

# In Memoriam



JOHN F. KENNEDY

1917-1963

President  
of the  
United States

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## IN MEMORIAM

SIGMUND NEUMANN, Andrus Professor of Government and Social Science and first Director of the Center for Advanced Studies at Wesleyan University, died of cancer on October 22, 1962 in Middletown, Connecticut at the age of 58.

He was born in Leipzig, Germany, on May 1, 1904, and studied history, economics, political and social science at the University of Heidelberg, the University of Grenoble and at the University of Leipzig where, in 1927, he was awarded the doctorate, *summa cum laude*. His long teaching career began at Leipzig in 1926 as an instructor in Sociology. In 1928 he became a lecturer at the Deutsche Hochschule für Politik in Berlin and in 1930 was advanced to be Professor of Political Sociology and Modern History there.

Neumann left Germany in 1933. For a year he was a Rockefeller Research Fellow at the Royal Institute of International Affairs and at the London School of Economics and Political Science. In 1934 he came to the United States to join the faculty of Wesleyan University which he served to the end of his life. He was first a lecturer, became Associate Professor in 1937 and Professor in 1944. While serving primarily in the Department of Government, as its chairman from time to time, he was also an active member of the Department of History and held a kind of roving commission in the social sciences.

His scholarly reputation was established early, before he left Germany, particularly by his book *Die deutschen Parteien: Wesen und Wandel nach dem Kriege* (Berlin, 1932). He delineated the inner dynamics of the one-party state in "Political Parties in Germany" in the *Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences* (Vol. 11, 1933), and also contributed a number of that encyclopedia's biographies of German intellectuals. He wrote for a wide scholarly audience, in the lay quarterlies as well as in the professional journals of political science, sociology and history, and his articles often opened provocative ideas on emerging political problems.

Many of the ideas set forth first in articles and lectures were restated and refined in Neumann's major book, *Permanent Revolution: The Total State in a World at War* (New York, 1942). Much was original but sixty pages of bibliography attest to his acquaintance with the literature. The book was praised especially for its novel exposition of the subject of the leader and his lieutenants. He thought it his most significant work, and before his death he labored to complete a revision of it, which is to be published in 1964.

In his next book, *The Future in Perspective* (New York, 1946), Neumann displayed his com-

mand of international relations in the twentieth century. This REVIEW's critic wrote that nowhere will one find "so excellent analysis of the political, social and psychological factors which gave rise to National Socialism in Germany, or of the nature and significance of National Socialism on the international, national, and personal planes." He was a master of the two fields of comparative government and international relations, and as a teacher regularly offered seminars in political theory as well.

Increasingly, Neumann was passing ideas on to others, his undergraduates at Wesleyan, the many graduate students he found in serving as sometime visiting professor at Harvard, Yale, Fletcher, Columbia and elsewhere, and his colleagues throughout the profession. Increasingly, he was reading manuscripts rather than writing them. He served on the editorial boards of this REVIEW and of the *Journal of Comparative Studies in History and Society*. As a member of the Committee on Comparative Politics of the Social Science Research Council for ten years he helped in organizing special panels and studies of the newer methods and interests of the field. During this period he edited a major survey of political parties around the world, in the first book on this scale, *Modern Political Parties* (Chicago 1955).

He lived in many worlds and won esteem in all of them. At the time of his death he was a member of the Council of the American Political Science Association and President of the New England Political Science Association. During World War II he had trained senior officers for military government in central Europe and been a consultant to the Office of Strategic Services. After the war he worked with the Military Government in Germany to reconstruct the social sciences at German universities, for which the University of Munich honored him with an LL.D. He also visited the Free University of Berlin as consultant to the Ford Foundation and was honored there too, just a few months before his death, with an LL.D. For years he was a regular lecturer at the Army War College, National War College, Naval War College and the United States Military Academy. His immense success as a teacher was signified in 1960 when the Wesleyan Class of 1936 presented him the first James L. McConaughy, Jr. Memorial Award.

At Wesleyan, he was not only a most popular teacher and companion of students. He was frequently elected to membership on the important faculty committees dealing with educational policy and personnel. And during the last five years of his life he directed two unique institutions

on the Wesleyan campus. One was the Honors College which brought top undergraduates of all departments together for social refreshment and intellectual discourse. The other was the new Center for Advanced Studies bringing accomplished scholars, professional men and artists from around the world to Middletown for a few weeks, a semester or a year. His wife, Anna, had died in 1954 and so, after, 1958, he served around the clock in his quarters at Russell House as head of Honors College and the Center. Excitement was in the air wherever he was.—CLEMENT E. VOSE

S. B. McALISTER, Texas distinguished professor of government and director of government at North Texas State University died March, 1963.

FLOYD EMERY McCAFFREE, Chairman of History and Political Science in C. W. Post College, died suddenly of heart failure, on June 2. He was born in Canova, South Dakota, in 1905. He received his B.A. degree at the University of Michigan, and his Ph.D. degree (as a Brookings Institution fellow) in 1938. He was among the brilliant group of scholars and teachers recruited by the late Jesse Reeves in the Political Science Department at the University of Michigan. His *The Personnel of the United States Supreme Court, 1790-1931* was a significant study of the Court.

In 1939 Dr. McCaffree joined the staff of the Research Division of the Republican National Committee in Washington, D. C., as a research associate, and from 1943 to 1960 served as Director of Research for the Committee. In his numerous reports for the Committee, he never engaged in personalities, but strictly confined himself to political and economic issues, conditions and trends. In 1960 he was appointed chairman of History and Political Science in C. W. Post College. He greatly strengthened the department. And, as in his younger days, he proved to be a stimulating teacher. His colleagues in the Department well remember him as a friendly and encouraging administrator. Characteristically conscientious to the very end, he died at his desk while grading the blue-books of his students in the final examination in American Government.—KENNETH COLEGROVE.

LOUIS BROWNLOW left two great monuments to his memory: 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, and the Executive Office of the President in Washington. Both were created by the efforts of many men, but his ideas and energies were foremost. And these remain two centers in which the Federal Government, and the states and cities, continue to maintain a fruitful union between

Brownlow's two great interests, politics and administration.

His death September 27, 1963, at age 84, ended a fourfold career. Its first phase had been as a political reporter: he was brought up in the old vigorous traditions of Southern journalism, and served with Watterson in Louisville and succeeded Irvin Cobb in Paducah. Its second was as a municipal administrator, beginning when Woodrow Wilson made him chairman of the commissioners of the District of Columbia, and continuing as a city manager in Petersburg and Knoxville, and as one of those who did most to set the standards of the city manager profession. Third, as the first Director of Public Administration Clearing House, he brought together the associations of public agencies and officials in the "1313" center at Chicago; undertook, sometimes with their cooperation, to help them maintain an active relationship with the world of academic research especially through his chairmanship of the Committee on Public Administration of the Social Science Research Council; and served as an adviser to President Roosevelt, and chairman of his Committee on Administrative Management, in developing the main organizational strategy of the New Deal.

Fourth, of course, was the period after his nominal retirement, when with little loss of energy and none of zest he found fewer constraints on his talents for speaking and writing. This gave him the chance to give a wider public (through his two-volume autobiography, *A Passion for Politics* and *A Passion for Anonymity*) the flavor of one of the most remarkable feats of self-education in American history. Not many men, I suppose, have been elected Vice President of the American Political Science Association without ever having attended school. (Brownlow always liked to remind his friends that this was not strictly true: late in his career he once attended the Arthur Murray School of Dancing.) But that omission was one due to ill health as a child, and to the difficulties of life in the Ozarks shortly after the Civil War; he was brought up in a family with a keen interest in politics and history, and in a community with a keen interest in theological controversy, and he never lost a taste for omnivorous reading, and a capacity for total recall, that knew no boundary of discipline or professional interest.

His main formal monuments may be the Executive Office and "1313," but it seems to me that his greatest accomplishment was a more fundamental one: he played a strategic role in bringing the world of theory and the world of practice much closer together at the point in society where professional standards are most difficult to develop: the relation between politics and adminis-

tration. His partnership with Charles E. Merriam, while Merriam was the chairman of the Spelman Fund of New York and a leading influence in the Social Science Research Council, brought foundation funds for the first time into the support, on a national scale, of governmental research related in a direct way to major issues of policy and administration. Not many people remember how grants from the Public Administration Clearing House, in amounts that today seem insignificant, provided the initial momentum for work that later grew in importance—as when its temporary small grant program led many of the Federal departments in the early 1930s to seek statutory authority to employ consultants, or when an initial grant, in the net amount of \$1,293.99, made it possible for President Roosevelt to appoint his Science Advisory Board of 1933–35, the prototype of the President's Science Advisory Committee today.

He was profoundly proud of the professional *esprit de corps* that he had helped develop among public administrators, and at the same time caustically critical of its narrow and defensive aspects. Among professors of political science, he would never assume the role of a systematic scholar, but a considerable number of them owed a great deal of their advanced education to his historical perspective, his scorn for irrelevant methodology, and his intense interest in the moral and philosophical, as well as the scientific, foundations of their discipline.—DON K. PRICE.

PAUL HENSON APPLEBY died of a heart attack on October 21, 1963. Few men in this century have combined more effectively a life of public service and of seminal and reflective writing about public affairs.

Born on a farm in Green County, Missouri, he received a bachelor's degree in 1913 from Grinnell College, Iowa. He spent the following decade and a half in journalism—editing weekly newspapers in Iowa, Montana, Minnesota, and Virginia; and serving for a time as an editorial writer on the *Des Moines Register and Tribune*.

His next fifteen years were spent in the federal service. He was Executive Assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture, Under-secretary of Agriculture, a war-time international negotiator on food and agricultural problems for President Roosevelt, and Director of the United States Bureau of the Budget under President Truman. From 1948 to 1956 he was Dean of the Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public

Affairs at Syracuse University—taking leaves to advise the Indian Government on Public Administration, and to serve as Director of the Budget of the State of New York under Governor W. Averell Harriman.

Although a wise, prudent, and distinguished administrator, Paul Appleby's lasting contributions to political science were in his books: *Big Democracy* (1947); *Policy and Administration* (1949); *Morality in Administration* (1952); and *Citizens as Sovereigns* (1962). Running through all of these works was his concern with two basic questions: (1) how can large-scale public organizations be held accountable and made to serve the public interest; and (2) how can the reality of the policy-making process be conveyed to the academic world so that false dichotomies (*e.g.*, policy-administration) can be discarded.

Paul Appleby's concern with the ethics of public management was a central theme running through his writings and his life. He was peculiarly sensitive to the realities of politics and pressures as they impinged upon the moral questions of decision-making. But he never lost faith in the essential morality of a pluralistic society informed by a democratic ethos. A passionate defender of minority rights, his ultimate appeal was to the moral propensities and expectations of the democratic majority.

His true epitaph is perhaps in words which appeared in *Citizens as Sovereigns*: "In a world of managers, experts, computers, and rockets, are citizens really sovereign? The answer: The citizen is sovereign in his choice of leadership." And to quote once again: "As Americans mature it is their sovereign responsibility to exact higher types of leadership and to give that leadership better structures in which local egisms yield more readily to a patriotism which, while deeper than ever, has attained a new breadth. Realization of self-interest can no longer have less than planetary perspective and implementation. But the instruments of the ablest leaders must be basically institutions. Our new professions at the world level will not in fact be reassuring except as we demonstrate that we have learned to conduct our own institutional affairs in sufficiently whole-nation terms."

Humble, witty, shrewd, and penetrating in his moral and intellectual insights, Paul Appleby will be remembered by countless friends who saw in him the makings of greatness as a public servant, an academic dean, an author of important books, and a wise and gentle teacher.—STEPHEN K. BAILEY