

and Fascist challenges. He had an uncanny ability to foresee future events. In his lectures, articles and books, he predicted World War II five years before the event.

When Schuman left the University in 1937, a student editorial writer paid him high tribute. He wrote in part, "Students are preeminently qualified to say that Schuman was one of the University's great persons. They are in a better position than any administrator to give testimony to the fact that Mr. Schuman's departure has left a gap in student life. Few professors have ever merited the universal respect implied in the question students would ask whenever an event of importance occurred in national or international relations, 'What does Schuman think about it?' . . . There were few men in the University who were more universally loved by their students. They recall him in an heroic light: the dignity with which he conducted himself during the period when he was being stupidly attacked in the press. . . . Mr. Schuman's genius is all the more remarkable in that he was able to produce academic works which had few rivals for places of honor in the field of political science. . . . Few students will forget the carboic wit which characterized all his public utterances . . . [and] which made his classes the most exciting in the field of political science."

While at the University, Schuman was a prolific writer. International Publishers put out his *American Foreign Policy Toward Russia* in 1928. This event later led in part to his being attacked by "red hunters" as the publishing house was accused of being Communist controlled. Actually it was financed by an American millionaire. President Hutchins and Merriam came to his defense and he was cleared of all charges. The administration then persuaded one of his accusers, the drugstore millionaire Charles R. Walgreen, to endow a lecture series in defense of American institutions.

Schuman's next book was *War and Diplomacy in the French Republic*, which came out in 1931. It was based on research in Paris while he was holding a Social Science Research Council fellow-

ship and it became part of Professor Quincy Wright's study of the causes of war. Schuman's popular text, *International Politics*, came out in 1933. In 1934 he published *The Conduct of German Foreign Policy*, based on research he did in Germany under the Jane Rowe Fellowship of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. In 1935 he published *The Nazi Dictatorship: A Study in Social Pathology and the Politics of Fascism* which was listed among the hundred best books of the year by the *New Republic* and among the 50 best books of the year by the *Nation*.

Schuman made a great contribution to the University. As a lecturer and teacher he was acclaimed as "brilliant, inspiring, challenging, dynamic." Professor Samuel Harper gave this account about his leaving the University. President James Baxter of Williams College was looking for someone who might be attacked by the alumni. He held that such attacks would be useful to the college as they stirred up interest in the affairs of the college. Professor Harper told President Baxter that Schuman would be their man for that purpose. It was the University of Chicago which suffered a great loss.

Harold F. Gosnell  
Bethesda, Maryland

### **Frederick L. Schuman: At Williams College**

As a teacher, Frederick L. Schuman will be remembered by generations of students at Williams College, where he taught for over 30 years (1936-1968). His classes were consistently popular, and were marked by his carefully prepared, dramatic lectures, delivered in a slightly nasal, penetrating voice, with a rich display of aphorisms, alliterations, syllogisms, and quotations. He must have been one of the first scholars to convert *Alice in Wonderland* and *Through the Looking Glass* into major sources of insight into power politics and human relationships. As a seminar teacher he was more reserved, encouraging students to develop their own insights, but through him many Williams undergraduates had

their first exposure to social anthropology and political psychology.

As a scholar Fred Schuman was the product of the rich and creative graduate world of the University of Chicago. There he worked under Harold Lasswell, Charles Merriam, and other notables. From them, and from his own heritage and study, he acquired both his hard-nosed realism about the nature of power politics and his fervent idealism about the need for world peace. He expressed both sets of views in a series of noted works: *The Nazi Dictatorship* (1936), *Russia Since 1917* (1957), *The Commonwealth of Man* (1952), *The Cold War: Retrospect and Prospect* (1962), and others.

His text on *International Politics* first appeared in 1933 and has been used ever since, with numerous subsequent revisions, on college and university campuses throughout the country. This work is noted for its pioneer contribution in stressing what later came to be called the "realistic approach" to international affairs. Highly controversial at the outset, this approach achieved a success that can best be measured by the vast number of texts and monographs that followed his innovative path.

Campuses other than Williams also felt his teaching influence: University of California, Cornell, Harvard, Columbia, Central Washington College, Stanford, and finally Portland State, where he taught in his later years. His expertise is reflected in the subject matter of his courses, ranging from international politics to anthropological studies of man and society.

As a citizen Fred Schuman made no effort to conceal his passionate convictions, especially about the portent of Nazi aggression during the 1930s and the prospects of detente with Russia in the post-war era. From a hundred platforms and scores of books—notably *The Nazi Dictatorship*—and magazine articles he poured out his warnings that Hitler was bent on conquest and war. During the war he applied his acute understanding of world politics to his work as a political analyst at the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service. Following the war he took a far more controversial stance, contend-

ing that war with Russia was inconceivable, that the United States must accept Moscow's major role in world affairs, that pragmatic accommodation in a polycentric world was the mark of statesmanship.

As a colleague Fred was invariably accommodating and kind, in contrast to the didactic mien he sometimes assumed on the platform. He looked on the Political Science Department, which he chaired for some years, as a kind of extended kinship system; any mishap to any colleague he grieved over as well. He treated his younger colleagues as well as contemporaries with a kindness and sweetness that made his passing—in Portland in May 1981—all the more sorrowful.

Vincent M. Barnett, Jr.  
James MacGregor Burns  
Fred Greene  
Williams College

## James Alvin Steintrager

On July 23, 1981, James Alvin Steintrager died, the victim of a massive heart attack, which struck with no prior warning and without previous illness. His sudden and unexpected death came as a shock to his colleagues and cut short a life of accomplishment and future promise. Indeed, the teaching profession lost an able and original scholar and a gifted and innovative educator.

Jim Steintrager was born in Detroit, Michigan, in 1936. He received the B.A. degree from the University of Notre Dame and was awarded the Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy degrees by the University of Chicago. From his early days as a student he found his principal intellectual interest in the field of political theory. In his doctoral dissertation he analyzed the ethical foundations of John Stuart Mill's political thought, and from that time onward his scholarly work was marked by a continuing concern for the complex intermingling of religious, ethical, and political values.

Beginning his teaching career at Louisiana State University, Jim later taught at