

People in Political Science

public affairs and in international political economy and development.

Steve's success in expanding the department was due in large part to his own considerable political skills. There was never a sole criterion for obtaining tenure at Fordham: Steve was able to recognize strengths of very different kinds of young scholars, package the whole in a way that produced a strong and well-rounded department, and sell the package to an administration that had been carefully prepared to accept it.

Steve David was the intellectual as well as political center of the department. He was engaged in a perpetual debate/discussion with colleagues about the state of the discipline; he had an intense interest in politics as well as in political science and a love for spirited argument. He was one of the department's most popular teachers at both undergraduate and graduate levels, and he was the most frequently sought as dissertation advisor.

We will remember Steve for his brightness, his inventiveness in intellectual play, his sense of humor, and his considerable kindness. He lived a full, active, successful life. That it should end so prematurely is a source of considerable sorrow, and we will long feel his loss.

David G. Lawrence
Fordham University

Frank Grace

Just two days before Frank Grace succumbed to a prolonged illness, January 20, 1985, an established San Francisco lawyer who studied years ago with Frank dropped by his vacant office to renew a cherished association with a professor remembered and admired. During his 35 years of teaching, research, and service in the Department of Political Science at the University of Michigan, Frank Grace was truly respected by undergraduates and graduates alike. As a teacher he frequently delved into his own knowledge and experience for pertinent narrative and advice. He was almost always able to recall some incident or event that illuminated the particular and complicated academic pursuits of colleagues or

students. His knowledge, experience, personality, and didactic skills were molded into a teacher who could successfully lecture to hundreds of students as he could counsel one-on-one.

Born in 1918, in Baxter, a town of Tennessee's eastern highlands, Frank came easily by both his thoughtful conservatism and his Democratic party affiliation. Nor did these patterns change when he graduated with honors from Vanderbilt University in 1939 and, a year later, obtained the master's degree from Louisiana State University, where his fellow graduate student and officemate was Hubert H. Humphrey.

Frank worked in Louisiana's state government as a statistician—of all things for a classical theorist—until he became an ensign in 1942 and served for four years in the United States Navy. His combat experience included action in landing operations in the Mediterranean and at Omaha Beach in Normandy.

After his release from service, Frank accepted fellowship support and graduate status at the University of Illinois, where he completed his doctorate under the direction of Francis G. Wilson. In 1953 his dissertation, *The Concept of Property in Modern Christian Thought*, was published and acclaimed. It would be followed by research in West Germany, papers at political science conferences, and further publication in periodicals.

Instructor Grace joined the Michigan Department of Political Science in 1948, where he rose steadily through the ranks and became a full professor in 1962. After repeated health difficulties he retired in 1982 as a professor emeritus. During his years of active teaching and research he initiated courses in American political thought and refined the presentation of his popular courses in theory. He was the department's director of graduate studies for five and one-half years, an associate chairman and, of course, an outstanding and heavily burdened teacher.

In 1980 Frank was honored by the University of Michigan with the Amoco Teaching Award. Undergraduate and graduate students initiated the nomination, which his department then spon-

sored. As one who always gave more than full measure in fulfilling his responsibilities, Frank Grace was a gentleman, a patriot, and a scholar who served his country, his good wife and family of six fine children, his department and his university well. His colleagues will remember and miss him. His students will recall his care and devotion.

George Grassmuck
University of Michigan-Ann Arbor

Charles S. Hyneman

Charles S. Hyneman, the fifty-seventh president of the American Political Science Association, died in Bloomington, Indiana, on January 20, 1985, at the age of 84. He had retired from his full-time appointment as Distinguished Professor at Indiana University in 1971, after having taught at his *alma mater* since 1956.

Charles Hyneman seldom related to those around him in a single role. We are not alone in having found him to be—sequentially and sometimes simultaneously—a distinguished scholar, a teacher, a lifelong stimulator of thought, a professional colleague, the father or grandfather we never had, a fellow gardener and basketball enthusiast, and, above all, a generous and reliable friend. A person of Charles Hyneman's stature passes through one's life but rarely. Few individuals manage to combine the qualities of intellect, integrity, and humanity to such an extraordinary degree, and yet succeed in imparting their gifts to others in such a disarmingly "homespun" fashion.

Sidney Hook, in his provocative book *The Hero in History*, made a distinction between the merely eventful man and the event-making man—the latter being one who by thought and deed made things occur that substantially altered the course of events for those about him. Charles Hyneman was too much of an iconoclast and a democrat with a small "d" to have accepted the title of "hero," and yet he had the ability to do the small thing as well as commit the great act that did make a significant difference in the lives, careers, and the perspectives on

issues and events assumed by those around him.

There is a moment in Plato's *Apology* in which Socrates explains his mission in life to the jurors who are trying him. He says:

I am a sort of gadfly given to the state by God and the state is a great and noble steed who is tardy in his motions owing to his very size and required to be stirred into life. I am that gadfly which God has attached to the state and all day long and in all places am always fastening upon you arousing and persuading and reproaching you.

Charles Hyneman was our gadfly. He aroused us. He persuaded us. And implicitly he reproached us as we recognized how much harder he pushed his own mind than we were inclined to push ours.

It was those self-imposed demands that made Charles the scholar of international repute, whose five decades of writing produced a significant contribution to the literature of political science. Charles had an unquenchable passion for scholarship and displayed an unending pursuit of the truth which remained with him till the end. Literally, in his last days, he was putting the finishing touches on *The Founding: A Prelude to a More Perfect Union*, which the editor, Howard Penniman, considers to be Charles' finest work. The corpus of his writings is wide ranging, starting with *The First American Neutrality* (1935), which evidenced his earlier interest in international relations and foreign policy. Among his later writings, many scholars still regard Hyneman's *Bureaucracy in a Democracy* (1950) as one of the more refreshing and seminal contributions to the fields of both public administration and democratic theory. Over an extended period Charles' concern about reconciling our origins as a national society with contemporary political practices and values is reflected in *The Supreme Court on Trial* (1963), *Popular Government in America* (1968), and his posthumous *The Founding*, as well as in the co-edited volumes, *A Second Federalist* (1967) and *American Political Writing During the Founding Era* (1983). Indeed, many of us long suspected that Charles purposely kept one