

Brandeis, has been appointed dean of the faculty for 1958-59.

Geddes W. Rutherford has been promoted to the rank of associate professor of political science at Queens College.

Robert A. Rupen, formerly of Bryn Mawr College, has accepted an appointment as associate professor of political science at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Milton Sacks has been promoted to assistant professor of politics at Brandeis University.

Warner Schilling of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has accepted an invitation to join the department of government at Columbia College as assistant professor of international relations.

John A. Schutz has been promoted from associate professor of political science to full professor at Whittier College.

Irving P. Schwartz has been appointed lecturer in political science at Queens College. He is also a member of the staff of the president of Queens College.

George R. Sherrill retired as head of the political science department of the University of South Carolina and was succeeded by H. B. Mayo.

Julius Smulkstys, Ph.D. candidate in government at Indiana University has been appointed to the faculty of the University's Indianapolis Center.

James K. Sours, University of Wichita, has been appointed chairman, department of political science and will assume his new duties on July 1.

Ralph A. Straetz has become associate professor of political science at New York University and has been appointed executive secretary of the department of political science at the University College of Arts & Science. Professor Straetz has also been appointed a permanent member of the summer faculty of the Smith College School for Social Work.

R. J. Tresolini has been promoted to the rank of professor of political science at Lehigh University.

Hugo Wall of the University of Wichita has been appointed dean of the graduate school and will assume that job on July 1. He has been with the University and has been head of the department of political science since the fall of 1929.

Charles F. Whittemore was appointed assistant professor of political science at the University of Wyoming for the 1957-58 academic year.

W. Howard Wriggins, associate professor-elect of political science at Vassar College, has been appointed chief of the foreign affairs division, Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress.

Neal Wood, currently a lecturer at Barnard College, has accepted an invitation to become a lecturer at Columbia College.

Quincy Wright, during 1957-58 professor of international law in the Indian School of International Studies at New Delhi, will join the faculty of the Woodrow Wilson Department of Foreign Affairs of the University of Virginia in the autumn as graduate professor of international law.

IN MEMORIAM

Leonard Dupee White, a member of the University of Chicago faculty from 1920 to 1956, and for three decades the most influential figure in the study of American public administration, died on February 23, 1958. After a serious operation in August, 1956, he had recovered sufficiently to resume his work, and had completed the fourth and final volume of his administrative history of the United States before his death.

Leonard White was born in Acton, Mass., on

January 17, 1891. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1914, and received his Ph.D. from the University of Chicago in 1921. He taught at Dartmouth and Clark University before joining the U. of Chicago faculty in 1920. With the encouragement of Charles E. Merriam, White began to develop courses and research in public administration, and in 1926 published the first textbook in that field, *Introduction to the Study of Public Administration*. Running through four editions, this book did more than

any other volume to conceptualize the administrative field for American scholars.

After publication of the first book on the newly-developing city manager profession in 1927, White turned his attention to the personnel field, and did two pioneering studies on the prestige value of public employment. Always strongly drawn toward the British civil service system, he spent a year in England and wrote his book on *Whitley Councils* (1933). For President Hoover's Committee on Social Trends, he did the monograph, *Trends in Public Administration* (1933).

His first important public service was with the Chicago Civil Service Commission, on which he served from 1931 to 1933. He was a member of the U. S. Civil Service Commission from 1934 to 1937, and there he instituted the junior civil service examiner examination, forerunner of the present federal service entrance examination, as a means of bringing college graduates into the government service.

On the retirement of Charles Merriam in 1940, White became chairman of the department at Chicago, a post he held until 1948. In 1944 he began work on an administrative history of the United States, a project so vast that he recognized it would require the rest of his academic life for completion. The first volume, *The Federalists*, appeared in 1948, receiving the Woodrow Wilson award of the American Political Science Association. *The Jeffersonians* followed in 1951, and *The Jacksonians* in 1954, the latter volume receiving the Columbia University Bancroft Prize in American History. *The Republican Era* was published posthumously in 1958.

As his administrative history neared completion, White turned his attention to another equally ambitious project, collection and publication of the papers of James Madison. Largely through his efforts funds were secured for a 12-year enterprise, and on his retirement in 1956 from his post as Ernest DeWitt Burton Distinguished Service Professor of Public Administration, he assumed the co-editorship of the Madison project.

White was a member of President Roosevelt's Committee on Civil Service Improvement (1939-41), of the first and second Hoover Commission task forces on personnel, and of the Loyalty Review Board (1950-52). He was president of the American Political Science

Association in 1944, and of the American Society for Public Administration in 1947. He received the Rockefeller Public Service Award of Princeton University in 1952, and the Stockberger Award of the Society for Personnel Administration in 1954.

White was a prodigious worker with a New England conscience and a powerfully precise and logical mind. But his great influence was due just as much to the genuineness and modesty of his personality, his integrity of character, and his unflinching courtesy and thoughtfulness. He enriched the lives and provided an example for all those who were fortunate enough to be associated with him. He was truly a gentleman and a scholar.—C. HERMAN PRITCHETT, *The University of Chicago*.

Andre Laurensius Van Assenderp of the political science department at the Florida State University died February 12, 1958 at the age of fifty.

Professor Van Assenderp was born in the Dutch East Indies. He was educated in Java and at The Hague and University of Leiden, from which he received his doctor's degree. He had a distinguished career in the Dutch foreign service and, during World War II, in the Royal Netherlands Indies Army.

Coming to the United States, he joined the faculty of Tulane University in 1947. Two years later he was appointed to the faculty of the Florida State University in Tallahassee. Professor Van Assenderp became a citizen of the United States in 1951.

At the time of his death Professor Van Assenderp was teaching classes in international politics and Far Eastern and Latin American governments. He brought to his teaching knowledge compounded of experience and scholarship which stimulated his students and colleagues alike.

Dr. Van Assenderp gave of himself without thought of the consequences to his physical well-being. He was addressing students at the local high school at the moment of his death.

He will be remembered and cherished by his students and colleagues as a teacher and a friend.

The members of the Department
of Political Science
Florida State University