

complete item description available on scholarly articles, including an abstract of the article, its notes, graphs and figures. In addition, subject-tailored guides have been published in several areas to further pinpoint relevant available literature. Since 1972 Carl headed Pitt's Social Sciences Information Utilization Laboratory which made individually designed computerized literature searches available to scholars and organizations around the world. It was a rare day that one did not find the blackboard in Carl's office covered with new terms, new references, and new ways of dealing with the explosion of information in the social sciences.

Carl Beck was both a champion of and entrepreneur for international studies. As the Director since its founding (1968) of the University Center for International Studies (UCIS) of the University of Pittsburgh, Carl worked ceaselessly to expand the breadth of the Center's activities and the scope of its international relationships. He cast the UCIS mantle over several different comparative and thematic programs. The scope of UCIS research, study, or exchange programs which extended to nearly 50 countries was signified by the montage of pins on the map of the world adjacent to his office door. Carl was particularly proud of Pitt's vital and productive exchange relationship with institutes in Poland, Yugoslavia, and most recently the People's Republic of China. The product of one of these exchanges, a volume entitled *Peaceful Coexistence: Essays in Honor of the 30th Anniversary of the Polish Institute of International Affairs*, which Carl edited with Marian Dobrosielski, is due to be published this year.

From 1973 to 1979, Carl was Executive Director of the International Studies Association. During this time he succeeded in broadening both the interdisciplinary and international base of ISA. He made strong efforts to acquire funds and develop opportunities for scholars from around the world to be represented in ISA programs. In addition, under his guidance ISA published its first *Biographical Directory* (1974), *International Studies Notes* (a quarterly), 16 volumes of occasional papers, and expanded the *International Studies Newsletter* into a monthly. He was himself personally active in numerous national and international commissions, consortia, and selection committees, including IREX, the Executive Committee of the Consortium for International Studies Education, and UNESCO.

To have said all this is only to have begun. Unnamed are the scores of individual and group research projects, ideas, and mere notions that were stimulated, drawn-out, and nourished by Carl Beck. In 1977-78 alone some 95 projects were sponsored by UCIS, while countless others received the vital inspiration and enthusiasm that it was Carl's special gift and joy to provide. There are few among us who could feel the pride that Carl did in assisting the ideas and work of others. But there are many of us who benefitted from his willingness to sponsor and to stimulate our efforts. It is entirely fitting, therefore, that Carl's family with the help of

the University of Pittsburgh has established in his memory the Carl Beck Memorial Faculty Research Awards. To continue in this way to expand the field of our knowledge, the breadth of our international interdependence and the scope of our vision will be to honor the memory of this unique, beloved, and much missed man, and to prove the truth of Dylan Thomas' words: "And death shall have no dominion."

Richard W. Cottam
Ronald H. Linden
James M. Malloy
Bert A. Rockman
University of Pittsburgh

Arthur W. Bromage

Professor Emeritus Arthur W. Bromage shared broad interests with his colleagues in political science, but concentrated teaching and research on municipal, county, and state governments. These concerns were both theoretical and practical. His numerous books and over 100 articles were mostly scholarly, but some reflected his personal experiences as a member of the Ann Arbor City Council for two terms (1949-1953), and membership on commissions to improve the quality of local government. Above other achievements, Arthur Bromage was most proud of his many students active as city managers or local officials in various parts of the country. After retirement in 1974, he daily spent hours in his office corresponding with them. For Arthur, education and personal friendship did not end with the awarding of a degree. His influence will continue, if no longer with the intimate touch, under the Bromage Fellowships and Internships established in his honor by the University's Institute of Public Policy Studies, and subscribed to by colleagues, professional associates, and former students.

Arthur Bromage was born in East Windsor, Connecticut, on February 27, 1904. He received his bachelor's degree and membership in Phi Beta Kappa at Wesleyan University (1925), and his M.A. (1926) and Ph.D. (1928) degrees from Harvard University, where he also taught for a year. Arthur's 50 years of association with the University of Michigan started in 1929 as an acting assistant professor of political science; by 1938 he had risen to the rank of full professor.

In addition to being a productive scholar and influential teacher, he provided major service to the University, College, and Department of Political Science. A few of his more recent departmental services included being Chairman (1961-1964), member of the Executive Committee (1967-1970), and holding the James Orin Murfin Professorship (1969-1970). Retirement in 1974 did not end his career. Arthur usually was the first to arrive at the office each weekday morning. He also presided benevolently most noons over "King Arthur's Roundtable" at the Michigan League, which table became, in its own informal way, about as close to a faculty club that we had had in recent years.

Arthur's writings and commission memberships are too numerous to outline here. Examples of books were his pioneering *American County Government* (1933), *State Government and Administration* (1936), and an influential text, *Introduction to Municipal Government and Administration* (1950, 1957). His experiences as a member of the Ann Arbor City Council were related in three studies (1950, 1951, and 1954). Examples of his work as a reformer are represented by his having been Secretary of the Michigan Commission on Reform and Modernization of Government (1938-1939), member of the Michigan Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (1954-1955), and member of the Michigan Constitutional Reform Study Commission (1960). Honors came from many sources, but he was especially pleased to be elected an Honorary Member of the International City Manager's Association (1956), and being named a Life Member of the Michigan Municipal League (1957).

The Second World War took Major Arthur Bromage to training officers in military government and, as a Lieutenant Colonel, to service in military government training in England and France, and then in military government itself in Munich.

His wife Mary—herself a former Dean of Women at Michigan and a distinguished Professor *emerita* of the School of Business Administration—shared her interests in Ireland with him. They traveled to Dublin often. Their daughter, Susan Patterson and her husband, to say nothing of grandchildren, drew them to Berkeley almost every Christmas. If we miss Arthur, they miss him more.

Arthur Bromage was an example of professional excellence and humaneness to all who knew him. His was a voice of reason in our midst. He cared about us, and we were devoted to him. We remain so after his death on February 9, 1979.

Richard L. Park
University of Michigan

Erwin Clyde Buell

A much-loved colleague, E. C. Buell, died October 1, 1979, after a long illness. He was a gentle man with a pleasing personality; quiet, but with fierce personal and scholarly integrity. His illness had forced his premature retirement in January, 1979. Before that, it had imposed severe burdens, threatening his ability to perform as a professional who could meet his own strict standards of excellence. Against these burdens E. C. struggled, always striving to carry his share of the load, preferring to give up positions of responsibility rather than to shirk their duties.

E. C. Buell was born September 19, 1918 in Roanoke, Texas. He received his bachelor's, and later his master's, degree from nearby North Texas State University. After receiving his undergraduate degree, he taught in Texas high schools both prior to and after his military

service in World War II. During the war, he served as a B-24 tail gunner, and was decorated for action in the European theater.

Upon completing his M.S., he taught for two years at Midwestern University in Wichita Falls, Texas, but left to pursue further graduate work at the University of North Carolina. He completed his Ph.D. with a concentration in comparative government in 1955. His dissertation, written under the direction of Federico Gil, reflected his lifelong scholarly interest in the politics of Latin America.

While completing his graduate studies, E. C. served as assistant professor at Davidson College, near Charlotte, North Carolina. Upon completion of the Ph.D., he returned to his native state, first teaching for a year at Lamar State University in Beaumont before accepting a position as associate professor at Baylor University in Waco.

In 1960 he moved to Memphis State University to accept the challenge of creating and organizing a new Department of Political Science. He served as Chairman of that department from the time of its formal inauguration in 1962 until 1967, when he resigned to accept a position at North Texas State University. He served here as professor until his retirement.

E. C. Buell was a dedicated teacher. No course he offered was ever taught without having undergone a penetrating revision. His concern for Latin American politics was supplemented by a strong interest in Western European, especially British, politics. In addition, he had a continuing interest in American state and local government, which had flourished during his days of civic activism in Memphis. While there, he had served as a member of the Charter Revision Committee which drafted and successfully campaigned for voter acceptance of a new city charter to replace Memphis' hoary commission form of government.

To his skills as teacher and academic administrator, E. C. added solid scholarship. He was the author of journal articles and co-editor of a local politics text, *Grass Roots*. But more impressive than the public manifestations of his scholarship was his private commitment. He was genuinely well-read—his comparative politics colleagues could always turn to him to fill in gaps in their own knowledge. He accepted no narrow-minded methodological orthodoxy, but looked for quality research wherever it could be found.

In the midst of the occasional battles which always seem to characterize academic department politics, E. C. Buell maintained the respect and, indeed, the friendship of all. He will be missed.

C. Neal Tate
North Texas State University