

People in Political Science

Foundation, the “Raising Rights Consciousness” program is designed to teach lawyers from Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union about Western legal theory.

Adam Silverman and Caroline Coscia, recent graduates of Suffolk University’s Master of Public Administration program, were chosen to be Presidential Management Interns.

Hanes Walton, Jr., University of Michigan, was given the 1993 Alumni Award for Distinguished Postgraduate Achievement in the Field of Education from Howard University.

In Memoriam

Maure L. Goldschmidt

Maure L. Goldschmidt, professor emeritus of political science at Reed College, died this past January in Portland. He had suffered from Parkinson’s disease for several years.

Maure was a masterful teacher/scholar, a major figure in the history of Reed College, and a person of great repute among American political scientists. He brought to the teaching of political theory a capacious and tough-minded intellect, an abiding interest in the nuts-and-bolts of politics, and a deep devotion to the ideals and ambitions of a democratic polity.

His personal and professional lives were inextricably bound up with the life of Reed College. He graduated from Reed in 1930. He was one of an unusually large number of Reed students who became Rhodes Scholars, and after finishing his work at Oxford returned to Reed in 1935 as an instructor in political science. During the Second World War he worked in the Office of Price Administration and in the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice. In 1944 he earned his Ph.D. from the University of Chicago and, after teaching at Chicago and C.C.N.Y., returned again to Reed in 1946, this time permanently. In 1950 he was named Cornelia Marvin Pierce Professor of American Institu-

tions, a position he held until his retirement in 1974. He was subsequently awarded an honorary doctorate from his alma mater.

His career was filled with many of the awards, accomplishments, and distinctions that one expects of a first-rate academic: prestigious fellowships from the Social Science Research Council and the Ford Foundation, visiting professorships at Berkeley and the University of Washington, a Mellon distinguished lectureship at Reed, a Fulbright award in Hong Kong. He was also a research associate of the Hoover Institution at Stanford, and was long an active member of the Oregon chapter of the ACLU. Some of his achievements were perhaps less orthodox. Between 1966 and 1968, for example, he was chair of the department of government at the University of Nairobi in Kenya under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation.

But none of this really captures the character of Maure’s career or the nature of his contribution. He was an intellectual in a rather old-fashioned sense, an expert in political theory and in the history of political thought (he was especially fond of Rousseau) who could also converse with power and substance in numerous other domains including economics, social theory, and history proper. He brought to all of these concerns an impressive and, in some circumstances, daunting intelligence, and a seemingly tireless capacity for intense and wide-ranging study. He was not a widely published scholar (though see his fine essay in McCoy and Playford’s classic reader, *Apolitical Politics*). His preferred mode of intellectual activity was the conversation, roughly in Oakeshott’s sense; and because of this, and because of his remarkable intellectual talent, he was in many ways and for many years a virtual embodiment of the spirit of Reed College as an institution devoted to serious intellectual endeavor in a context of undergraduate teaching.

Talking with him was inevitably an education. He loved to ask questions, and if his version of the elenchus was occasionally more tolerant than the original, it was always painfully clear that he was really only interested in,

and prized above all else, intellectual excellence. When one came to speak with Maure, one came prepared.

He was hard-nosed in his devotion to both political and pedagogical principles; but his was also a most generous nature. When retirement was thrust upon him, as it generally was in those days, his reaction to Reed’s new young political theorist was one of warm support and intellectual enthusiasm. He just wanted to talk about political theory with me.

Maure was fortunate to have pursued his career during a time in which it was well understood that distinguished scholarship and publication are conceptually distinct. In 1961 he was elected vice president of the American Political Science Association; in 1965 he became president of the Western Political Science Association. These important honors, which today often reflect a rather new set of values and ideals, were testimony to his standing in the profession as a political scientist of genuine consequence. As such, they acknowledged the potentially great significance of a career devoted largely to undergraduate education, and served to underscore Maure Goldschmidt’s status as a scholar/teacher of the very highest order.

Peter J. Steinberger
Reed College

Luther Halsey Gulick

Luther Halsey Gulick died in Walden, Vermont, on January 10, 1993, after a distinguished career of over 70 years in public administration and public service. Throughout his career he pursued three themes: the importance of the ethical dimensions of public action, the need for scientific approaches to public management, and the influence of organizational forms on public policies. His most famous work, “Notes on the Theory of Organization,” has often been criticized but continues to be studied as an original and provocative intellectual achievement.

Luther Halsey Gulick was born to missionary parents in Osaka, Japan, in 1892. After early education in Japan and Germany, he attended the Hotchkiss School in Connecticut. He