

ganization in Human Services: Implications for the Future."

Serving on the Humphrey Award Committee were Robert K. Whelan, Chair, University of North Florida; Lewis Bowman, University of South Florida; Mark Burns, Auburn University; Ronald E. Goertz, Alabama Department of Public Health; Gerald T. O'Neil, Metropolitan Dade County Office of Health Services; Barbara P. Pomeroy, International Year of the Child; A. Robert Thoeny, Tennessee Commission on Higher Education; Thomas C. Webster, C. W. Post Center, Long Island University; and Samuel J. Yeager, Wichita State University.

In Memoriam

John C. Livingston

Dr. John C. "Jack" Livingston, professor of government at California State University, Sacramento, and a vigorous advocate of civil rights and academic freedom, died July 22, after a long battle with cancer. He was 62.

Dr. Livingston, who had been on sick leave the past year, joined the CSUS faculty in 1954 and was acting dean of the school of arts and sciences in 1971 and 1972. A founder of the statewide Academic Senate, he headed the CSUS Academic Senate in 1970, and was head of the Academic Senate of the 19-campus state college system in 1965.

Dr. Livingston was honored in 1966 with the California State Colleges Distinguished Teachers Award.

In 1969 he was acting chairman of the CSUS-based Committee for Support of Higher Education, formed to combat the poor image education in California had acquired in campus crises at the time and to stop punitive legislative then before the Legislature.

Before moving to the CSUS campus, Dr. Livingston taught at the University of Denver and the University of Colorado. While in the Denver area, he helped or-

ganize opposition to the extreme abuses of McCarthyism and worked in defense of academic freedom and civil rights.

In Sacramento, he served on the board of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from 1962 until 1966; on the Chancellor's Commission on Human Rights from 1966 until 1968, and on the advisory panel of the Teachers' Bill of Rights from 1965 until 1967. A strong advocate of arms control, he was the author of published articles on unilateral disarmament. He also was an outspoken critic of American involvement in the Vietnam War.

An Army infantryman during World War II, he earned a battlefield commission while fighting in the European theater.

Dr. Livingston was a native of Ogden, Utah, and received his bachelor's degree from the University of California at Los Angeles, his master's degree from the University of California at Berkeley and his doctorate from Claremont Graduate School.

He is survived by his wife, Ethel; sons, Cleve of Sacramento, Michael, head rowing coach at the University of California at Berkeley, and George, a student at Berkeley; daughter, Rebecca Harris of Sacramento; and six grandchildren.

Paul R. Murray
California State University,
Sacramento

Frederick L. Schuman: The Chicago Years

Frederick L. Schuman was connected with the University of Chicago for 17 years, four years as an undergraduate student, three years as a graduate student and ten years as a member of the Department of Political Science then under the leadership of Charles E. Merriam. He received his Ph.B. degree in 1924 and his Ph.D. degree in 1927. As a student, a teacher, a lecturer, and a writer, he achieved an outstanding record. He soon acquired a reputation as a vigorous defender of civil liberties, political democracy, minority rights, and human dignity in the face of Communist

and Fascist challenges. He had an uncanny ability to foresee future events. In his lectures, articles and books, he predicted World War II five years before the event.

When Schuman left the University in 1937, a student editorial writer paid him high tribute. He wrote in part, "Students are preeminently qualified to say that Schuman was one of the University's great persons. They are in a better position than any administrator to give testimony to the fact that Mr. Schuman's departure has left a gap in student life. Few professors have ever merited the universal respect implied in the question students would ask whenever an event of importance occurred in national or international relations, 'What does Schuman think about it?' . . . There were few men in the University who were more universally loved by their students. They recall him in an heroic light: the dignity with which he conducted himself during the period when he was being stupidly attacked in the press. . . . Mr. Schuman's genius is all the more remarkable in that he was able to produce academic works which had few rivals for places of honor in the field of political science. . . . Few students will forget the carbolec wit which characterized all his public utterances . . . [and] which made his classes the most exciting in the field of political science."

While at the University, Schuman was a prolific writer. International Publishers put out his *American Foreign Policy Toward Russia* in 1928. This event later led in part to his being attacked by "red hunters" as the publishing house was accused of being Communist controlled. Actually it was financed by an American millionaire. President Hutchins and Merriam came to his defense and he was cleared of all charges. The administration then persuaded one of his accusers, the drugstore millionaire Charles R. Walgreen, to endow a lecture series in defense of American institutions.

Schuman's next book was *War and Diplomacy in the French Republic*, which came out in 1931. It was based on research in Paris while he was holding a Social Science Research Council fellow-

ship and it became part of Professor Quincy Wright's study of the causes of war. Schuman's popular text, *International Politics*, came out in 1933. In 1934 he published *The Conduct of German Foreign Policy*, based on research he did in Germany under the Jane Rowe Fellowship of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. In 1935 he published *The Nazi Dictatorship: A Study in Social Pathology and the Politics of Fascism* which was listed among the hundred best books of the year by the *New Republic* and among the 50 best books of the year by the *Nation*.

Schuman made a great contribution to the University. As a lecturer and teacher he was acclaimed as "brilliant, inspiring, challenging, dynamic." Professor Samuel Harper gave this account about his leaving the University. President James Baxter of Williams College was looking for someone who might be attacked by the alumni. He held that such attacks would be useful to the college as they stirred up interest in the affairs of the college. Professor Harper told President Baxter that Schuman would be their man for that purpose. It was the University of Chicago which suffered a great loss.

Harold F. Gosnell
Bethesda, Maryland

Frederick L. Schuman: At Williams College

As a teacher, Frederick L. Schuman will be remembered by generations of students at Williams College, where he taught for over 30 years (1936-1968). His classes were consistently popular, and were marked by his carefully prepared, dramatic lectures, delivered in a slightly nasal, penetrating voice, with a rich display of aphorisms, alliterations, syllogisms, and quotations. He must have been one of the first scholars to convert *Alice in Wonderland* and *Through the Looking Glass* into major sources of insight into power politics and human relationships. As a seminar teacher he was more reserved, encouraging students to develop their own insights, but through him many Williams undergraduates had