

NEWS AND NOTES

PERSONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

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A meeting of the executive council of the American Political Science Association and the board of editors of *THE AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE REVIEW* was held at Baltimore on December 27. After careful consideration, it was voted that no general meeting of the Association should be held before the usual time for the annual meeting in December, 1919. This action was taken on account of doubt whether two successful meetings could be held within one year, considering the adverse conditions of transportation during demobilization and the unsettled state of the public health. It was the sense of the council that the officers should hold over until the annual meeting in 1919. Two vacancies in the council, caused by the death of Professor F. A. Updyke and the resignation of Mr. A. H. Snow, were filled, until the annual meeting, by the election of Professor H. M. Bowman of Boston University and Theodore Marburg of Baltimore. Professor J. D. Barnett of the University of Oregon and Mr. C. C. Williamson of the New York Public Library were elected members of the board of editors, succeeding Mr. Herbert Croly and Mr. John A. Lapp.

Frank A. Updyke, Ira Allen Eastman professor of political science in Dartmouth College, died suddenly at his home in Hanover, on September 20. He was born in 1866, and was graduated from Brown University in 1893. After some years spent in teaching the classics, he turned to the field of political science and from 1904 to 1906 he was engaged in graduate study, at the University of Chicago, University of Geneva and Brown University, taking his doctor's degree at the latter institution in 1907, and going to Dartmouth the same fall. During the summer of 1913 he was professor of political science at the summer session of the University of Michigan, and in 1914 he was Albert Shaw lecturer on American diplomatic history at Johns Hopkins University. In 1912 and

again in 1918 he was elected a member of the New Hampshire constitutional convention. He was the author of *The Diplomacy of the War of 1812*; *County Government in New England*; and *Short Ballot Suggestions for New Hampshire*. He was a frequent contributor to the REVIEW and at the time of his death was a member of the executive council of the Association. In 1894, he was married to Miss Cornelia Parish of Delevan, Wisconsin, who survives him. His untimely death, in the full maturity of his rich powers and broad sympathies, is a great loss to the college and to the profession.

Dr. Eldon C. Evans, instructor in political science at Dartmouth College, died of pneumonia, after a brief illness, on September 26.

Professor R. G. Gettell has resigned as historian of the United States Shipping Board, and has resumed his courses at Amherst College. His successor at Washington is Dr. J. G. Randall, formerly professor of history and economics at Roanoke College.

Professor J. Allen Smith, of the University of Washington, is giving courses this year at Stanford University. His work at Washington is temporarily in charge of Professor James D. Barnett of the University of Oregon.

Professor Ernest Barker, of Cambridge University, England, will lecture at Amherst College during the second half of the present academic year. He will discuss phases of political theory.

Professor Charles E. Merriam, of the University of Chicago, who returned in November from work in Italy for the committee on public information, has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for mayor of Chicago. Professor Merriam was the Republican candidate for mayor in 1911.

Professor Karl F. Geiser, of Oberlin College, has been granted a Carnegie teacher's fellowship for the study of international law and related subjects. He is carrying on his work at Harvard University, under the direction of Professor G. G. Wilson. His chief subject of investigation is plans for international organization.

The work of the new School for Social Research in New York opens on February 22. Among courses to be offered is one on representative government, in charge of Dr. H. J. Laski of Harvard University, and one on problems of American government, given by Dr. Charles A. Beard of the New York Bureau of Municipal Research.

Dr. John E. Briggs has been appointed instructor in political science at the University of Iowa.

During the current year there is connected with the department of political science at the University of Iowa a research associate, Mr. B. B. Bassett, who is making a study of problems connected with education for citizenship.

Mr. Graham H. Stuart, formerly a student at the *École des Science Politiques*, acted as an instructor in political science at the University of Wisconsin during the first quarter of the present academic year. He has lately assumed an assistant secretaryship of the Wisconsin branch of the League to Enforce Peace.

Professor Stanley K. Hornbeck, on leave of absence from the University of Wisconsin, was one of the four officers of the military intelligence service included in the party of experts which accompanied President Wilson to France in December. Professor Amos S. Hershey of Indiana University is also with the Peace Commission in the capacity of assistant to Major James Brown Scott, technical adviser on international law.

Godfrey Rathbone Benson, first Baron Charnwood, lectured at a number of American colleges and universities during the first quarter of the year. His principal subjects were "Abraham Lincoln" and "Great Britain's Relation to a League of Nations." At Cornell University he gave a course of fifteen lectures, on the Jacob H. Schiff Foundation, on the general subject of the contributions of the British Empire to civilization.

A "win-the-war" convention, called by the University of Wisconsin in cooperation with the League to Enforce Peace, was held at Madison November 8-10. A state branch of the league was organized. Among the addresses were: "A League of Free Nations," by President Charles

R. Van Hise; "Winning the War in France," by Hamilton Holt; "German Autocracy," by Franz Sigel; "The Ethics of the War," by Professor Shailer Mathews; "America in the War," by William H. Taft; "Safeguarding the Future," by President A. Lawrence Lowell; "Labor's Aims in the War," by John P. Frey; and "Socialism and the War," by A. M. Simons.

The thirty-eighth annual meeting of the Academy of Political Science in the City of New York was held December 6-7. The meeting took the form of a conference on war labor policies and reconstruction. The several sessions were devoted to women in industry, war labor standards and reconstruction, adjustments of wages and conditions of employment, demobilization of labor in war industries and in military service, and industrial victory and its effect on the future of labor and capital. The addresses and discussions will be published as a volume of the Academy's *Proceedings*.

At the election of November 5 the voters of the state of Illinois ratified, by a majority of approximately fifty thousand, a proposal for a convention to revise the state constitution. The new general assembly, which convened in January, is expected to fulfill its constitutional duty by passing an enabling act fixing the date for the assembling of the convention, prescribing the method of electing the 102 delegates, fixing their compensation, and making an appropriation for the convention's expenses.

Mrs. Frances F. Preston (formerly Mrs. Grover Cleveland) asks that the following notice be printed in the REVIEW:

"I should be grateful if friends of Mr. Cleveland who possess published addresses or other critical comment of historical value concerning his policies or character, or letters to or from him, or personal recollections of incidents connected with his life, which would be of interest in the preparation of a biography, would communicate as soon as practicable with Mr. William Gorham Rice of Albany. Any such comment, letters, and accounts of incidents will be acknowledged and will be carefully returned if the sender so desires. It is my hope that Mr. Rice, aided by such material and by his own already existing collection, may feel disposed to undertake a biography of Mr. Cleveland during the ensuing year. Mr. Rice was a secretary to Governor Cleveland in Albany and was later, by President Cleveland's appointment, a

United States Civil Service Commissioner at Washington, and is now a New York State Civil Service Commissioner. He was associated with Mr. Cleveland from 1882 onward, and was always an esteemed and devoted friend."

The National Civil Service Reform League has called for the reorganization of the United States civil service commission on the ground of the "inherent incapacity" of its present members for the reconstruction work in prospect. The league has a committee on investigation and reconstruction at work in Washington, headed by Richard H. Dana, president of the league, and Ellery C. Stowell. Various phases of reported administrative inefficiency are being inquired into by subcommittees of this main committee. The first reports to be submitted were from a subcommittee detailed to investigate the civil service commission. The league's recent statements point to the greatly extended activities of the government and the likelihood that in the reconstruction period there will be need for many thousands of additional employees. If public administration is to be handled efficiently the civil service commission, it is asserted, must be made the employment department of the government, with complete control of personnel. The subcommittee's recent reports state that the present commission has demonstrated its incapacity for such a task. It will be remembered that the league clashed with the commission in 1916, during the presidential campaign, over the commission's refusal of access to the records of appointments to fourth-class postmasterships. The league desired to inspect these in connection with reports that many such appointments had been made for partisan purposes. During the war the league was silent, and it coöperated with the commission. But now that the war is over, it seeks to have the present commissioners replaced. It points out that the commission failed to take a broad view of its responsibilities in recruiting emergency employees for the departments, with the result that many departments either suffered through lack of employees or were permitted to recruit without reference to the civil service law, the latter course entailing much inefficiency and some serious abuses. The commission is charged also with inefficiency and partisan manipulation prior to the war.

A conference was held at Rochester, November 20-22, under the auspices of the National Municipal League for the consideration of American reconstruction problems. The principal papers read were: "The

New Relation of the Federal Government to State and Local Communities," by Professor H. L. McBain of Columbia University; "Public Employment," by Dr. Charles A. Beard, of the New York Bureau of Municipal Research; "The Government, Present and Future, of Communities," by Mr. R. S. Childs, of the Housing Bureau of the Department of Labor; and "Replanning the United States in regard to Transportation, Housing, and Public Works," by Mr. F. L. Ackerman. The conference adopted a platform generally favorable to retention in the hands of the government of the special powers and functions acquired during the war. The following are some of the specific recommendations:

1. The government has assumed control of railroads, telegraphs and telephones, opening the opportunity for either federal ownership, with private operation, or federal ownership with federal operation, or a reorganization by economical regional systems under a method of control that will protect private capital by insuring a reasonable return, yet removing speculative and antisocial features of the private ownership of the past with its relatively feeble and negative scheme of regulation. Whichever principle is adopted is a smaller matter than that the essential features of our present control should never be relinquished.

2. The federal government through its food and fuel administrations and its war industries board has acquired a command over basic resources which played a vital part in securing national efficiency. Every effort should be made to preserve the nucleus of these valuable agencies in such form and with such powers that we may achieve some part of that efficiency in peace.

3. The federal government has manifested grave interest in, and has exerted its war powers to influence, the cost of living and the prevention of profiteering. It should continue to exert its peace powers toward the same beneficent end.

4. The federal government has concerned itself effectively in the problem of housing industrial workers and has placed upon a new basis of prestige and authority the American movement for garden cities and suburbs. Its interest in this aspect of the welfare of the workers and the efficiency of industry should not now lapse; but the labor department's bureau of industrial housing should be continued and its powers broadened to include educational work and research into our vast industrial housing problems.

5. As a measure of protecting the effectiveness of its soldiers and industrial workers, the federal government has found it necessary to use

its influence with local governments regarding moral and health conditions. Such federal interest in local governments should not lapse, but should result in the continued attack upon vice problems by the public health service and in the formation of a federal bureau of municipalities in the department of the interior to collect and distribute information on municipal problems.