

been employed by the Navy Department, has been appointed to an instructorship in the department of political science at the University of Michigan.

Ruth Widmayer has been appointed assistant professor of political science at the University of Oregon.

René de Visme Williamson, formerly of the University of Tennessee, has been appointed professor and chairman of the department of government at Louisiana State University, effective September, 1954.

George L. Willis has been appointed assistant professor of political science at the University of Cincinnati.

William R. Willoughby is on leave from the St. Lawrence University during 1954-55 to do research at the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton University.

Hubert H. Wilson, associate professor of politics at Princeton University, is on leave during the first term of 1954-55.

Daniel Wit, of the University of Cincinnati, has been appointed visiting professor of political science at the University of Michigan for the year 1954-55.

Roland Young, of Northwestern University, was a visiting professor at Harvard University during the 1954 summer session.

William H. Young has been appointed budgetary assistant to the president of the University of Wisconsin. He will continue to serve half time in the department of political science.

I. William Zartman taught in the summer session at the Johns Hopkins University.

Paul E. Zinner is a visiting assistant professor of government at Columbia University during the 1954-55 academic year.

## IN MEMORIAM

Waldemar Gurian died of a stroke in South Haven, Michigan, on May 26, 1954, at the age of fifty-two. He had suffered repeated illnesses in the last two years and had gone to the vacation resort after a research leave of absence in Germany.

He was born in St. Petersburg (Leningrad), Russia. Although some reference books and many obituary notices described him as a convert to Catholicism, he was baptized in that Church as a child. Russian origin and Catholicism provide fundamental clues to his thought and outlook. This religious bridge with the West was made through his mother, who moved to Germany before World War I. During the war years he was educated at the Collegium Albertinum, a Dominican school in Venlo, Holland. Later he attended the Hohenzollern Gymnasium at Dusseldorf.

His university work at Berlin and Cologne, done under such teachers as Max Scheler, culminated in his doctoral thesis on the German Youth Movement. With his doctorate he had an almost medieval sense of being a member of the academic world, perhaps, as it were, an ex-officio member of the world's universities. A powerful mind, voracious reading, an almost universal curiosity, and a remarkably retentive memory enabled him to discourse professionally with his colleagues in almost all the humanities.

At the same time he was wholly free from the erudite provincialism of the academic specialist. His generous concern for important issues and titanic impatience with the petty questions from which academicians sometimes make their claims to originality were expressed in equally unforgettable fashion. He had, and not accidentally, a journalist's sense of urgency. The work of the journalist, or better, publicist, helped him to carry on enormous learning without a trace of pedantry. Between 1923 and 1937 he acted mainly as a free-lance writer. In 1923-24 he was night-editor of the *Koelnische Volkszeitung*, the greatest Catholic newspaper of the Rhineland. Thereafter he remained on the staff, reviewing books in a spirit which belied his *nom de plume*, Hoplite.

Between 1929 and 1931 he published his major works (in German), *The Political and Social Ideas of French Catholicism, 1789-1914* and *Bolshevism: Theory and Practice*. The latter, translated into many languages, is one of the basic books of modern scholarship for the understanding of Soviet Communism. On the latter subject he wrote a multitude of books and articles, of which mention may be made of *Bolshevism: An Introduction to Soviet Communism* (1952) and his contribution to the Arden House Conference (1954) on the concept of *Partijnost* (Party-mindedness). The work on French Catholicism grew out of his permanent

interest in Lammenais and in the general field of Church history. For many years he was committed to writing a history of the Church in the modern world. But he published only some articles on Lammenais and Louis Veillot, on French integral nationalism, a book on *Hitler and the Christians*, and a collaborative volume, *The Catholic Church in World Affairs* (1954).

The accession of Hitler to power caused him and his family (wife and daughter) to seek refuge in Switzerland (1934). There, in difficult financial conditions, he edited with Otto Knabe *Deutsche Briefe* (1934–1937), a mimeographed weekly designed to point out the hideous nihilism of Hitler's movement, and the editors took special pains to deliver their paper to the German Catholic bishops.

In 1937, Gurian came to Notre Dame where he remained until his death. He became an American citizen in 1943 and professor of political science in 1944. At Notre Dame he was an indefatigable promoter of lectures, discussions, and research projects. Under his editorship *The Review of Politics*, a quarterly, began publication in 1939. This journal, primarily interested, as its editorial page proclaims, "in the philosophical and historical approach to political realities," is his most characteristic achievement. In later years Gurian headed the Notre Dame Committee on International Relations, established (1949) with the help of a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, and organized the Center for Eastern European and Soviet Studies, with the help of a grant from the Ford Foundation. In 1950 he was president of the Catholic Historical Association. His death leaves an empire of functions and jobs to his successors. His colleagues will long miss his stimulation, encouragement, and challenges, and, in particular, the fruits of his long reflection on the problem of morals and power.—MATTHEW A. FITZSIMONS.

Charles C. Rohlfling died on April 3, 1954, at the age of 52. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1923 and became an instructor in the political science department the following year. He received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Pennsylvania in 1930 and the degree of Bachelor of Laws at Temple University in 1934. He was made professor of political science in 1940 and served as chairman of the political science department from 1937 to 1949.

Professor Rohlfling was a student of government who conceived his obligations to extend

widely into the arena of public affairs. There is space to chronicle only a few of the more important responsibilities he accepted. From 1943 to 1952 he was a member of the Executive Committee of the Greater Philadelphia Movement, an influential organization for civic betterment including in its membership leaders from many sides of Philadelphia life. As chairman of its Legal Affairs Committee, he played a leading part in establishing Philadelphia's new home-rule charter.

He served on two committees appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania—one to investigate alleged disfranchisement of voters, the other to investigate the affairs of the Philadelphia Registration Commission. For a period of eight years he was a member of the Board of Supervisors of Middletown Township, Delaware County, Pennsylvania.

Professor Rohlfling gave his time generously to a wide variety of private enterprises which sought his aid and counsel. He was active in the local chapter of the American Association of University Professors, serving as its president in 1945–46. The National Foundation for Education and Citizenship named him to its Executive Committee. He was also a member of the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Public Charities Association.

Professor Rohlfling received the professional recognition of his colleagues. He was a member of the Executive Council of the American Political Science Association from 1944 to 1947 and of the Board of Editors of the *American Political Science Review* from 1946 to 1949. For three years he served as president of the Pennsylvania Political Science and Public Administration Association.

In addition to many articles, he wrote *National Regulation of Aeronautics*, and was co-author of *Business and Government*, *The American Government and Its Work*, and *A Survey of Pennsylvania*.

Professor Rohlfling moved without ostentation and with gentleness among the many concerns and associations of his academic and public-oriented life, exercising a sure influence on the side of peace and wisdom. His generous spirit in the affairs of the University of Pennsylvania and the wider community in which he labored will be missed by many.—JOHN PERRY HORLACHER.

Roger Vernon Shumate, professor of political science at the University of Nebraska, died unexpectedly in Lincoln, May 22, 1954, two months after his fifty-fourth birthday. Profes-

sor Shumate received his bachelor's and master's degrees at the University of California at Berkeley and his doctorate at the University of Minnesota in 1933. He served as instructor in political science at the University of Cincinnati from 1929 to 1931, at the University of Minnesota from 1931 to 1933, and at the University of Pittsburgh from 1933 to 1937. Before entering college he had served a year in the Navy and a year in the United States Merchant Service. He joined the department of political science at the University of Nebraska as an associate professor in 1937 and became a full professor in 1944.

In his seventeen years at Nebraska, Professor Shumate really had two careers—teaching and service with the state government. Within a few months of his arrival in Nebraska he was named Director of Research for the newly organized Legislative Council. In this capacity he supervised the preparation of a very large number of studies for the legislature and traveled widely over the state in connection with committee and sub-committee hearings on matters before that body. In less skilled hands the post of Director of Research might easily have become political in the derogatory sense of the word. With rare insight and acumen Professor Shumate prevented that sort of development, so that at his death the agency which he headed enjoyed the respect not only of the legislators for whom and with whom he worked, but also of the executive branch of the state government and of his university col-

leagues. His research reports, although they did not enjoy wide circulation outside the state, were models of careful investigation and balanced presentation. In the course of his work for the legislature he acquired an unrivaled knowledge of the government of the state and its local units, as well as of the imponderables of politics and administration. In the opinion of his colleagues his service to the state government added greatly to his effectiveness as a teacher, bringing to life by apt and concrete illustration the abstractions of books.

Professor Shumate's work as a teacher was in the fields of political parties and public law. He was thorough and systematic and held his students to high standards of performance quite in keeping with the discipline which he vigorously imposed upon himself. Although for much of the time he was under the heavy pressure of his duties at the state capitol, Professor Shumate discharged with admirable conscientiousness his teaching obligations. During the last five years of his life he added to his teaching service two important university committees. For four years he was chairman of the Committee on University Publications and for two years was a member of the Committee on Student Affairs, both burdensome assignments which he discharged with great efficiency and fidelity. In his premature death the state and the university have lost a valuable public servant and his colleagues a loyal friend.—LANE W. LANCASTER.