

People in Political Science

Professor Pross viewed political sociology as an applied science to improve society. An early feminist, she made several studies of the role of women in German post-war society. Economic and political structures were central to Pross' careful scholarship—as shown in books dealing with capitalism and democracy and the role of the industrial manager. Her most recent book and probably the most broadly conceived was *Was ist Heute Deutsch?* (What does it mean to be a German today?), a study somewhat similar to Gordon Craig's best-selling *The Germans*, but based on careful analysis of surveys and other quantifiable data.

Helge Pross, a shy, charming person, will be missed. Specialists in German politics will miss her competence and involvement in current issues. Civic virtue and civic education, in their finest sense, were represented in her life and her work.

Charles R. Foster
Committee on Atlantic Studies

Sanford Schwarz

Sanford Schwarz—international civil servant, lawyer, professor, and musician—died on October 7, 1984, in his 81st year. He is survived by two children, Abby and Joseph.

After receiving his law degree from Columbia he practiced law for a short period and then returned to Columbia for a doctorate in international relations and economics. During the 1930s he worked first for the U.S. Mexican Claims Commission and later he assisted James Shotwell at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace with his voluminous history of World War I. During the second World War Dr. Schwarz worked in U.S. government agencies particularly on plans for dealing with post-war Germany. He joined the U.N. Secretariat in 1946, working originally on refugee problems and then moving to disarmament and problems of dispute settlement. He served with the U.N. Commission on Korea during the early 1950s; at a later time he was secretary of the first U.N. Committee on Outer Space. For many

years he had a leading part in producing a series of detailed analytical studies of U.N. practice.

After his retirement he became a visiting professor of political science at the Free University of Berlin and later an adjunct professor at New York University Law School teaching the law of international claims.

Sanford's intellectual interests ranged widely over many fields: history, philosophy, literature and the arts, as well as international relations. His magnificent private library attested to his learning and intellectual enthusiasm. During his later years, he studied Greek, computer science, musical composition, and Russian literature. He was an accomplished cellist, well-known in New York chamber music circles. The recitals at his home were a delight to many, and both he and his wife, Goldie, who died two years earlier, brought much joy to their numerous friends.

Oscar Schachter
Columbia University

Jasper Berry Shannon

Jasper Berry Shannon, a political scientist whose teaching and writing career spanned more than 50 years, died December 13, 1984, at Bourbon General Hospital in Paris, Kentucky. He was 81.

Professor Shannon was a former president of the Southern Political Science Association, and twice headed the Midwest Conference of Political Scientists. From 1947 to 1950 he was a member of the APSA Executive Council.

For 15 years, from 1956 to 1971, he was professor of political science at the University of Nebraska, and served as departmental chairman for three of those years. Previously, he had taught for 20 years at the University of Kentucky (1936-1956), and held the Henry Clay chair of History and Political Science at Transylvania University, Lexington, KY, from 1930 to 1936.

Born in 1903 in Nicholas County, in the

Kentucky Bluegrass region, Shannon did his undergraduate work at Transylvania, the oldest institution of higher learning west of the Appalachians. He took the M.A. (1928) and Ph.D. (1934) degrees from the University of Wisconsin, where he did his dissertation on the political leadership of his fellow Kentuckian, Henry Clay. He subsequently studied law at Harvard University (where his classmates were the future Justices Powell and Blackmun of the U.S. Supreme Court) and at the Universities of Kentucky and Wisconsin.

Professor Shannon published *Money and Politics* in 1959, containing what is believed to be the first proposal for the \$1 checkoff on income tax returns as a device for public financing of political campaigns. The proposal was subsequently enacted by Congress. He was also the author of *Toward a New Politics in the South* (1949), *The President: Rex, Princeps, Imperator* (1969), and, with Ruth McQuown, *Presidential Politics in Kentucky* (1949). He was editor and co-author of *The Study of Comparative Government* (1949). At the time of his death, he had been working on the final manuscript of his *A History of Kentucky Politics*. He wrote a history of the Democratic Party which was the handbook of the Democratic National Convention in 1972.

Among his shorter articles was his 1950 presidential address to the Southern Political Science Association which he called "An Obituary of a Political Scientist," still fondly remembered by veteran APSA meeting attendees, even after 34 years. With wit and irony, he traced the career of a not-so-imaginary professor through the fads, frustrations, and sometimes even rewards of the academic life—striving to keep up with his field, conduct his research, find time to write his books, deal with deans, registrars, and other obstacles, teach his students, and raise his own family. The speech was published in *The Journal of Politics* in 1951.

During his career, Professor Shannon held visiting lectureships at Johns Hopkins University, the Universities of Wis-

consin, Oregon, and Tennessee, at the U.S. Army College in Italy (1945), and was a Fulbright Research Scholar for the U.S. Educational Foundation in Oslo, Norway, in 1954-55. He also held research grants in Great Britain, Scotland, and Switzerland. After his retirement from Nebraska in 1971, he was for 2½ years distinguished visiting professor of political science at Western Kentucky University.

In 1964 he was designated Distinguished Professor of Social Science at the University of Nebraska.

To his colleagues, he was a man of warmth and wisdom, and whose attendance at a faculty meeting guaranteed a lively and sometimes high-decibel debate. He relished the parrying and thrusting of ideas, and the demolition of one found flawed.

In 1983, on the occasion of Shannon's 80th birthday, his long-time Kentucky colleague Amry Vandenbosch wrote to him recalling those departmental discussions of their past. "Sometimes they waxed real warm, even heated," the 90-year-old Vandenbosch wrote. "In my view, if a person has no interest in ideas and never gets excited about them, he has no business in the classroom. Your range of intellectual interests was wide. You stimulated us."

Professor Shannon had spent the last decade in his old hometown of Paris. He is survived by his wife of 46 years, the former Ellen Scott; two daughters, Margaret Ellen Shannon of Washington, D.C.; and Phyllis Salyards, M.D., of Hastings, Nebraska; and two grandchildren.

After the funeral at the First Presbyterian Church of Paris, burial was in the Lexington (KY) Cemetery, a few yards away from the tomb of Henry Clay—his boyhood hero, the subject of his doctoral dissertation, and the man whose name had been given to the professorial chair Shannon occupied at Transylvania a half century earlier.

Ben F. Reeves