

was an ardent liberal, and an unabashed Democrat who taught his dog to roll over when asked if she would rather be a Republican or a dead dog. He was an outspoken advocate of equal rights for blacks and for women long before it was fashionable.

He loved games and competition, especially tennis, chess, and poker. He loved his family and his friends and they loved him. He is greatly missed and he will never be replaced.

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## Bryce Wood

On January 23, 1986, American social scientists lost a comrade and a scholar in the person of Bryce Wood. Bryce made his mark on American political science in two quite different ways. As the staff person for several of the important committees of the Social Science Research Council for almost a quarter century he worked closely with nearly every well-known political scientist of his generation. Meanwhile he maintained his scholarly productivity, something few full-time research administrators manage. Even fewer could match the quantity and quality of his postretirement scholarly publication.

Born on March 13, 1909, in Everett, Washington, a vicinity that remained "home" for him as long as he lived, he graduated from Reed College, subsequently receiving his doctorate from Columbia University in 1940, for a dissertation published under the title, *Peaceful Change and the Colonial Problem*. In 1941 Bryce joined the political science faculty of Swarthmore College, which he liked to think of as "the Reed College of the East." A back operation left him hearty and strong but ineligible for military service for which he volunteered.

However, government service of another kind called. On leave from Swarthmore for much of the first two years of his appointment, he served in the State Department in one of its postwar planning divisions. Subsequently he was a member of the international secretariat at the San Francisco conference that in 1945 produced the UN Charter.

As a teacher at Swarthmore Bryce was liked and respected by both colleagues and students. Within each group, in a short period of years, he formed life-long friendships. In 1951, to his Swarthmore friends' regret, Bryce resigned his professorship to join the staff of the Social Science Research Council. He served it until his retirement in 1973, during the last two years primarily with the Foreign Area Fellowship Program, a joint project of the SSRC and the ACLS.

The four books Bryce Wood published on the international relations of the Americas demonstrate equally his technical historiographic skills in multi-archival research and his analytical proficiency as a political scientist. Two books, *The Making of the Good Neighbor Policy* (1961) and *The Dismantling of the Good Neighbor Policy* (1985), will be standard fare for students of inter-American relations for years to come. A third, *The United States and the Wars of South America, 1932-1942* (1966), provides a useful corrective for parochially Eurocentric students of war and peace and is in any case a substantial treatment of a largely ignored chapter on inter-American relations. The fourth volume, a monograph on *Aggression and History* (1978), is both larger and smaller in concept. It is a multi-archival examination of a small case of a recurrent large problem, Peru's absorption of a significant fraction of territory claimed by Ecuador.

Bryce Wood the person encompassed much more than teacher, scholar, and administrator. Some of his characteristics are suggested by the words "enthusiasm," "energy," "gusto," along with "loyalty" and "integrity." He loved sports; he was a sailor, a rower, a chess player, a gardener, an amateur chef, and above all a birder. There never was a conference or a committee meeting in some

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odd corner of the country (or of the world) that did not find Bryce up early in the morning communing with the local bird population.

For much of the period of his retirement he spent several months of each year on one of the San Juan islands, near the place of his birth and upbringing. As a roving boatman alternately rowing and sailing his beloved wherry, he became interested in researching the islands' history, not just locally but in government archives on both sides of the Atlantic. This led to the publication of *San Juan Island: Coastal Place Names and Cartographic Nomenclature*, undoubtedly

the definitive treatment of the subject.

Bryce took meticulous care, whether in scholarship, boating, or birding. He once engaged the Audubon Society in a polite controversy over their insistence on naming a particular species of warbler with the prefix "common." In view of the fact that no other variety of this species was known to exist, Bryce found this demeaning. The Society didn't give in easily; but Bryce persisted, and in the end he prevailed.

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