

John R. Williams resumed his duties in September as assistant professor of political science at West Virginia University after spending a year in England.

Francis G. Wilson, professor of political science at the University of Illinois, was a visiting lecturer at Emory University during the winter quarter, 1953.

Robert R. Wilson has returned to his position as professor of political science at Duke University after a year spent in Turkey as a

Fulbright professor at the University of Istanbul.

H. J. Wood, who was on leave of absence during the last academic year while he served as a Fulbright lecturer in the Philippines, has assumed the chairmanship of the department of history and political science at Washington State College.

Harold Zink is on leave from the Ohio State University to be visiting professor at Duke University during the second semester of the current academic year.

IN MEMORIAM

Charles E. Merriam was born in Hopkinton, Iowa, November 15, 1874, and died in Rockville, Maryland, January 8, 1953. He was a charter member of the American Political Science Association, served on many of its committees over a period of forty years, and was President of the Association in 1925. He was a member of the faculty of the University of Chicago from 1900 until his retirement in 1940, and was noted as a stimulating teacher and a helpful adviser both to his students and his younger colleagues.

His academic interests shifted from time to time in well-marked periods, in accordance with his off-campus activities. He devoted himself initially to municipal government and reform, the principal business on the agenda of the first decade of this century. He was elected to the City Council of Chicago in 1909, and was a candidate for Mayor in 1911, losing by a narrow margin to Carter Harrison. He was reelected to the Council in 1913, but was unsuccessful in resuming his political career after returning from military service in World War I.

His interest now turned to political parties, stimulated by his own experience, his association with Theodore Roosevelt in the Bull Moose campaign of 1912, and the inescapable fascination that he found in politics. This new center of attention resulted in his book, *The American Party System*, and in studies of elections, political leadership, and citizenship. Dissatisfied with the relatively narrow content of political science, he began a private reading course in economics, sociology, and anthropology, and then devoted his inventive mind to the ways and means of cross-fertilizing political science with these sister disciplines. He took an active part in the Conferences on the Science of Politics, and was the principal

founder and the first President of the Social Science Research Council. This was one of his major organizational achievements.

His underlying academic interest was in the history of political ideas and the development of political theory in the context of contemporary life. His first contribution was his doctoral dissertation at Columbia, *The History of Sovereignty Since Rousseau*; his last two, *The New Democracy and the New Despotism* and *Systematic Politics*. The final decade of his teaching was devoted to the defense of the democratic way of life, and to the criticism of authoritarian institutions.

Charles Merriam served on many public and quasi-public bodies, among others the Commission of Inquiry on Public Service Personnel, the Commission on Social Trends, the National Resources Planning Board, the President's Committee on Administrative Management, and the Loyalty Review Board.

He was influential in the formation of Public Administration Clearing House and in the establishment in Chicago of the national headquarters of about fifteen organizations of local and state public service officials, known nationally and internationally as "1313." Merriam served on many of their committees, and as a member of the Board of the Spelman Fund assisted in their early financing.

He was always interested in the improvement of governmental machinery. In succession he spoke for the short ballot and the safeguarding of election machinery, the initiative and referendum, the city manager plan, charter revision in Chicago and the rewriting of the Illinois State constitution, city planning and the conservation of national resources through state and federal planning, and the reorganization of the federal administrative system.

Charles Merriam had an uncanny perception of emerging trends and great skill in putting young men to work in promising fields. His eye was always on the horizon, and he was always busy searching for ways and means of ferrying mankind to a happier destination. His host of friends and students will remember him as a man who enlivened any gathering of which he was a member. He was friendly, genial, fond of company and conversation, and full of wisdom. He had an extraordinary capacity for commanding the respect, the loyalty, and the affection of those who knew him. Perhaps no political scientist of his generation exerted a greater influence, not only within his own field but upon the constructive development of the social sciences and their contribution to public affairs.—LEONARD D. WHITE.

Julius Turner, associate professor of political science at Allegheny College, died December 24, 1952, at the age of thirty. Already he had won recognition as one of the most promising young scholars in the field of American politics. His published work reflected skill and ingenuity in analysis and both imagination and respect for data in interpretation. At the time of his death he had under

way, with the aid of a Social Science Research Council fellowship, an analysis of congressional elections with a view toward a more complete understanding of the extent and limits of party competition. Fragments of this work, some of which were left in sufficiently finished form for publication, indicate that it would have compelled considerable modification of conventional theories of the party system.

Professor Turner had received his Ph.D. degree in 1950 from the Johns Hopkins University, where he also served as a junior instructor. His doctoral thesis, initiated under the direction of V. O. Key, Jr., was published under the title, *Party and Constituency: Pressures on Congress*. He taught at Boston University before moving to Allegheny. He had achieved already an unusual mastery of the art of teaching, and had gone far in establishing mutually valuable friendships in his profession. His untimely death is the occasion of loss and regret which extend far beyond relationships which are merely personal. In evidence of this fact, a number of his friends at different institutions throughout the country have instituted at the Johns Hopkins University a Julius Turner Award, to be given annually for the most outstanding essay submitted in the field of political science.—CARL B. SWISHER.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Next Annual Meeting of the Association

The 1953 meeting of the American Political Science Association will be held at the Statler and Mayflower Hotels in Washington, D. C., on September 10–12. Professor John Gange of the Woodrow Wilson School of Foreign Affairs, University of Virginia, has accepted the chairmanship of the program committee. Mrs. Kathryn Stone is to be chairman of the local arrangements committee.