light rates. He was considered an outstanding American authority on public utilities and published several studies and books in the field. He was responsible, too, for administrative studies in the State Department and the Foreign Economic Administration at Washington in 1944.

His major interest throughout his long career in public administration was in the field of personnel, and his study of public personnel administration, with Dr. John D. Kingsley, is regarded by public officials and teachers as the foremost volume in the field.

As a member of the American Political Science Association, Dr. Mosher served on the Executive Council from 1929 to 1931 and was first vice-president in 1937. He was a founder of the American Society for Public Administration and its first president, and members of the American Political Science Association will remember the joint meeting in 1940, the occasion of his presidential address. He was active in the National Municipal League and in a score or more of other associations devoted to

citizenship education and public administration, among them the Government Research Association, the City Managers Association, and the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada.

Throughout his entire professional career Dean Mosher was a pioneer, and he had the courage to develop new ideas. His vision as a leader, his skill as an organizer, his productive work as a scholar, brought prestige and influence to Syracuse University and the entire profession. He had a passion for excellence. He gave a life-time to the public service and to the teaching profession with loyalty and success. In the hearts and minds of hundreds of his former students is a living memorial to the ideals, the enthusiasm, and the vigor of his pioneering personality. His colleagues at Syracuse and in the American Political Science and allied associations mourn his loss, but will long remember his contribution to the causes he sponsored.—DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY.