

NEWS AND NOTES

PERSONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

Compiled by the Managing Editor

The second edition of the *Directory* of the American Political Science Association is now in the final stages of production and copies will be delivered to subscribers in a short time. Persons desiring additional copies may send orders to the Secretary-Treasurer.

In the November elections, Professor Marshall E. Dimock was chosen a member of the state legislature of Vermont.

At the New Hampshire state Democratic convention held on October 2, Professor Dayton D. McKean, professor and department chairman at Dartmouth College, was elected state chairman for a period of two years.

Professor H. McD. Clokie, of the University of Manitoba, spent the year 1947-48 on sabbatical leave and during part of the time was visiting professor at Stanford University.

Professor Leonard D. White has resigned as chairman of the political science department at the University of Chicago, effective with the autumn quarter, in order to devote his time to research and writing. Professor C. Herman Pritchett has been appointed acting chairman.

Mr. James M. Mitchell, director of the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada and lecturer in political science at the University of Chicago, has been made a member of the U. S. Civil Service Commission.

On December 2 and 5, Professor Carl J. Friedrich, of Harvard University, delivered two lectures at Swarthmore College entitled, respectively, "Montesquieu, the Man and the Thinker" and "The Doctrine of the Separation of Powers."

During the current year, Professor Vincent M. Barnett, Jr., on leave from Williams College, is serving in Rome as Chief, Office of Program Review, U. S. Special Mission to Italy, Economic Coöperation Administration.

Professor Sven Henningsen, of the University of Copenhagen, is visiting professor in the Scandinavian Area Study Program at the University of Minnesota during 1948-49, and is offering a number of courses in the field of the social sciences.

In accordance with the wishes of the late Professor Cephas D. Allin, Mrs. Allin has made a bequest of three thousand dollars to the department of political science at the University of Minnesota, the income to be used for furthering research by younger members of the faculty or by promising students.

During the past summer, Professor Karl Loewenstein, of Amherst College, served with the Reorientation Program of the Office of Military Government for Germany (U. S.) as expert consultant, and lectured extensively to various groups on the institutions and techniques of democracy.

Professor Clyde Eagleton, of New York University, served as a consultant to the Interim Committee of the General Assembly of the United Nations during the summer, and is now director of the University's newly created Graduate Program of Studies in United Nations and World Affairs.

Mr. George A. Warp, recently a staff member in the Division of Civil Information and Education, General Headquarters, Tokyo, and Dr. Alfred de Grazia, who received his doctorate last summer at the University of Chicago, have been appointed assistant professors at the University of Minnesota.

Professor Evron M. Kirkpatrick has resigned his position at the University of Minnesota in order to continue work in which he is now engaged in the U. S. Department of State.

Professor Charles E. Martin, of the University of Washington, is in Japan as a member of a War Department commission to study the teaching of social science in that country. He will return to his duties in Seattle in January.

During the summer of 1948, Professor L. Larry Leonard, of Pennsylvania State College, was employed by the United Nations Secretariat for a study of the problems of under-developed countries and efforts at industrialization.

At Pennsylvania State College, Drs. M. Nelson McGeary and R. Wallace Brewster have been promoted to full professorships. Professor McGeary is serving as head of the political science department.

Professor Rinehart J. Swenson, of New York University, is on sabbatical leave and Professor Ray Harvey is acting as head of the department of political science.

The emergency Westchester Center having been closed, Professor Morley Ayearst has returned from his position as director of this Center to the department of government at New York University.

At Western Maryland College, Dr. Frank Hurt has been advanced to an associate professorship of history and political science.

At the University of Maryland, Dr. Elwyn Mauck, director of the Maryland State Fiscal Research Bureau, is teaching part time in the department of political science.

Professor Joseph M. Ray, of the University of Maryland, was elected in September to the executive secretaryship of the newly revived Maryland League of Municipalities, with headquarters in conjunction with the University's Bureau of Public Administration.

Mr. Raymond W. Foery, who has been connected with the Veterans' Contact Office at the University of Pennsylvania, has resumed full-time teaching in the political science department.

Messrs. Frank Grace, of the University of Illinois, and George A. Peek, Jr., of the University of Virginia, have been appointed instructors at the University of Michigan.

After a period of service in the office of the governor of Arkansas, Dr. Daniel R. Grant has assumed an assistant professorship at Vanderbilt University.

At Pennsylvania State College, Drs. Neal Riemer and Ruth C. Silva and Mr. Lowell G. Noonan have been added to the staff in political science.

Mr. Arnold J. Kuhn has been appointed to an assistant professorship at DePauw University and is giving courses in international law and relations and American diplomacy.

Dr. Barrington Moore, recently at the University of Chicago, is now associated at Harvard University with both the Russian Research Center and the department of social relations and is completing a book on the impact of Marxist doctrine on Soviet politics.

Professor Robert Horn, of the University of Chicago, was a member of the faculty of the Salzburg Summer School of 1948, and subsequently visited Paris and London.

Dr. Don K. Price, associate director of Public Administration Clearing House and lecturer in political science at the University of Chicago, has been appointed a member of the Problems and Policy Committee of the Social Science Research Council.

Starting with the spring term, Mr. Ellsworth Raymond will give courses at New York University relating to the Soviet Union.

Mr. George I. Blanksten returned to Northwestern University in September, after a six-month leave of absence in Ecuador. Under the auspices of the U. S. Department of State, he conducted investigations of the government and politics of that South American Republic.

At Northwestern University, the new chairman of the department of political science is Professor Rollin B. Posey, formerly dean of University College at Northwestern's Chicago campus. Additions to the staff this year included Associate Professor Roland Young, formerly of Carleton College, and Mr. Kenneth W. Thompson, formerly of the University of Chicago.

Political scientists included in the recently established Regional Loyalty Board of the Seventh U. S. Civil Service Region (Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin) are Dr. Walter F. Dodd of Chicago (chairman), and Professors Leonard D. White, of the University of Chicago, Rollin B. Posey, of Northwestern University, and Frederic A. Ogg, of the University of Wisconsin.

Mayor Hubert H. Humphrey, of Minneapolis, elected to the United States Senate on November 2, formerly taught political science at Louisiana State University and in 1933-34 headed the political science department at Macalester College, St. Paul. Another Minnesota political scientist won a legislative seat at the same time—Professor William P. Tucker, who succeeded Mr. Humphrey at Macalester, and who now represents a St. Paul district in the state legislature.

Professor Donald G. Bishop, of Syracuse University, has resumed his teaching duties in the field of international relations after nine months of special research at the London School of Economics, the Royal Institute of International Affairs, and Oxford University. While overseas, Pro-

fessor Bishop also travelled extensively in the British Isles, the Low Countries, Germany, and Scandinavia.

Last summer, Professor Arnold Brecht, of the Graduate Faculty, New School for Social Research, worked for fifteen weeks as a consultant with OMGUS in Germany on problems of federalism, democratization, and civil service reform. He also took part in the International Holiday Courses at the University of Munich.

The Gaspar G. Bacon lectures on the Constitution of the United States, delivered at Boston University November 8-10 by Dean Owen J. Roberts, of the University of Pennsylvania Law School, and former Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, dealt with "The Blueprint and Its Revisions," "Departures from the Blueprint," and "The Present Edifice and Its Future Growth."

Professor Erich Hula is serving this year as dean of the Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Science, New School for Social Research; Professor John H. Ferguson, on leave from Pennsylvania State College, has been appointed dean of the School of Politics and member of the Graduate Faculty; and Professor Hans Simons, former dean of the School of Politics, has been granted another year of leave to continue his present work as chief of Government Structures Branch, Civil Administration Division, OMGUS.

Professor Émile Benoit-Smullyan has left the Associated Colleges of Upper New York to accept a post as economic analyst with the United Kingdom Mission of the Economic Coöperation Administration.

At the University of Michigan, Professor James K. Pollock is on sabbatical leave during the first semester of the current year in order to devote full time to his duties in Washington as a member of the Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government. Professor Harold M. Dorr is serving as acting chairman of the political science department during Professor Pollock's absence.

Professor Henry Janzen, of Pennsylvania State College, has been awarded a Senior Fellowship in Slavic Studies by the Hoover Institute of Stanford University. During March, Professor Janzen delivered two lectures at Harvard University—the first, on "The Paradox of Totalitarian Democracy," before a seminar of students and staff members of the Regional Program on the Soviet Union; the second, on "Doctrinal Constants and Variables," before the research seminar of the Russian Research Center.

Professor Robert R. Wilson, of Duke University, returned to the United States in September after a tour of duty with the Department of State during the summer, in the course of which he was detailed to the American Embassy at Manila for approximately six weeks and to the American Embassy at Canberra for about five weeks. Professor Wilson was Adviser on Commercial Treaties in 1944-46, and has subsequently been a consultant in the Department of State. He is on leave from the University during the first semester of the present year, and is engaged in writing and research.

In late August, Professor Harold M. Dorr, of the University of Michigan, participated in adult education conferences on contemporary trends in literature, arts, business, and politics held in four cities of the Upper Peninsula under the auspices of the University of Michigan Extension Service.

Following a leave of absence to permit him to serve last winter and spring as Associate Historian, Civil Affairs Division, Office of the Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, Professor Henry N. Williams returned to his regular duties at Vanderbilt University at the beginning of the fall term.

During the current academic year, Professor Leland M. Goodrich, on leave from Brown University, is visiting professor of international organization and administration in the School of International Affairs at Columbia University. His work at Brown is temporarily in charge of Professor Arthur P. Daggett, of Bowdoin College.

The Argentine Academy of Law and Social Sciences, a non-official organization including the country's leading social scientists, has given Professor Segundo V. Linares Quintana's *Gobierno y Administracion de la Republica Argentina* an award designating it as the best work published in Argentina in the social sciences during the years 1945 and 1946. The volume was reviewed by Professor Austin F. Macdonald in the December, 1947, issue of this journal.

At Indiana University, Professor Edward H. Beuhrig has been granted leave of absence to permit him to be in residence at the Institute for Advanced Study during the fall semester, and Miss Martha Jane Reel has succeeded Miss Grace Thomson as an instructor, Miss Thomson having resigned to accept a fellowship at Radcliffe College.

Mr. Harold L. Enarson, of the Estimates Division, U. S. Bureau of the Budget, has been appointed to an assistant professorship at Whittier

College. Mr. Enarson will assume his duties at the beginning of the spring term, and will conduct courses principally in the field of public administration.

Professor William Hays Simpson, of Duke University, is on sabbatical leave during the first semester of 1948-49 for the purpose of making a study of workmen's compensation in South Carolina. Professor Simpson's study, *Southern Textile Communities*, has recently been published by the Dowd Press, Charlotte, N. C.

At Boston University, Professor T. Noel Stern has been named chairman of an interdepartmental graduate seminar in "Labor Programs and Ideologies," sponsored by the departments of economics, sociology, and government. The central topic of research papers during the current term is "Labor in the 1948 Election."

The University of Chicago announces the appointment of Dr. Leo Strauss, of the New School for Social Research, as professor of political theory. Professor Strauss will take up his work in the spring quarter, 1949. Announcement is made also of the appointment of Mr. Phillips Talbot, associate director of the Crane Foundation and for several years representative of that Foundation in India, as assistant professor of political science.

During the summer of 1948, Professor Roger H. Wells, of Bryn Mawr College, spent three and one-half months in Germany as visiting expert of the Civil Administration Division, Office of Military Government for Germany (US). Dr. Wells was previously (1945-47) branch chief and deputy director of this division.

At Bradley University, Peoria, Illinois, interest in the study of world problems has resulted in the opening of a School of International Studies, starting this past fall under the direction of Dr. Alexander Baird. The new school is designed to coördinate all courses of international significance and to combine a broad political, economic, and historical background with technical courses needed by executives dealing with problems of an international nature.

At the University of Tennessee, Dr. René Williamson has been promoted to a full professorship; Mr. Robert C. DaCosta, Jr., has been appointed assistant professor and will be responsible for developing training programs for public officials in the state; Mr. William Stout has been appointed instructor; Messrs. Thomas Payne and Arthur Bruce Winter

and Miss Charlotte Winans have been appointed instructors and research associates in the Bureau of Public Administration; and Mrs. Virginia Holmes Brown has returned to the Bureau for research and editorial work.

At the University of Pennsylvania, four men received their doctorates at the summer convocation: E. Grant Meade, who has taken a commission in the United States Navy as public relations officer; Alfred H. Cope, who has been appointed assistant professor in the Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs at Syracuse University; Kalman H. Silvert, who has accepted an assistant professorship at Tulane University; and Richard B. Johnson, who has joined the political science staff at Tufts College.

Political scientists of the Chicago area met at Roosevelt College on October 20, 1948, to hear Dr. W. Brooke Graves, of the Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress, on "Occupational Hazards in Government Employment." Faculty members of the Illinois Institute of Technology, the University of Illinois (Navy Pier Branch), Northwestern University, and Roosevelt College attended, and a series of future meetings was planned. Dr. Graves also lectured at Roosevelt College on "Some Problems of Federalism."

During the past summer, Professor B. Mirkine-Guetzévitch, dean of the Faculty of Law and Political Science in the French University (École Libre des Hautes Études) of New York, was reappointed professor in the Institute of Advanced International Studies and co-director of the Section of Public Law of the Institute of Comparative Law at the University of Paris. Jointly with Professor Marcel Prélôt, of the University of Paris, he also was designated editor of a new *Bibliothèque de la Science Politique*, to be published by the Presses Universitaires de France. This collection is planned to comprise eight volumes a year and to include both French and foreign works.

In March, 1947, General Clay approved an application of the minister-presidents of Bavaria, Württemberg-Baden, and Hesse and the president of the Senate of Bremen to establish a common agency for peace questions for the Länder of the U. S. Zone; and a "German Office for Peace Questions" (*Deutsches Buero für Friedensfragen*) was created during the following month. In accordance with a decision of the minister-presidents, it is the task of this office to collect material on all questions concerning a German peace treaty and have them ready in case of future negotiations with the victorious powers. The office is under the supervision of an administrative committee appointed by the minister-presidents, and State Secretary for Württemberg-Baden, Dr. Fritz Eberhard is director, with headquarters in Stuttgart.

The inter-university project to prepare case studies in public administration, shared in by Cornell, Harvard, Princeton, and Syracuse Universities and financed by a grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York, has produced its first case—an 86-page analysis of the disposal of government-built aluminum plants since the war; and this initial study is being tested at the four universities. The histories are being prepared in Washington by a three-man staff headed by Mr. Harold Stein, former deputy director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, and production is expected to average about three cases a month over a three-year period. Representatives of the cooperating universities in the work are Professors Wallace S. Sayre of Cornell, Merle Fainsod of Harvard, Donald H. Wallace of Princeton, and Dean Paul H. Appleby of Syracuse.

The Carnegie Corporation of New York has announced a grant of \$130,000 to the Social Science Research Council in support of a program of fellowships and travel grants for research in world areas, and with this aid the Council will continue its national fellowship program set up last year to assist students, teachers, and research workers in field work abroad. The Corporation has announced also a grant of \$10,000 to the University of Minnesota to assist in a program of interdisciplinary research undertaken by the Laboratory for Research in Social Relations.

The Rockefeller Foundation has made a substantial grant to Cornell University for a comprehensive study of governmental controls of subversive activities in relation to their impact on civil liberty. Professor Robert E. Cushman is director of the project, and associated with him are Miss Eleanor Bontecou, formerly of the Department of Justice and of the Civil Affairs Division of the War Department; Professor Robert K. Carr, of Dartmouth College, formerly executive secretary of the President's Committee on Civil Rights; and Professor Walter Gellhorn, of Columbia University.

At the American University School of Social Sciences and Public Affairs, Dr. William L. Reno has been made a full professor of political science; Harold H. Roth has been promoted to the rank of associate professor of public administration; John B. Olverson has been appointed assistant professor of political science, Lowell H. Hattery, assistant professor of political science and director of field studies, and George P. Bush, assistant professor of public administration; and Walter G. Held has been appointed teaching fellow in public administration. In the departments of public administration and political science, Donald P. Brown has been appointed assistant professor of political science.

Financed by private funds, and directed by Dr. Coleman Woodbury, formerly visiting professor at the University of Wisconsin and assistant administrator of the National Housing Agency, a thirty-month Urban

Redevelopment Study has lately been launched, with headquarters at 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago. The study will include investigation not only of programs aimed specifically at eradicating physical decay in cities, but also of "ways of assuring a favorable environment for a vigorous and healthful civic, economic, and social life for all urban dwellers—now and in the future."

The departments of history and political science and public administration at Michigan State College, in conjunction with numerous state and local government research and civic organizations, sponsored their third consecutive Summer Workshop in State and Local Government, July 6-23. The average daily attendance was eighty-five. Much of the success of the program was to be credited to the interest and efforts of State Treasurer D. Hale Brake, who secured the services of state and county officials as panel members, and of Mr. John Huss, director of the Michigan Municipal League and his colleague Professor John W. Lederle, who secured the services of city officials. Panel chairmen included Professors Arthur W. Bromage and Harold M. Dorr, of the University of Michigan; Professor Maurice Ramsay, of Wayne University; Professor D. C. Shilling, of Western Michigan College; and Professors William Combs, Leroy Ferguson, J. Oliver Hall, and James W. Miller, of Michigan State College. The director of the 1948 Summer Workshop was Professor James W. Miller.

Aided by a grant from the Carnegie Corporation, the Social Sciences Division and the Graduate Library School at the University of Chicago are jointly undertaking a study of the desirability and feasibility of setting up a unified reporting system for the social sciences. Opinions of social scientists, teachers, students, librarians, public officials, interest-group leaders, and other potential users are being collected with regard to the relative advantages of a yearbook, a journal consisting largely of bibliographical essays, a journal containing abstracts, and other means of publication. The study is being conducted by Bruce Lannes Smith, political scientist, aided by an advisory committee.

The board of directors of the International Institute of Political and Constitutional History recently met for the first time in Paris since the war. After hearing the report of Professor Boris Mirkine-Guetzévitch, executive vice-president, the Board decided to hold the first postwar plenary session of the Institute in 1949 at the Sorbonne. The agenda will include (1) the concept of "political party"; and (2) the evolution of parliamentary régimes during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The Institute expects to be able to resume publication of its scientific monographs dealing with various problems of political science and of its official

organ, *Revue d'Histoire Politique et Constitutionnelle*. Until its next session, the Institute will be directed by an administrative commission composed of the president, Julliot de la Morandière, dean of the Faculty of Law of Paris; the vice-president, B. Mirkin-Guetzévitch, dean of the Faculty of Law and Political Science of the *École Libre des Hautes Études* of New York, and the secretary-general, Henri de Montfort, secretary-general of the Institut de France. American members of the Board of Directors are Professors Robert E. Cushman, Robert M. MacIver, John U. Nef, Cecil Driver, Pitman B. Potter, and Frederic A. Ogg.

At the American University, the Third Washington Semester Group has been organized in the School of Social Sciences and Public Affairs. The program, begun in 1947 as a spring semester program only, with six participating institutions, has been expanded this year to both fall and spring semesters, with six institutions added. The group for the 1948 fall semester consists of twenty-two honor junior or senior students from Birmingham-Southern College, Dickinson College, Hamline University, Lindenwood College, Transylvania College, and Westminster College at Fulton, Missouri. Washington Semester students study public problems which lend themselves especially to research in the nation's capital. The program is under the supervision and guidance of the faculty of the American University, with the aid of a visiting professor from one of the cooperating institutions. Dean Alice E. Gipson, of Lindenwood College, is the visiting professor for the current semester. In order to provide the best possible guidance to the Washington Semester program and to evaluate its contribution to the training of more intelligent national citizens, an advisory committee has been formed consisting of seven American University representatives and an equal number of persons from the community. Members representing the community are A. J. Brumbaugh, vice-chairman of the American Council on Education; Henry P. Chandler, director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts; Ewan Clague, commissioner of labor statistics in the Labor Department; Ernest S. Griffith, assistant librarian for Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress; Claude E. Hawley, chief of social sciences of the Office of Education; C. B. Upham, deputy controller of the currency; and M. L. Wilson, director of the Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture. Committee members from the American University are President Paul F. Douglass; Ernest Posner, director of the School of Social Sciences and Public Affairs; Pitman B. Potter, dean of the Graduate School; Austin Van der Slice, dean of the Undergraduate School; Catheryn Seckler-Hudson, chairman of the departments of public administration and political science; Harold E. Davis, chairman of the Washington Semester Inter-Institutional Committee; Visiting Professor Alice E. Gipson; and Lowell H. Hattery, program coordinator.

Charles A. Beard. When the program committee of the American Political Science Association asked Charles A. Beard to address the 1947 annual meeting, it had no prescience of his death in the following September a few months short of his seventy-fourth birthday. His friends had long discounted his inveterate whimsical allusions to age and withdrawal while the products of his pen continued to pour without slackening from his home above the Housatonic or from the North Carolina inn that was his winter working place. There was no lack of industry and vigor in the large volume that came from the press early in the new year. To be sure, he had written a few days before the Christmas week meeting: "On my seventy-third birthday, I was sick again and in dread of pneumonia once more, but Providence and sulphur pulled me through. I hope for ten days more of health, so I can make good the promise of my heart to you." Eight months later, on September 1, he died of anaemia, in harness almost to the end. The equivalent of many lifetimes of work lay behind him. Only the coming years will fully reveal how fructifying is the germinal influence of his thinking. The waves set in motion by a personality that was at once imperial and singularly lovable may be unrecognized, but they will not die nor find a final shore in the generations that succeed those who knew Charles Beard first-hand as master artist and fellow-craftsman in the social studies.

Beard's early home environment in Indiana helped to galvanize his political interest by discussions that, as he once expressed it, recalled enough of the momentous decisions of the middle period of our history to leave with him a sense of the high constitutional statecraft that is fraught with life and death. His father's sympathy and comfortable means as farmer, farm-owner, builder, and part-time banker enabled Beard to have a fling at running a small country newspaper even before he went to college. After his graduation from De Pauw University in 1898, he spent a year at Oxford. It was doubly revealing of Beard that his chief instructor and friend, F. York Powell, who had succeeded Froude as Regius professor of modern history in 1894, found Beard both indefeasibly American and also "the nicest American I ever met," as Powell wrote later. Beard's verve as well as his interests were illustrated in the fact that, only a year out of college and a stranger to England and Oxford, he was instrumental, in company with an American fellow-student and with financial aid from a third person in the United States, in launching Ruskin College as a place where students sent by labor unions could study in the atmosphere of the ancient academic center. This modest event in 1899 was significant enough to warrant an historian of workers' education in calling it the most important step since 1854 when F. D. Maurice founded the London Workingmen's College and enlisted John Ruskin as a teacher. The plaque at the entrance of Ruskin College bears Beard's name as a founder. And the name Ruskin in the title is a clue to standards that the youthful Beard

brought to bear upon industrial society at the turn of the century. His forgotten first book, *The Industrial Revolution*, first published in England in 1901 to sell for a shilling as an aid in adult education, and repeatedly reprinted, was at once a protest against the shabbiness, waste, and cruelty that had accompanied the new technology and a call for confidence in man's ability to shape the means of abundance to wholesome ends.

After a year at Cornell University and his marriage to Mary Ritter, De Pauw classmate, Beard went abroad again for two years of study, travel, and some extension lecturing. His formal work for the doctorate was resumed as Curtis Fellow at Columbia University from 1902 to 1904, when he studied with Burgess, Goodnow, Monroe Smith, and John Bassett Moore. Beard's own teaching began in 1905 as a lecturer in history, and his early writing was in this field in collaboration with James Harvey Robinson. Incidentally, it is said that Beard's seniors among Columbia historians acknowledged his influence in quickening their concern with social history, a fact to be added to the open story of his major rôle in American historiography from the time of the sharp impact of *An Economic Interpretation of the Constitution* in 1913 through the broadening synthesis of his treatments of civilization in the United States.

Meanwhile Beard himself was attracted to the project of a realistic and moving treatment of the modern state. In 1907, advanced to the rank of adjunct professor, he launched within the frame of the graduate department of public law what was virtually an autonomous department with a strong undergraduate following. This was the matrix of *American Government and Politics*, published in 1910. It is needless to speak of this book's consolidating influence in the movement of the time toward descriptive American government as a basic course. Almost as quickly, Beard's constructive rôle in the rising subject of administration was signaled by his contact with the New York Bureau of Municipal Research (now the Institute of Public Administration), especially in the establishment in 1911 of the Bureau's pioneer training school for the public service. In the closing period of Beard's service at Columbia, along with constitutional history, parties, and municipal functions, the theme that increasingly engrossed him was a course on what he called the principles of politics. Political science, he was saying in these years, had become unduly concerned "with minutiae, not great causes and ideas." This did not mean, however, that fruitful theory could come from disembodied classifications.

The year 1917 found Beard a strong advocate of armed intervention by the United States against Germany. The zeal of his own position fortified him in the belief that he should resign from Columbia as a protest particularly against the dismissal of two faculty members opposed to the war. This action has not been without weight in the cause of academic

freedom. It would be unprofitable here to narrate the misunderstandings without which his resignation would probably have been avoidable. Beard quit Columbia to become, as it were, a lifetime *ex officio* member of many faculties while he remained a palpable presence in the group he had left. For several years, he directed and gave courses at the Bureau of Municipal Research as well as lectures at the New School for Social Research. His varied assignments in the twenties included the founding of a bureau of municipal research in Tokyo, where he was also recalled to help in the aftermath of the earthquake. In the thirties, among other tasks of coöperative planning in the field of education, he drafted book-length reports for the Commission on Social Studies of the American Historical Association and for the Educational Policies Commission of the National Education Association—the first on “the nature of social sciences in relation to the objectives of instruction” and the second on “the unique function of education in democracy.” At various times Beard gave lecture series that made him a protracted visitor on a number of campuses. He spent a very busy teaching year at Johns Hopkins and another year as a member of the faculty of political science at Columbia, from which he later accepted the honorary degree by which the university honored itself as much as the recipient. Professor V. O. Key, when introducing Beard at what was to prove his last appearance among political scientists, did not exaggerate the availability of the self-styled Connecticut Farmer and the assistance he had rendered uncounted individual scholars. Such were some of the links to those who teach which Beard delighted to cherish while he pursued his unceasing and amazingly productive writing career. The familiarity of his works makes unnecessary the catalogue which their sheer number would make impracticable.

The American Political Science Association was always close to Beard's interest. As its president in 1926, he was instrumental in creating the Committee on Policy, and he served as its first chairman. His presidential address on “Time, Technology, and the Creative Spirit in Political Science” sounded notes that mingled in the rich chord—a chord not without elements of dissonance—that marked his work as a whole. One note rang the challenge of time, change, and the constantly becoming future. A second note spoke deeply of vast movements such as “the convulsive pressures of technology pouring through time.” The third high note was the possibility and moral responsibility of creative decisions; the older Beard seemed to fear increasingly that they might be tragically wrong. It was not a simple chord, nor was his nature simple. But as his magnificent life is grasped afresh and henceforth as a whole, his readers will hear what was always the dominant timbre of his teaching, amid the alternating moods that were part of his fascination: clarion and confident affirmation.—ARTHUR W. MACMAHON.