

ulty of what was then Washington State College to develop a curriculum in public administration. Earlier he had held appointments with the Haynes Foundation of Los Angeles, the Los Angeles County Bureau of Administrative Research, and the United States Bureau of the Budget.

In 1956, when a separate Department of Political Science was established at Washington State University, Beckett became its first chair, and served in that position for eight years. From 1956 until his retirement in 1977, he was departmental coordinator of graduate studies.

He was active in national and regional political science and public administration organizations, published in their journals, and was often sought out for his editing skills. He authored *From Wilderness to Enabling Act: The Evolution of a State of Washington*. He was celebrated by colleagues and students alike for the meticulous attention he gave to his teaching, research, and administrative responsibilities.

In 1951 Beckett took a two-year leave of absence to establish a program in public administration at the University of Beirut. In 1957, as a member of a Harvard–Ford Foundation team, he was consultant to the Pakistan Planning Board in Karachi.

He is survived by his wife Harriett in Pullman, his daughter Linda Yost of Moscow, Idaho, his son Paul of Madison, Wisconsin, a brother Elmer of Hillsboro, Oregon, and three grandsons.

H. Paul Castleberry  
Thor Swanson  
*Washington State University*

## Henry Ehrmann<sup>1</sup>

Henry Ehrmann, my friend and collaborator, died over Christmas weekend at the age of 86. His health had been declining for about six months, but his spirit, his sense

<sup>1</sup> This article was first published in *French Politics and Society*, Vol. 13, No. 1 (Winter, 1995). My thanks to the editors for agreeing to publish it here.

of humor and his mental acuity never flagged. Indeed, just a few days before his death he and I completed a new chapter on France for the sixth edition of Almond and Powell, *Comparative Politics Today*.

In different ways, I have known Henry all of my adult life. His book on French labor, *French Labor From Popular Front to Liberation* (1947) influenced my own decision to work on the French trade union movement while I was still in graduate school. He was my daughter's teacher at Dartmouth in the 1980s, where he continued to teach regularly long after his formal "retirement," and he was influential in her decision to pursue graduate work in political science after graduation. I first met Henry, and his wife Claire, at Dartmouth, and we quickly became friends. When he asked me to work with him on the fifth edition of *Politics in France*, I felt that this was an offer and an honor that I could not refuse. Our collaboration was deep and mutual, a real learning process that extended over five years, and I am grateful for the time that we had together.

From the very beginning of his career, Henry Ehrmann's scholarly work was informed by his background, his political commitments and his interest in France. Born in 1908, he studied at the famous French Lycée in Berlin, which had been established by Huguenots in the 17th century. He studied law in Berlin, and earned his doctorate in jurisprudence from the University of Freiburg in 1932. When Hitler came to power, Henry was working as a legal scholar in Berlin. As a result of illegal political activity, he was imprisoned and tortured by the Gestapo, but escaped to France in 1934. As a journalist in Paris, where he met his wife Claire, he was active in the anti-Nazi resistance, and was also a research associate of the International Institute for Social History and the Frankfurt Institute for Social Research. He was also a *militant* in the Socialist Party (SFIO) during those years, with close links to Léon Blum.

With the aid of Varian Fry and the Emergency Rescue Committee

(which provided the visas for the entry into the United States), Henry and Claire escaped across the Pyrenees in 1940. The story of their escape, and of Varian Fry's heroic rescue of thousands of European intellectuals, was documented in the 1989 PBS film, *Exiles*. I was somewhat startled to find pictures of Henry and Claire in the exhibit of the Varian Fry mission mounted by the U.S. Holocaust Museum in 1993.

The Ehrmanns arrived in the United States in 1940. Henry became an associate of the University in Exile of the New School for Social Research, and later directed a reeducation program for German prisoners of war. His first full academic appointment at the University of Colorado resulted from the publication of his book on French labor in 1947. He moved to Dartmouth in 1961, and taught at McGill from 1971–73, before he retired to his house on the Dartmouth campus.

In "retirement," he remained active both as a scholar and as a teacher. He taught regularly as a visiting professor at Dartmouth during the spring quarter, and at U.C. San Diego during the winter. He was also visiting professor at many universities both in the United States and Europe. From all reports, Henry was a wonderful teacher whose only problem was keeping class size within manageable limits. He also continued to give occasional lectures and to participate in academic conferences with considerable enthusiasm.

Henry Ehrmann was a political scientist whose scholarship contributed to the foundations of the field of comparative politics. He was a pioneer in the comparative study of interest groups (*Interest Groups on Four Continents*, 1964), wrote a book on comparative jurisprudence and legal cultures (*Comparative Legal Cultures*, 1976), and contributed to the efforts of the Committee on Comparative Politics of the Social Science Research Council to develop a framework for comparative analysis. He was also a member of the Editorial Board of the *American Political Science Review*.

But his primary love, from his

first publication at the age of nineteen, was the study of France. Henry Ehrmann's book, *Organized Business in France* (1958) was important in many respects. It was the first major study of the CNPF (it is still in print), and the first study to probe deeply into the practices of organized big business. He always took great pride in the research skill that he demonstrated in this study, and, though dated, the book remains the baseline from which other work on this subject must be compared. *Politics in France*, now in its fifth edition (1992), was first published in 1968, and it remains, to the best of my knowledge, the longest-published text on French politics in the United States. Although he and I collaborated fully in the last edition, this book will always reflect the intellectual breadth and depth of Henry Ehrmann. Over a span of twenty years he created what Pascal Perrineau, in a review of the book in France, called "... a work that has become an altogether remarkable overseas classic on French political life." The esteem with which he is regarded in France is reflected in the *Palme Académique*, awarded by the French government in 1977, but most of all in the honorary doctorate that he received from the Institut d'Études Politiques de Paris in 1989.

Henry loved life. He skied and hiked, kayaked on the Connecticut river until a few years ago, and swam regularly until a few weeks before his death. Like most of us, he resented the toll that age exacted. But he lived a full life, and continued to contribute to our lives until the day he died.

Martin A. Schain  
New York University

### Louise Byer Miller

Louise Byer Miller died after a lengthy illness on August 16, 1994 in Menands, New York. Professor Miller was to begin a tenure-track appointment in Political Science and Women's Studies at West Georgia College in the fall of 1994.

Louise received her B.A. in political science and American history from The City College of New York and her Ph.D. in political science from the University at Albany in 1983. She earned the distinction of being the first woman to receive a doctorate in that department. Since then, she had taught at the undergraduate and graduate levels at SUNY at Albany, Union College, Russell Sage's Junior College of Albany, and Central Michigan University in the areas of American politics and law.

Louise was a dedicated and successful teacher who proved equally comfortable in a traditional university classroom and in non-traditional settings. Over the past decade, she worked for the New York Council for the Humanities, giving lectures on women in the law to non-profit organizations, and as mentor and administrator for Empire State College, a distance learning institution. She was also the instructor for the American Legion Auxiliary's Empire Girls State from 1988-1994, where she directed several hundred high school seniors in a week-long program on the political process and government.

An active scholar, Louise was in the process of writing a manuscript, *The Supreme Court and Gender Equality*, at the time of her death. A book chapter, "Wollstonecraft, Gender Equality and the U.S. Supreme Court," is forthcoming in *Feminism and Mary Wollstonecraft*, edited by Maria Falco (Penn State University Press). Louise's publications included articles on federalism and the Burger Court in *Publius* and *Policy Studies Journal*. She was also a frequent participant at APSA meetings.

Louise is survived by her husband, Ron, and her children Matthew, of Washington, DC, and Julie, a student at Wellesley College. She will be greatly missed by her colleagues and students at all the institutions with which she was affiliated.

Judith A. Garber  
University of Alberta

Martin Edelman  
University at Albany

### Edward Shils

Edward Shils, a Distinguished Service Professor at the University of Chicago and one of the world's most influential sociologists, died January 23, 1995 in his Chicago home of cancer. Shils, 84, was internationally renowned for his research on the role of intellectuals and their relations to power and public policy.

His scholarship was recognized in 1983 by the Balzan Foundation, Milan, with the awarding of the Balzan Prize, an honor given in fields in which the Nobel Prize is not awarded. Shils was recognized for his "important, innovative, and unique contribution to contemporary sociology." In 1979, he was selected by the National Council on the Humanities to give the Jefferson Lecture, the highest national award given in that field.

The *Times* (of London) *Higher Education Supplement*, writing of Shils, said, "He is essentially an intellectual's intellectual and scarcely a single corner of the Western cultural tradition has not benefited from the illumination afforded by his penetrating and often pungent attention."

His great knowledge of the literatures of so many cultures and so many fields was a source of wonderment to many of his colleagues. He taught sociology, social philosophy, English literature, history of Chinese science and many other subjects to students who went on to become the leading scholars in their fields throughout the world.

"He was a scholar of the highest eminence," said Sir Hugh Lloyd-Jones, formerly professor of Greek at Oxford University. "He's made great contributions to all the humanistic sciences."

His beginnings as a sociologist and social philosopher came when, as a 17-year-old high school student in Philadelphia, he discovered the works of German sociologist Max Weber. He continued to study and write about Weber throughout his career. As a young researcher at the University of Chicago, he translated the works of sociologist Karl Mannheim into English.

He became the bridge between