

IN MEMORIAM

Norman L. Stamps, associate professor of political science at Rutgers University, died suddenly on January 24, 1961, after a heart attack. His death cut short a very promising career. Professor Stamps was educated at the University of Kansas City where he received his B.A. and M.A. degrees. His graduate work was completed at Yale where he received his Ph.D.

Although only 42 years of age, Professor Stamps had made substantial contributions. He had written 16 major articles for professional journals. His book, *Why Democracies Fail*, added to our insight and understanding of the democratic process. At the time of his death, he had almost completed a major study in the field of comparative government.

Professor Stamps' teaching career which extended over a period of 14 years, began and ended at Rutgers. He was widely regarded as a brilliant teacher. In his command of subject and his method of presentation, Professor Stamps inspired the interest and devotion of his students. As a colleague, he gave unstintingly of both his time and effort to the work of the department. He will be sorely missed.

EDWARD MCN. BURNS

John J. George, professor of political science at Rutgers university died suddenly on February 27, 1961, ending a long and vigorous academic career. Professor George received the A.B. degree from Washington and Lee in 1920, the A.M. degree from the University of Chicago in 1922, and the Ph.D. from the University of Michigan in 1928. He also attended Johns Hopkins University and the University of Wisconsin.

Professor George had a varied teaching career, beginning at Clemson College in 1919 and including periods of residence at Baylor University, Denison University, University of Wisconsin, University of Kentucky, University of Michigan, and Converse College. He came to Rutgers in 1929 as an assistant professor. He was appointed associate professor in 1939 and professor in 1946.

Professor George's special field of interest was motor carrier regulation, and many of his contributions to the scholarly journals were concerned with this topic. He also served frequently as expert consultant to governmental agencies concerned with the regulation of motor carriers. Professor George was the author of *Motor Carrier Regulation in the United States*, published in 1929 and long acknowledged as a standard work in the field. As a teacher, he dealt chiefly with American state and federal government, constitutional law, political parties, current politics, and allied subjects.

The scope of Professor George's activities extended well beyond the boundaries of the campus. He played an active part in a number of governmental agencies, including membership in the National War Labor Board for the New York Region, and the Alien Control Board. He was particularly active in local politics serving an elective term as member of the council of North Brunswick, New Jersey, and a term as mayor of the same municipality. An active member of the Democratic Party, Professor George was a candidate for Congress in 1946.

Professor George was possessed of enormous energy, which he expended without reserve in his teaching, writing, speaking, and political activities. His loss will be deeply felt by all those who knew him, whether as friend, colleague, or student.

EDWARD MCN. BURNS

Clarence C. Ludwig, who retired in 1959 after twenty-four years of service as professor of political science, director of the Municipal Reference Bureau and executive secretary of the League of Minnesota Municipalities, died at his home in San Jose, California on February 10, 1961. He is survived by his wife, Virginia, and son, John.

Professor Ludwig was born in Arlington, Nebraska, in 1893. He graduated from Whitman College, Walla Walla, Washington, with honors and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. After serving with the Navy in World War I, he began his career in government research and administration in Rochester, New York. He served as executive secretary of the Multnomah County, Oregon, budget agency and was the first city manager of Albert Lea, Minnesota.

As a member of the political science faculty at Minnesota, he taught courses in municipal government, public administration, and planning. He participated in the establishment of the graduate training program in public administration in 1936 and the alumni of that program are especially appreciative of the practical emphasis which he brought to their study of public administration. In 1956, the University of Michigan sent him to Manila to serve as a local government consultant at the University of Philippines' Institute of Public Administration. In 1959, the Minnesota Chapter of the American Society for Public Administration selected him for its award for outstanding contributions to the art and science of public administration.

As director of the Municipal Reference Bureau and executive secretary of the League of Minnesota Municipalities, he personally exemplified the

role of the University in service to the state, and his executive ability brought the League to top rank among similar organizations in the United States. His leadership in promoting metropolitan planning led to his appointment as the first chairman of the Twin Cities Metropolitan Planning Commission. He served as secretary of the Minnesota Highway Study Commission and was a member of advisory committees on Children and Youth, Suburban Problems, Motor Vehicle and Traffic Law, Anti-Recession Measures, the State Self-Survey, Water, Civil Defense, and Aeronautics. For a quarter of a century he worked for municipal progress in Minnesota. He was a staunch supporter of home rule and responsibility of local officials.

His national professional offices included the presidency of the American Municipal Association, the vice-presidency of the International City Managers Association, and membership on the National Committee of Municipal Accounting.

Integrity, firmness and persistence, leadership, and a kind and generous spirit were among his outstanding qualities. He leaves behind him a heritage of achievement—almost always through cooperation with others, for cooperation was woven into the fabric of his personal and professional life.

Asher Norman Christensen, professor of political science, died in Minneapolis on January 19, 1961. He is survived by his wife, Allison.

Professor Christensen was born in Little Falls, Minnesota, on July 11, 1903. He received his B.A. degree from the University of Minnesota in 1925 and served as assistant registrar from 1925 to 1930. His graduate work was done at the University of Chicago in 1930-31, at the University of Madrid in 1931-32 where he was a Carnegie Fellow in International Law, and at the University of Minnesota in 1933-35. He began his 26 years of service on the faculty of his alma mater as an instructor in political science in 1935. His major fields of interest were American government and politics, social legislation, and Latin-American governments and international relations. His large introductory lecture course in American Government brought him into contact with hundreds of undergraduate students each year. He was co-editor of a widely used book of readings on the American governmental system entitled, "The People, Politics, and the Politician" (1941). In the Latin American field he was one of the nation's leading and pioneering authorities. He edited a book of readings on *The Evolution of Latin American Governments* (1951) and contributed two chapters to a volume on *Government and Politics in Latin America* (1958). For ten years he edited the "Government" section

of the *Handbook of Latin American Studies*. He gained a first-hand knowledge of Latin America through serving as a visiting professor at the Universidad Nacional del Litoral in Argentina in 1942, as cultural attache in the U. S. Embassy in Buenos Aires from 1942 to 1945, as visiting professor at the Universidad Central in Caracas, Venezuela, in 1947, and as a lecturer in other Central and South American universities. He was a frequent lecturer at American colleges and universities in this field. He was a professor at the Salzburg Seminar in American Studies in 1952, 1955, and 1957, and was Fulbright professor at the University College of Wales at Aberystwyth in 1954-55.

On the campus of the University of Minnesota, Professor Christensen probably will be best remembered for his outstanding capacity as a teacher and as a friend and counselor of students. He was awarded a citation during *SLA Week* in 1958 as a "distinguished teacher." He was also known, respected, and loved by a wide circle of colleagues and friends in both the academic and civil service staffs of the University and in the community.

On April 8, 1961, Walter Schaetzel, emeritus professor of constitutional and international law at the University of Bonn, died at Coblenz after a lingering illness.

Born on March 29, 1890 at Berlin, Schaetzel spent almost 50 years of his life as a judge, an official in the Prussian Justice Department, as a professor and an attorney admitted to various international courts of arbitration in the field of law—as a practitioner as well as a theorist. At Bonn where he began teaching after the end of World War II he organized the Institute of International Law which he managed until his retirement in 1958. Between the two world wars Schaetzel represented the Weimar Republic before the Paris Franco-German Court of Arbitration for more than six years, and since his retirement he worked restlessly at expert opinions, delivered lectures and prepared the final edition of his collected works—four volumes being published under the common heading *Internationales Recht* (Bonn: L. Rohrscheid publ.) The individual titles of the volumes are significant for the author's chief fields of interest and competence: Annexation in International Law; International Judicature; International Law and Citizenship; War and Customs (*Kriegsbrauch*).

In all his writings Schaetzel fought continuously against any *Zwang* (coercion) and denied the legality of any one-sided annexation or bestowal of nationality (*Zwangseinbürgerung*), views which brought him into conflict with the High

Command of the Nazi Wehrmacht in 1944. His thorough *Kommentar* to the German *Staatsangehörigkeitsrecht* (Berlin 1958: deGruyter publ.) is still the *magnum opus* in the field.

For many years—until his retirement—Schaetzel also carried the burden of a managing editor of the *Archiv des Völkerrechts*.

In the last years the very revered and popular teacher gave much time to the European refugees, their organizations and legal assistance, and to the Nansen-Institute at Vaduz, Liechtenstein, the roof organization of the homeless.

ROBERT RIE

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