

Harding C. Noblitt, President of the Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Board. Members of the Board are appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate, Concordia College.

William H. Overholt, Hudson Institute: Director of Hudson Research Services, a subsidiary corporation which conducts proprietary research.

Lawrence C. Pierce, Head, Department of Political Science, University of Oregon.

Jack C. Plano, Chairman, Department of Political Science, Western Michigan University.

Peter A. Poole, Director of Graduate Studies and Center for International Studies, Old Dominion University.

Robert S. Robins, Chairman, Tulane University.

Eugene J. Rosi, Chairman, Political Science Department, Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

Kenneth Sherrill has been elected to a second term as Democratic District Leader in New York's 69th Assembly District (Upper West Side).

Paul P. Van Riper, Master of Public Administration (M.P.A.) Program Coordinator, Department of Political Science, Texas A&M University.

Joan K. Wadlow, Dean of Arts and Sciences, University of Wyoming; formerly professor, University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

Michael E. Milakovich, University of Miami, Coral Gables, Florida: associate professor.

Kathryn Newcomer, University of Nebraska-Lincoln: assistant professor.

B. Guy Peters, Tulane University: professor.

M. Hisham Sabki, Eastern Michigan University: professor.

Robert F. Sittig, University of Nebraska-Lincoln: professor.

Arnold Vedlitz, Texas A&M University: associate professor.

Retirements

James W. Fesler, professor, Yale University.

Donald S. Strong, University of Alabama, retired after 33 years of distinguished service to the University.

In Memoriam

John Brashear

Dr. John Brashear, professor of political science at Carson-Newman College in Jefferson City, Tennessee, for many years, died December 27, 1977. He was born May 9, 1908, in Lyndon, Kentucky. He began his teaching career in a one-room school and moved through the educational system to teaching at the college level. Along the way he earned a masters degree at Western Kentucky University and a Ph.D. in political science from the University of North Carolina. Professor Brashear retired from teaching in 1973.

For hundreds of former students, the death of Dr. Brashear was the passing of a man whose influence on them will never be forgotten. He was a man of inflexible principles who embarrassed those less principled than himself. He was a serious and an energetic teacher and he was a great teacher in the sense that he cared for his students and taught them above all else to be honest with themselves. He was not a prolific writer and his students cannot point to one article that he authored in a professional journal. His role in the profession was one of teaching the ideas and contributions of others and in teaching them in such a way that they made sense to his students. There are men and women throughout the nation practicing law, teaching, and in public service who are better people and better students for having studied under John C. Brashear. We are two who knew him, who met him at a crossroads in our lives, and who followed him into a profession. We and many others owe a lot to Professor

Promotions

F. Christopher Arterton, Yale University: associate professor.

Burton Atkins, Florida State University: professor.

Thomas L. Brewer, Eastern Michigan University: professor.

Terry L. Christensen, San Jose State University: professor.

James Dick, Wayne State University: associate professor.

Phillip W. Dyer, University of Nebraska-Lincoln: professor.

James S. Fishkin, Yale University: associate professor.

Larry N. Gerston, San Jose State University: associate professor.

John Latham, Kent State University: associate professor.

Warren L. Mason, Miami University: professor.

William T. McCraw, San Jose State University: professor.

Edward N. Megay, University of Nebraska-Lincoln: professor.

Brashear and we miss him.

James C. Coomer
University of Houston/Clear Lake City
Winfield H. Rose
Murray State University

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