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From him came a love of the better and finer things of life—of literature, art, philosophy, religion. We walked in a beautiful world of intellect.

"Then came the war. I went to France. The horror of the thing left its indelible stamp upon my soul."

Home from the war he wrote a history of my organization in the war which sold by the thousands of copies. He helped organize the American Legion both locally and nationally.

In addition to this writing and the new endeavor with the children's work Mr Harlow is author of Trail of the 61st. George W. Austin, His Life and Works, Successful Oklahomans, Oklahoma Leaders, The Home-Story Reader, The Perfect Sale and A Biography of Everett Wentworth Hill. He also compiled Makers of Government in Oklahoma.

But the fairy story is his field—undoubtedly—and one hopes his present enthusiasm for his latest venture will not die but as the stories say "live happily ever after."

Mrs Harlow, who before her marriage was Miss Ruby E. Wilson, a native of Oklahoma City, is a writer herself.

The Harlows have two children, Esther Frances, five, and William Bruce, seven. They live at 1011 West Fourteenth street, Oklahoma City.

HOPE FOR DEMOCRACY


Democratic institutions everywhere seem to be subjected during these post bellum days to open cynicism, and even to rebellion. Mussolini establishes a dictatorship in Italy. Germany is threatened by the serio-comico Hitlerites. Latin American nations to be deserving the reproof of Sir Henry Maine, who said that in certain Latin American countries the people dated events from the occurrence of the last revolution. Spain is in a perilous condition, with the constitutional monarchy endangered.

It is comforting therefore to find such a searching analysis as Felix Frankfurter of the Harvard law school—one not prone to rejoicing at reaction—appraising democracy with reassurance, in a series of lectures delivered at Yale university and published by Yale University Press in the series "Yale Lectures on the Responsibilities of Citizenship." Professor Frankfurter, it will be recalled, wrote the report submitted to President Wilson urging a reconsideration of the cases of Mooney and Billings; more recently, he was a champion of another "lost cause," in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti. He has observed the less laudable features of democracy at first hand, and in a manner not calculated to encourage him. But he is made of harder stuff. He finds the constitution of the United States a remarkably conceived document, that, in spite of the changing times, still functions in a way that would have been eminently satisfactory to the founders of the nation. He remarks that England, said perenially to be nearing its end, is still vital in the society of nations, and as an exponent of democracy.

The complexity of modern life has created a different demand on government, than existed in the days of the relative agrarian simplicity at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Mr Frankfurter proceeds with his keen mind to inspect these demands of modern life, such as the multiplicity of laws, demands that have resulted in more far-reaching activities of the government than the founders had anticipated. Mr Frankfurter then discusses the question, "Does law 'obstruct government'?" Prohibition he labels a "nettle" and observes that it marks the entry of the government into "matters traditionally reserved to the states.

The supreme court through its interpretations tends to destroy the initiative of states, through the legal veto of its decisions. However:

In simple truth, the difficulties that government encounters from law do not inhere in the constitution. They are due to the judges who interpret it. For, in the language of the present chief justice (Hughes) spoken when he nominated Mr Frankfurter, "under our constitution, but the constitution is what the judges say it is. . . ." That document has ample resources for imaginative statesmanship, if judges have the imagination for statesmanship.

Illuminating is Mr Frankfurter's discussion of the relation of public services to the people and their government. Finally, government must attract able young men to its service, a professional governmental service like the British civil service, and to so attract, there must be safeguards for the public service.

Mr Frankfurter's contribution to the Yale lectures on responsibilities of citizenship is eminently worth while, not only because it records the observations of one of America's finest minds on the hydra-headed problems of democracy, but because of the significant recommendations he makes towards securing better government. Following Professor Pipkin's theory that one may read forty books a year, (and having read my quota) I can unhesitatingly recommend The Public and Its Government for inclusion in the Year's Forty.

J. A. B.