

NEWS AND NOTES

PERSONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

Compiled by the Managing Editor

At Dartmouth College, Professor Robert K. Carr has been granted leave of absence for the spring term to serve as executive secretary to President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights, and Professor Dayton D. McKean has become chairman of the department of political science.

Professor Harold S. Quigley, of the University of Minnesota, has recently returned to the United States from Japan, but continues on leave of absence during the spring quarter. Professor Benjamin E. Lippincott has been granted sabbatical leave for the academic year 1947-48.

Professor Philip W. Ireland has resigned his position as assistant professor at the University of Chicago in order to enter the Foreign Service, with which he has been on duty in the Near East during the last year.

Under the auspices of the Walgreen Foundation, Professor Zechariah Chafee, Jr., of Harvard University, gave a series of lectures, on civil liberties, at the University of Chicago during the winter quarter.

The University of Chicago announces the appointment of Mr. Frederick P. Bartlett as assistant professor of political science. Mr. Bartlett, who had former experience with the New York City Planning Commission, and now is connected with the State Department, will supplement Professor Rex Tugwell's work in planning.

Professor Graham H. Stuart, of Stanford University, addressed the Commonwealth Club of California on January 31 on "The President's Rôle in Foreign Policy." The address was broadcast over Station KLX.

On January 26-28, Professor Robert H. Connery, of Stanford University, led a party of students in American government to Sacramento, where they observed the state government in operation and attended conferences with a number of public administrators.

Dr. William C. Beyer, for many years director of the Philadelphia Bureau of Municipal Research, has resigned his position with the Bureau and has been appointed assistant professor of political science at the University of Pennsylvania. He will teach some of the in-service training courses for local-government officials.

On February 5, Dr. Charles C. Rohlfsing, chairman of the Committee on Administrative Personnel of the Third Region of the U. S. Civil Service Commission, conducted a conference at the University of Pennsylvania for college presidents and heads of federal administrative agencies. The

conference was designed to effect a better recruitment procedure for channeling college graduates into the federal service.

The late Professor John A. Fairlie, who a year ago made a cash gift of \$2,000 to the Endowment Fund of the American Political Science Association, also left the Association a bequest of \$5,000 in his will recently probated in Atlanta, Georgia. This final gift from an outstanding member of the Association should be an inspiration to all who are seeking to promote and improve the study of political science. Professor Fairlie also provided in his will a sum of \$20,000 to endow a graduate fellowship in political science at the University of Illinois.

Mr. Clarence E. Thurber, graduate student at Stanford University, has accepted a position with the Central Secretariat of the State Department in Washington. His principal duties will be in connection with the U.S.S.R. Committee, but he will also be the Central Secretariat's representative on the Committee on Iran, Turkey, and the Arab States, and on the Interdepartmental Committee on Scientific and Cultural Cooperation.

Butler University announces the following appointments in the department of history and political science: Clement T. Malan, as acting professor; Kenneth J. Deacon, Lewis Gilfoy, Hubert H. Hawkins, Emma Lou Thornbrough, and E. V. Kennedy, as assistant professors; Mary S. Owen and James M. Smith, as instructors; and Russell Curtis, Willard Gambold, and Roscoe Kirkman, as lecturers.

Professor Charles M. Hardin, of the University of Chicago, has received the Distinguished Publication Award of the Farm Economic Association for the best publication for 1946 in the *Journal of Farm Economics*. His paper was entitled "The Bureau of Agricultural Economics Under Fire."

Dr. William L. Taylor, formerly of the Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University, and more recently historian and chief of the Records Analysis Division of the Foreign Economic Administration, Washington, D. C., has been appointed professor and chairman of the department of political science at Dickinson College.

Dr. William H. Young has resigned his assistant professorship at the University of Pennsylvania to accept an associate professorship at the University of Wisconsin, and will assume his new post in June. Visiting members of the political science staff during the coming summer session at Wisconsin will include Professors Andrew E. Nuquist, of the University of Vermont, William O. Farber, of the University of South Dakota, and Leslie Lipson, of Swarthmore College.

During the current semester, the political science club at the University of Wisconsin has been addressed by Dr. Coleman Woodbury, of the Na-

tional Housing Agency; Professor Herman Finer, of the University of Chicago; and Professors Merle Curti and Ray A. Billington, of the history departments of Wisconsin and Northwestern University, respectively.

In the summer session at the University of Minnesota, there will be the following visiting professors in political science: during the first term, Professor Robert J. Harris, of Louisiana State University; during the second term, Professors Charles B. Hagan, of the University of Illinois, Howard Penniman, of Yale University, and Allan F. Saunders, of the University of Hawaii. A feature of the summer session will be an Institute on Russian and Far Eastern Studies. Among participants in the first term will be Professor Lobanov Rostovsky, of the University of Michigan, and Professor G. Nye Steiger, of Simmons College; in the second term, Professors Rostovsky, Waldemar Gurian, of the University of Notre Dame, and John N. Hazard, of Columbia University.

At Marshall College, Professor A. E. Harris has been made chairman of the graduate council.

Dr. Guy E. Horsley has been appointed to an instructorship at Dartmouth College for the spring and summer terms.

Professor G. Bernard Noble, of Reed College, has been granted leave of absence to serve as chief of the Division of Historical Policy Research in the Department of State. The former Division of Research and Publication in the Department has been split into the Division of Historical Policy Research and the Division of Publications. Mr. E. Wilder Spaulding is chief of the latter.

Mr. Charles S. Ascher, of the Office of Housing Expediter in New York, has gone to Paris as a consultant to UNESCO on the development and coordination of its program, especially in the social sciences.

At Rutgers University, Dr. Bennett M. Rich, recently Lieutenant-Colonel in the War Department, has taken charge of the work in municipal government and public administration.

Professor John J. George, of Rutgers University, will offer courses in national government and political parties in the 1947 summer session of Cornell University.

In the reprinted program of the 1946 meeting of the American Political Science Association, in the February issue of the *REVIEW*, the name "Joseph Bruner" should have been "Joseph Dunner."

Dr. Norman N. Gill, director of the Citizens' Governmental Research Bureau of Milwaukee, is serving as part-time faculty member of the University of Wisconsin, Extension Division in Milwaukee, giving a two-

semester course on municipal government and administration, with guest lectures by city and county officials. In February, he gave four lectures on local government at the Current Affairs Institute held under the auspices of the Marquette University Alumni Association.

Professor Jerome Hall, of the Indiana University School of Law, presented the third series of Hillman Lectures at Pacific University, Forest Grove, Oregon, March 20, on "The Living Law of Democratic Society."

Dr. Henry G. Hodges, who is engaged in general management consulting under the firm name of Henry G. Hodges Associates, at Dayton, Ohio, has accepted appointment as professor of management at the Army Air Forces School of Technology at Wright Field. Dr. Hodges is continuing his association with the consulting firm.

At the bicentennial convocation of Princeton University on February 22, the degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon Professors William E. Rappard and Edward Mead Earle.

Dr. Lawrence L. Durisch, of the Government Research Staff of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and Professor George W. Spicer, of the University of Virginia, will serve as visiting members of the political science staff at the University of Alabama during the coming summer session.

The Midwest Conference of Political Scientists will hold its first meeting since 1942 at the University of Notre Dame May 2-4. Sessions have been arranged on "The Future of Federalism," "Significant Developments in the Midwest," "Government, Labor, and Business," and "Foreign Policy and International Relations." There will also be a joint session with the Council of Social Studies to discuss "Civic Education."

Early in January, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, announced the appointment of Francis O. Wilcox as chief of staff of the Committee. Dr. Wilcox will retain his post as international relations analyst at the Library of Congress, but will devote full time to the Committee and head up the Committee's professional staff activity under the terms of the Reorganization Act.

Dr. Ruth Eve Shirley Lewis has been appointed instructor in the department of history and political science at the University of Utah.

Lieutenant Commander Walter J. Moberg has returned as dean of North Park College, Chicago, after an absence of two and one-half years in the European Theater, where he acted as commander of the Naval Civil Affairs Group in France following the invasion and later as plans officer in the Office of Naval Adviser in Berlin.

Professor Evron M. Kirkpatrick, of the University of Minnesota, will teach in the 1947 summer school at Yale University, and Professor Earl Latham in the summer session at Harvard University.

Professor Henry von Hasseln has been appointed chairman of the department of history and government at Anderson College, Anderson, South Carolina.

During January, Dr. Robert Strausz-Hupé, of the University of Pennsylvania, visited Indianapolis, St. Louis, Louisville, Nashville, and Birmingham and participated as discussion leader in the regional committee meetings of the Council on Foreign Relations.

At Marshall College, and under the chairmanship of Dr. Conley H. Dillon, the Intergroup Forum (a unit of the National Council of Education program sponsored by the Carnegie Endowment) recently carried out a program on the subject of "Bridging the Gap Between the Social and Physical Sciences in this Atomic Age." Discussion leaders were Dr. R. H. Crist, research chemist of Carbon Carbide and former assistant to Dr Harold C. Urey on the Manhattan Project, and Dr. Paul Hatt, sociologist and statistician, formerly of Ohio State University.

The Bureau of International Relations at the University of Washington has revived its series of dinner symposia discontinued during the war. Professors Harold H. Fisher, of Stanford University, and J. A. St. Clair Sobell, of the University of British Columbia, participated in the first of the new series, under the chairmanship of Professor Charles E. Martin

The School of Social Sciences and Public Welfare of the American University, in cooperation with the Washington Section of the American Political Science Association, will conduct an Institute for Teachers of Government and Administration in Washington for a two-week period beginning June 16. The Institute will afford a selected group of teachers of government and administration an opportunity to study the practical operation of national government, and to meet national leaders for discussion of various problems of government. The program will cover all phases of national affairs and will be designed particularly to meet the needs of those who have not had opportunity during the war years to observe the operations of the national government. Persons interested in attending should communicate with Professor J. W. Manning, 1901 F. Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

The twenty-third session of the Institute of World Affairs was held at the Mission Inn, Riverside, California, December 8-11. Professor Graham H. Stuart, of Stanford University, acted as director, and Professor James T. Watkins and Dr. Tung-Chi Lin, also of Stanford, served as

round table leaders. The general theme of the meeting was "United States Foreign Policy."

Under the editorship of Dr. Laszlo Rodvanyi, of the National University of Mexico, a new quarterly journal has appeared bearing the title *The Social Sciences in Mexico, and News About the Social Sciences in South and Central America*. The journal is published in English and has as its principal purpose to make known to social scientists of other countries the work that is being done in this field in Latin America. Ample space is to be given political science. Subscriptions (at \$3.50) may be addressed to the editor at Donato Guerra 1, Desp. 207, Mexico, D. F., Mexico.

A conference on Middle Eastern Affairs, sponsored by the recently established Middle East Institute, and held at Washington February 14-15, was attended by more than one hundred representatives of academic institutions, government agencies, and public bodies. Topics considered included "Oil in the Middle East," "The Rôle of the United States in the Middle East," "Middle East Studies in Graduate and Undergraduate Curricula," and "The Middle East Institute Program." The first issue of the Institute's publication, *The Middle East Journal*, appeared in January.

A number of international conferences are scheduled for the summer of 1947. The following are noted as of interest to political scientists, together with the American representative to whom correspondence may be directed:

<i>Name and Place of Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>American Representative</i>
Eighth International Management Congress Stockholm, Sweden	July 3-8	Mr. Charles H. Hatch, Coördinating Office for U.S.A. Participation, National Management Council, 347 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.
VII International Congress of Local Authorities Paris, France	July 7-12	Mr. Earl D. Mallery, Sec'y, American Committee for the International Union of Local Authorities, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Ill.
International Congress on Administrative Sciences Berne, Switzerland	July 22-30	Mr. Leonard D. White (Chairman, American Section, International Institute of Administrative Sciences), Department of Political Science, University of Chicago, Chicago 37, Ill.

International Exposit- tion of Urbanism and Housing Paris, France	June 1- July 15	Mr. Walter H. Blucher, American Society of Planning Officials, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Ill.
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The International Congress of Documentation also will meet in Switzerland August 25-30.

Harold D. Smith. By the prescriptive right that was his because he wore the uniform of a sailor in the United States Navy in World War I, Harold Dewey Smith lies in a grave in Arlington National Cemetery on the historic heights overlooking the capital of the nation and the country and the people he served so valiantly in times of even greater danger, not as a sailor, not as a soldier, but wisely and well as a principal public administrator of the Republic. His life was short. He was not yet forty-nine years old. He had barely passed the age when most men of affairs, public or private, only begin the determinative decades of their lives, only begin to reap the earliest fruits of what they have planted in thought and travail, only begin to mount the plateau of maturity from which the better ones, the greater ones, may find the way and the means whereby to ascend the peaks of achievement. Yet cut off thus early and so tragically, Harold Smith already had limned his name in bold letters carved deep in the tablets of his time.

His career was as classically American as he himself was an American, and the very recording of its steps and phases should serve as an inspiration to young Americans who love their fellowmen, as will certainly, in time to come, the detailed and definitive story of his life which will concern and inspire some historian, some biographer, some political scientist, some public administrator, or all of them in concert.

Of his father and his mother, I know little except that they lived in Kansas, and that he once said to me quite casually that they had a deep interest in public affairs. That they were moved by patriotic impulses is manifest in the middle name that they gave to the son, who was born on June 6, 1898, just a few days after Admiral Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila Harbor. The boy was to follow Dewey into the Navy in his late teens, and then thereafter to live and work mainly for the public until that bright sunshiny day in January when he was buried with the naval honors of war in Arlington, with the Secretary of the Navy and the President's naval aide there to honor and to mourn him.

There, too, was the Secretary of State, who as Chief of Staff of the Army had worked so closely with him during America's greatest war. There, too, were other members of the cabinet, former members of the cabinet, the former Vice President of the United States, leading members of the Congress, Justices of the Supreme Court, and scores of others great and small

who knew him as a man, who admired and worked with him as a public official, and who honored him as a great American.

Self-destined by intellectual choice to be an engineer, self-destined by emotional drive to be a farmer, he found both these careers smothered under the compulsion of a conscience that decreed a life as a public servant. He took his engineering degree, bachelor of science, at the University of Kansas in 1922; but then, as until the end of his days, he never felt that he had learned quite enough about anything. And then, too, because of a girl, Lillian Mayer, he stayed on at the University under John G. Stutz in the headquarters of the League of Kansas Municipalities at Lawrence. It was there and then that I first knew him, when as president of the International City Managers' Association I nominated Mr. Stutz to be its secretary, moved its headquarters to Lawrence, went myself to that little university town, and encountered with the liveliest approbation Mr. Stutz's choice as a student assistant. From that day on, Harold Smith was my friend, my adviser, and at times my confidant as, I like to think, I was his.

In 1923, Smith entered the University of Michigan on a teaching fellowship of \$900 arranged by Professor Thomas H. Reed, who had met him at the International City Managers' Association conference in Kansas City some months previous. The next year, his imagination engaged by the possibilities in public administration, he went to Detroit to serve his apprenticeship on the staff of the Detroit Bureau of Municipal Research under the inspiring leadership of Lent D. Upson. At the same time, he completed work for his master's degree in public administration, which he received from the University of Michigan in 1925.

By this time "thoroughly sold," as he would have said, on the importance of municipal government and of municipal administration, he returned to Kansas to work again with the League of Kansas Municipalities and the cluster of similar organizations which John Stutz had collected at Lawrence. This was the time when the state municipal league movement was promising (and paying) great dividends in good government, and it was a "natural" when the Michigan Municipal League was formed in 1928 that Harold Smith should be chosen to be its director. Already Smith had developed his theory of the interdependence of the University and public administration, and in accordance therewith he brought the cities and towns of Michigan into closer relationship with the University than had been possible before they had been organized into a statewide institution. Thus it came about, again as a "natural," that in 1934 Mr. Smith was made director of the Bureau of Government of the University and admitted to its faculty.

During these years, he was not content only to counsel, only to advise; he was also willing to undertake public responsibility. Thus, with no political campaign, he became an elected county commissioner of Washtenaw

county and sat in the courthouse at Ann Arbor during the dark days when the deepening depression compelled all public officials to concentrate their attention on relief.

In these times, he became convinced that government in the United States would be good or bad in the degree that it was supported by the coöperation of public administration at all its levels—school district, township, county, state, and federal. This conviction he carried with him through all his days, one of the principal projects which he had in hand at the time of his death being the work of the Council of Intergovernmental Relations of which he was chairman and trustee.

In 1937, Frank Murphy, who as mayor of Detroit had learned to lean on Smith's advice, became governor of Michigan. Governor Murphy appointed Smith budget director of the state. In the next two years, he so demonstrated his ability in budgeting and organization as to attract the attention of Washington; and in April, 1939, President Roosevelt, on the advice of the Secretary of the Treasury, Henry J. Morgenthau, Jr., appointed Smith Director of the Budget. At that date, the Bureau of the Budget was still in the Treasury Department; but plans were already in the making for its expansion and translation into a closer relationship with the chief executive. In September, the Executive Office of the President was created and the Bureau of the Budget removed to it, its responsibilities widened and deepened, and its services expanded.

It was Harold Smith who during the greatest of wars was the prime managerial aide of the chief of the greatest of the states eventually to be embroiled. It was he who served that President and his successor all through that war, through times when defeat threatened, until the victory at arms was recognized as being only the prelude to an even more significant struggle for a victory over dissension, despair, and doubt that would assure a permanent peace.

This is not the time nor the place for an appraisal of Smith's great service as Director of the Bureau of the Budget during these fateful years. Suffice it to say that he presided over the expenditure of a greater amount of money than the operations of the Republic had theretofore cost from its beginning. Suffice it to say that the people never had in such a position of trust an abler or a more devoted or a more successful servant.

One aspect, however, of his work needs to be cited to readers of this REVIEW. Harold Smith brought many a political scientist to the staff of the Bureau of the Budget. But more than any of them he understood the new significance of public administration in our constitutional system, and he saw how that system must depend in the future on a proper balance of the various forces that play on its administrative organization and procedures. In meeting the needs of the war, he was the one who time and again helped the President maintain the essential superiority of the civilian over the military establishment. He was the one who helped the

President perceive the dangers of letting governmental powers, through administrative devices or procedures, slip into the hands of private interests. He was the one who saw the possibilities of furthering public welfare by aiding the social sciences, as well as the natural sciences, and bringing them into a proper position of influence and usefulness in the federal government and our modern society.

When he left the Bureau of the Budget, he left it for an activity in a still higher level of government. He went to be vice president of the World Bank, a project well within the interest of his last year and a half or two years at the Bureau of the Budget, when above everything his interest was engaged in the organization of the United Nations and its ancillary bodies.

Apt in many phases of public administration, he was especially skillful in two—the choice of persons to help him and using them to the upper limit of their capacity. He was patient and had the ability to suffer fools gladly. He was slow to anger and often banked smoldering fires of indignation behind an impassive mask that would have brought him greater monetary rewards had he devoted it to the great American game of poker. Nevertheless he had capacities for great indignation, righteous indignation, and when aroused knew what to do and how to do it. It was the other fellow's fingers, not his, that were scorched at such fires.

He was deliberate—so deliberate that sometimes he seemed to be slow, too slow. And yet there was something deceptive about this. This deceptiveness was manifest in his walk and carriage. He stooped and leaned forward as if he were straining the great strength of his body into the yoke of a mighty burden. Thus his gait, too, seemed slow; but if one attempted to walk with him the ordinary person had almost to run to keep up with what may only be described as his loping gait.

He had one great fault. He never learned to loaf. He was always working. His only relaxation was to change the kind of work he was doing. If he were not at his public duties, he would be busy with a lathe or a hammer or a saw, making furniture, building a boat, or something of the sort; and if he were not busy with that, he would be at work on the farm. In his last years he was a dirt farmer and found his only relaxation riding a tractor or pitching hay in the hard work of a sweating dirt farmer. He never withdrew his shoulders from the yoke.

He married Lillian Mayer at Lawrence in 1926, and they had five children. She and four of the children survive. It was of her and of them that he thought most and talked oftenest when old friends were about.

What he might have done had he been given the usual span of life, no man may say. But this can be said: Harold Smith made a monument for himself as one of the greatest public administrators in the history of his beloved United States of America.—LOUIS BROWNLOW.