

Brashear and we miss him.

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Sir George Catlin

Sir George Catlin (he was knighted in 1970) was born in July 29, 1896; he died on February 7, 1979.

Catlin matriculated in modern history in New College, Oxford, in 1914 but interrupted his education to join the London Rifle Brigade. He returned to Oxford after the war and graduated in history *cum laude*; he also won a number of essay prizes. In 1923 the distinguished American historian Wallace Notestein brought him to Cornell University as a White Fellow. He taught at Cornell from 1924 to 1935, when he resigned. Thereafter he served as visiting professor or guest lecturer at a large number of American and European schools, except for his two years as Bronman Professor of Political Sciences at McGill University, 1959-61, and a term as Provost of Mar Iranois College in India, he committed himself to no regular academic appointment. His interests were academic, but principally on the side of creative theory, and he believed firmly in the union of theory and practice. He attended the Leipzig trial in 1933 as a journalist, and accompanied Anthony Eden on an official trip to Moscow in 1935; he formed an organization to supply food during the Spanish Civil War; in 1938 he joined a group organized by the Duchess of Atholl for the purpose of forcing Neville Chamberlain to add Winston Churchill to the cabinet. In 1940 he advised the Republican nominee for the presidency, Wendell Wilkie. Three years later he drafted the International Declaration for Indian Independence. But his permanent and dominating interest was in the search for an institutional framework which would solve the problem of war. He envisioned a world-state, one gradually achieved by the expansion of regional organizations. At the opening of World War II he proposed a union of the United States, Great Britain and Canada; he supported the United Nations and NATO only as an intermediate step; he was active in promoting the European Common Market. He believed that existing states should become administrative nodes in a single structure.

Over his lifetime Catlin produced a large number of books on politics. The smaller books were topical works, scholarly to be sure but more or less hortatory in nature; his major works, *The Science and Method of Politics* (1927), *A Study of the Principles of Politics* (1930), and *Systematic Politics* (1962), develop a coherent scheme of political science.

In the interdependence of economics and politics, systematic priority and superiority are usually conceded to economics. But Jeremy Bentham's primary interest was in politics, and nineteenth-century economics developed on a

utilitarian foundation; John R. Commons used as a principal element of his economics Hohfeld's legal categories. Catlin found economics a fruitful analogy for his politics. Corresponding to supply and demand were authority and freedom; authority produced political goods, and to obtain them men must pay a price in freedom. In 1934 Joan Robinson introduced the idea of imperfect competition in economics; Catlin had described the same idea in politics seven years earlier. When he wrote his earlier books, equilibrium theory was still new in economics, and it is doubtful that Catlin knew the literature, but he treated the idea in order to reject it. He was too dissatisfied with institutions to wish to perpetuate them, nor was equilibrium, except in the simplest societies, a truthful description of fact. This led him, in the *Science and Method* and the *Principles*, into a treatment of revolution as a means of readjustment.

Catlin's first published work was his prize-winning Matthew Arnold Memorial Essay at Oxford, *Thomas Hobbes as Philosopher, Publicist and Man of Letters* (1922). He always adhered to the individualism of Hobbes, and to Hobbes' treatment of politics as the activity of individual wills. The social structure was a concretion of a myriad of wills, confined of course by the structure itself. The will sought freedom, which is power. But there are two kinds of power. One is the "dominative power" of Hobbes, the other, "co-operative power." The first leads to aggression, destruction, or suicide; the second holds out the promise of a politics of cooperation.

Cooperative power in turn implies the possibility of agreed community goals. This leads us beyond empiricism into value, from political science to political philosophy. Catlin calls his values "natural law," discoverable in human psychology and reason rather than in the cosmos. In a passage reminiscent of Croce, he distinguishes between intermediate goods and absolute goods; the former contribute to the latter, but absolute goods are not discoverable by any test other than that men are teleologically drawn to them. Although absolute goods cannot be demonstrated, the probability of their validity can be established by consulting the opinions of others. In 1939 Catlin published *The Story of the Political Philosophers*, which traces the history of the Great Tradition of humane values. In 1945 he collaborated in a small volume called *Above All Nations*, which collects perhaps 200 spontaneous acts of kindness done in World War II by soldiers to fallen foes. The title is taken from a secluded bench on the campus of Cornell donated by Andrew D. White, which bears the legend from Goethe, "Above all nations is humanity."

Above half of *Systematic Politics* is devoted to political markets. Catlin adopts the classification of Herodotus, the governments of the one, the few, and the many, and adds Polybius' idea of checks and balances. He recognizes four types of democracy; the fourth is constitutionalism, which incorporates checks and balances. This of course permits deadlock by a selfish

minority. But Catlin points out that the constitution may provide a safety-valve, like the power of the King of Great Britain to enlarge the House of Lords or the power of Congress to enlarge the Supreme Court. All forms of democracy are consumer-oriented except for Jacobin democracy, "guided democracy," which is the government of elites and on the way of conversion into dictatorship or tyranny. This we have seen happen too often in the twentieth century.

Catlin believed that "every average man is able to judge that something which we call 'a good man'; to judge him by the beauty of his life. That is the direct aesthetic judgment. That is the central ethical judgment." And "a very few good men can achieve great changes if they have persistence." Whether or not the second judgment is correct, the first surely is. Sir George Catlin was a good man.

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Rowland Andrews Egger

Rowland Andrews Egger, an internationally recognized leader in public administration, died on July 9, 1979, following a long illness. He was 71, and had been living in retirement in Charlottesville, Virginia.

Something of a prodigy in his youth, he completed his B.A. degree cum laude at age 18, at Southwestern University, Georgetown, Texas. Two years of graduate work and an M.A. followed at Southern Methodist University. He then moved to the University of Michigan, where he received his Ph.D. studying with Professor Thomas H. Reed among others. In 1929 he became an instructor at Princeton University. In 1931 he came to the University of Virginia as an associate professor and as director of the newly formed Bureau of Public Administration. In 1936 he became a full professor at Virginia. He remained on the Virginia faculty until 1964, although frequently on leave for other assignments.

Egger was much associated with the early movers and shakers in American public administration and the American participants in the International Institute of Administrative Sciences—Louis Brownlow, Guy Moffett, Luther Gulick, Herbert Emmerich, Don K. Price, Donald C. Stone, and others. In one of Brownlow's favorite stories, on how he discovered Egger, he described a meeting at Oxford University in 1930 in which "a young American . . . arose and, in a soft southern accent, drawled a comment which completely devastated the logical foundation of the position that just had been announced as a finality." An eminent speaker, thus assailed, capitulated on the spot.

At Brownlow's arranging, Egger became the executive officer in 1935 of the Joint Committee on Public Administration of the International Union of Local Authorities and the

International Institute of Administrative Sciences, with their joint headquarters in Brussels. In this post as in much of his later career, he was greatly helped by his facility in French, German, and Spanish. In 1936 he returned to the University of Virginia and for three years actively pursued the interests of its Bureau of Public Administration in promoting the improvement of local government in Virginia. As an outgrowth of this, Governor James Price took him away from the University in 1939 to serve as Director of the Budget for the Commonwealth of Virginia. He left office with the Governor in 1942 after "encountering a degree of difficulty in introducing long-range procedural changes." Shortly afterward, he became administrative adviser to the President of Bolivia and served throughout the remainder of World War II as the general manager of the Bolivian Development Corporation. He returned to Charlottesville in 1945 but continued as the representative of the Corporation in the United States until 1947. In 1947-48 he was a visiting professor at Columbia University. At the end of 1949 he was elected to membership on the newly-formed Administrative Tribunal of the United Nations, where he served two years as vice president. In 1950, he became an associate director of the Public Administration Clearing House in charge of its Washington office, and served in that capacity on a part-time basis until 1953.

Egger welcomed an invitation in 1953 to become administrative adviser to the Prime Minister of Pakistan, where he prepared his famous report on the government of Pakistan. This was published some years later and was the basis on which he received the Haldane prize of the Royal Institute of Public Administration in 1960. (He was the first American to receive that prize.) From 1954 to 1956 he stayed on in Asia as the Near East Representative of the Ford Foundation in Beirut, Lebanon.

In 1956 he returned to Virginia as chairman of the Woodrow Wilson Department of Foreign Affairs and in 1957 also became chairman of the Department of Political Science. This "dual monarchy" (Egger's phrase) continued until 1964, when he accepted a professorship at Princeton University. Meanwhile he had served for a year as Acting Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, had been a visiting professor at Harvard University for a semester, had gone on another mission to Bolivia, and had been named Edward R. Stettinius Professor of Foreign Affairs in 1962. While preparing to leave Virginia, he recommended that the two departments be merged, and they became the Woodrow Wilson Department of Government and Foreign Affairs.

Egger remained at Princeton for several years, aside from visits to the National University of Argentina in 1967 and the University of Amsterdam in 1970. In 1972, when nearing retirement under Princeton rules, he decided to return to his native Texas. For a year he held a chair appointment at Southwestern University and from 1973 to 1977 he held a chair appointment at Southern Methodist University.