

assistant professor of government at Columbia University.

AARON WILDAVSKY, formerly with the department of political science at Oberlin College, has accepted an appointment as assistant professor of political science at the University of California (Berkeley).

YORK WILLBERN of Indiana University was recently elected president of the American Society for Public Administration.

FREDERIC WURZBURG has been appointed assistant professor at the University of New Hampshire.

W. ROSS YATES, associate professor of government and associate dean of the college of arts and science at Lehigh University has been appointed

professor of government and dean of the college of arts and science.

KWANHA YIM of the department of government at Bowdoin College has been promoted to assistant professor.

GEORGE ZANINOVICH has become assistant professor of political science at the University of California (Berkeley).

I. WILLIAM ZARTMAN, department of international studies, University of South Carolina, has been promoted to associate professor and appointed director of the department's graduate studies program.

WILLIAM ZIMMERMAN, doctoral candidate at Columbia University, has been appointed lecturer in the department of political science at the University of Michigan.

IN MEMORIAM

EDWARD SAMUEL CORWIN, McCormick Professor of Jurisprudence, emeritus, born on his father's farm, Plymouth, Michigan, January 19, 1878, died on April 29. A graduate of the Plymouth High School, he went to the University of Michigan, where the historian, Andrew C. McLaughlin ("Andy Mac"), stimulated a life-long interest in the United States Supreme Court. After a stint of high school teaching in his home state (1900-01) and at the Brooklyn Polytechnical School (1901-02), he returned to his alma mater for graduate study while serving (1902-04) as an assistant in American history. His doctorate was completed in 1905 under Professor John Bach McMaster of the University of Pennsylvania. At the latter's suggestion, and armed with an "extraordinarily flowery letter of introduction" from his teacher, he came to Princeton for an interview with President Wilson, then recruiting his famous band of preceptors. The new preceptor advanced at record speed, winning promotion to a professorship at 33. In 1918, he succeeded Wilson as McCormick Professor of Jurisprudence and continued to occupy the chair until his retirement in 1946.

Professor Corwin was a man of broad culture and profound learning—in history, politics, and legal philosophy. For him these were not isolated disciplines, nor were they ends in themselves. They were related channels manifesting the basic principles of a functioning, evolving society. He took especially to heart Aristotle's admonition: "If you would understand anything, observe its beginning and its development." Realizing that

this advice applies to law as to few other subjects, he followed it rigorously in every aspect of constitutional interpretation.

Corwin was a dedicated teacher and productive scholar. He served as the first chairman of the Politics department (1924-1935) but neither administration, a congenial irritant, nor calls from the outside swerved him from the main task. Whatever the pressures, the core of his schedule remained a graduate and undergraduate course. Neither a gossip nor a campus politician, he led by his magisterial presence and judicious impartiality.

Erect posture and military bearing gave the impression of dignified reserve, even aloofness. To generations of graduate students he was known affectionately as "The General," but only colleagues and friends of long standing ventured this informal address. The full flavor of his personality—subtlety of humor, nimbleness of mind and deftness of thought—came to the fore among friends and former students. Good talk and gracious hospitality at 115 Prospect and the Old Stone House of later years will be long remembered.

Corwin became a great teacher by methods peculiarly his own. Questions came forth with startling rapidity. His speech bordered on the staccato, especially when enthusiasm for an idea took command, as it not infrequently did. For the faltering student who lost his way, his patience was almost limitless. Seniors repeatedly voted his famous undergraduate course, "Con Interp," first given in 1912, "most difficult" and "most valuable." Yet colleagues sometimes considered

"The General" unduly lax in evaluating student performance. This judgment serves only to underscore Corwin's outstanding quality as a teacher—the capacity to divine potentialities and bents unknown even to the possessors. His special gift was that of reaching within each person, of discovering something firm and worthwhile, of encouraging them to stand on it. A capacity, rare among teachers, was his ability to judge young men, not by what they are, but by what they may yet become. In his presence one's reach exceeded one's grasp.

Corwin had a penchant for arresting comment and devastating wit, particularly in the medium of a book review. He took pride in his literary style. It reflected the man and his mind—sharp, penetrating, and sometimes astringent. With him, italics, a formal prose device, was almost a mannerism. Insights were illuminated by a flashing word or earthy phrase: "Linch-pin of the constitution" was his shorthand expression for the Supremacy clause; "dual federalism" was a label he fashioned for the theory that the states, by their very existence, limit national power; judicial review was "American democracy's way of covering its bet." In *Twilight of the Supreme Court*, published in 1934, two years before the Court had established a seemingly impassable wall against the power to govern, he propounded the view, soon to be confirmed by the Court itself, that the precedents were varied enough to permit judges to choose their course of action in the crucial fields of commerce, due process and taxation. When the Court, under presidential pressure, leveled the barriers it had itself raised, he clearly anticipated the judicial work ahead. The Justices might, he thought, intervene "on behalf of the helpless and oppressed against local injustice and prejudice" rather than "bolster out-of-date economic theories, as it has done too often since 1890."

The reluctance that inhibits most scholars in speaking out on public issues never restrained Corwin. From his second-floor study came specialized knowledge and relevant advice for men of affairs. Most of it was embodied in the enduring format of a long list of authoritative books and articles, but not exclusively so. In 1935, he became adviser to the Public Works Administration. In 1936 and 1937 he served as special assistant and consultant to the Attorney General on constitutional issues. He actively supported President Roosevelt's Court Reorganization plan of 1937. From 1949 to 1952 he was editor for the Legislative Reference Section, Library of Congress, directing a research project that resulted in a massive volume published under the title *The Constitution Annotated: Analysis and Interpretation*. In 1954, he became chairman of a national committee opposed to the Bricker Amendment to re-

strict the President's treaty-making power.

Academic honors came to him in great abundance—prizes, fellowships, honorary degrees. Professor Corwin was among the scholars singled out for citation at the Harvard Tercentenary; he was a member of the American Philosophical Society and President of the American Political Science Association. All these he bore with great modesty, never allowing seemingly more glamorous recognition to obscure the routine Plymouth High School diploma.

Corwin never wrote the single, monumental work he planned. The incessant call of numerous lectureships, the opportunity to attack a single front in an article or monograph could not be resisted. But the corpus of his work advances the frontiers of every significant aspect of his subject.

Generally recognized as the most learned and discriminating of all our modern constitutional authorities, Corwin was a scholar's scholar. Historians, political scientists and legal practitioners join in proclaiming his pre-eminence. The law itself reflects his impact, illustrating his own pointed dictum: "If judges make law, so do commentators." Corwin is in the great tradition of Cooley and Kent. His contributions are sources of learning and understanding—hallmarks to emulate and reverse.

All these accomplishments, important as they are, are not the things for which we particularly remember him. His colleagues like best to recall him as a person—his great capacity for stimulating comradeship, sympathetic understanding, warm and life-giving friendship.—ALPHEUS THOMAS MASON

FRANCIS W. COKER, professor emeritus of government at Yale University, first chairman of the Department of Government and International Relations at Yale, and a president of the American Political Science Association, died on May 26, 1963, at the age of 84.

Francis Coker was born in Society Hill, South Carolina, son of a captain of the Confederate Army. He received bachelor's degrees from both the University of North Carolina and Harvard, and, in 1910, a doctorate from Columbia. After nearly two decades on the faculty of Ohio State University, in 1929 he was appointed to the newly established Alfred Cowles Professorship of Government at Yale, a chair he held until his retirement. When a separate Department of Government and International Relations was created at Yale in 1937, Francis Coker was appointed its chairman, and he remained in that post until 1945. Although he retired from Yale in 1947, he continued a full and active life until a year before his death.

He was known to many generations of students

and scholars through his writings. His first book, *Organismic Theories of the State*, was published in 1910. His *Recent Political Thought* (1934) combined the fruits of enormous research with clarity, honesty, and fairmindedness and soon became the standard work. Countless students made their first acquaintance with the original writings in political theory through his two volumes, *Readings in Political Philosophy from Plato to Bentham*, and *Democracy, Liberty, and Property: Readings in the American Political Tradition*. In memory of his scholarly life, his distinction as a teacher, his love of books, and his devotion to Yale, a Francis W. Coker Fund has been established at Yale for the purchase of books in political science for the Francis W. Coker Room of the Political Science Research Library.

Few teachers can have received, and deserved, so much spontaneous and enduring affection from their students. A Southerner in birth, in background, and in his softly accented speech, yet a Northerner by means of his later education and his long residence in Ohio and Connecticut, Francis Coker blended the virtues of both regions. Throughout his mature life he strongly upheld the values of a liberal democracy where energetic government would rest upon the fullest measure of political equality and individual liberty. His courtesy survived the severest trial; his kindness and consideration were legendary, his manner gentle, his whimsy both irrepressible and irresistible. He found solemnity wearisome and enjoyed the companionship of small children on a plane of mutual respect and affection.

Yet Francis Coker was not one to mistake gentleness for flabbiness, kindness for weakness, or toleration for lack of standards. Students and colleagues who did soon learned their error. For he refused to compromise with misstatement, evasion, muddle-headedness, or unprincipled conduct. He had an unusual capacity for felling a controversialist with a well chosen thrust that was all the more effective because it was so unsuspected. It was done, usually, with such geniality that even the victim felt the justice of his own bruises. He was that rare person, a man with no enemies yet nonetheless a man of candor and stanch principle.—ROBERT A. DAHL AND JAMES W. FESLER.

CATHERYN SECKLER-HUDSON (Mrs. Reuben G. Steinmeyer) was born in Modale, Iowa in 1902. She died in May, 1963, in Washington D. C., after an illness of many months.

During her life-time, she earned an honored place among those rare, distinguished women in the field of political science who to the end, successfully combined scholarship and administration. First as professor in the American University's graduate school and then as dean of what became the University's School of Government and Public Administration, she made an outstanding contribution (as the Washington Post in an editorial phrased it) "in developing programs that would help strengthen the quality and standing of the Federal service." Each year literally thousands of Federal employees registered for courses which she and her associates established and maintained. These were especially noteworthy in the fields of personnel, budget, and management.

Even more widely known throughout the national academic community is the "Washington Semester" at the American University for honor students from a hundred colleges and universities. In a real sense, this was her project, and her dream of what the experience, in Washington, both scholarly and realistic, could mean to college students.

She also authored a number of books. The first of these, *Statelessness* (1934), was a study in international law. The others were in American government and public administration. *Our Constitution and Government* was translated into 25 languages, and remains to this day an authoritative, concise presentation of its subject. Written originally for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, it was eventually adopted by the State Department for use in its missions. She edited and jointly authored a series of publications in the fields of budget, organization, and management.

Her formal education included Bachelor of Science from North East Missouri State Teachers College, Master of Arts from the University of Missouri, and Doctor of Philosophy from the American University. Gettysburg College, and Ohio Wesleyan University honored her with doctorates.—ERNEST S. GRIFFITH

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