

Oxford and Cornell experiences he received a Master's in Theology from the Princeton Theological Seminary. He served two churches, but demitted his Ministerial status in 1929. His education, like his subsequent career, reflects the idealism, the rationalism and the pragmatism that combined in his nature.

Marshall Knappen's academic career began as an instructor and then assistant professor of history at the University of Chicago. Appointments followed as chairman of history and political science at Michigan State University, and as a professor of political science at the University of Michigan, with special assignment in adult extension teaching. Prior to coming to the University of Delaware he was executive secretary to the Commission on Foreign Policy Legislation in Washington, D.C., an organization he promoted as a voice of the people in foreign policy. His transition from history to political science reminds one of the Woodrow Wilson adage, "history without political science has no fruit; political science without history has no roots." Marshall Knappen was increasingly concerned that his writings and teaching bear fruit.

Serving in World War II he advanced from Captain to Lieutenant Colonel in the Air Corps. From 1942-46 he was Chief of the Religious Affairs Section and Deputy Chief of the Educational Section in the Office of Military Government in Germany.

He was the author of four books; the first two mark him as a historian and the last two as a political scientist. His *Tudor Puritanism* will stand as a significant scholarly contribution.

Over and above his classroom teaching, his major devotion was to students as individuals and as groups, especially those with intellectual and reformist interests allied to his own. Marshall Knappen never married. These students and other academic associates for whom he was always most solicitous made up for a lack of family.—
JOHN A. PERKINS

THE REV. ARTHUR A. NORTH, S.J., associate professor of political science and former Dean of the Fordham University Graduate School died on Saturday, January 29, 1966. After serving as an army chaplain during the second World War, he obtained his Doctorate in Political Science at Fordham University in 1951. He held administrative posts at Loyola College in Baltimore and the University of Scranton before becoming Dean of the Graduate School at Fordham University in 1953. During his years as Dean he offered a seminar each year in constitutional law in the Department of Political Science and when he ceased being Dean in 1965, he became a full time member of the Political Science Department.

Father North was a dynamic administrator and lecturer. He published articles on constitutional law in various law journals. He also contributed articles to various encyclopedias. Just before his death he had prepared for publication a volume entitled *Supreme Court Judicial Process and Judicial Politics* which will be published by Appleton Century later this spring.

RENZO SERENO, American political scientist, born August 9th, 1909 in Ancona, Italy, died November 28th, 1965 in Washington, D.C. His degrees were from the University of Rome where he had been assistant to Gaetano Mosca. He worked at the University of Chicago with H. D. Lasswell, G. S. Borgese, and C. E. Merriam. During World War II he served first with the Office of War Information and later with the Department of State. He taught for a year at the University of Puerto Rico; then he spent two years with the Rand Corporation. From 1958 to 1962 he was Professor of Political Theory and International Relations at the School of Advanced International Studies, Johns Hopkins University. He was visiting Fulbright Professor at the University of Siena from 1962 to 1964. His latest position was that of consultant to the President's Commission on the Status of Puerto Rico.

Renzo Sereno first came to the United States in 1933 as a visiting Ph.D. Once here, he stayed. He did go back to his native land in 1951, after an absence of nearly twenty years. On the day of his return, as the train sped over the border into Italy, he stood looking out the window of the Wagon-Lit at the grey, rain-streaked morning, tears running down his face. Yet, in the following decade or more, when he was to be in Europe often, he would always correct the many Frenchmen and Italians who took him to be one of them, saying firmly: "No, I am an American." Sereno always worried about America, not as an adopted son might, but as a man who has adopted a son, and has had to watch him grow up in the times of the Depression, the Spanish Civil War, World War II, and the many crises since.

He died but is not dead. We shall see him one of these days returning from Mexico or Antigua, Portugal, Spain, Syria or Morocco. And, like Herodotus, he will regale us with tales of the customs, climes and cuisines of these countries, of their political institutions and, of course, their interesting turns of phrase—for he was fascinated above all by language. From tales perhaps the talk will shift to books, old and new—the wit and humor sparkling—to the beauty of cities, wines and loves, old and new, and then as it always happened, to the "g. o. U. S."

Renzo Sereno was often a gay man; his sense of

humor was superb. Yet he was not a serene man, nor was his life forever bright with fair weather. He was tormented by demons and petty minds. Often he was fighting them two at a time. Although he came from Italy, life for him there would have been impossible. Politically, Sereno was a Whig. In an Italy without Fascism, he might have gone on to ministerial or ambassadorial rank. He would have smoked with a connoisseur's relish the old choice blend of diplomat and scholar. In America he seldom had the post he was best fitted for, and when he sensed a job was not the one for him, he had the courage to quit. His happiest workdays were spent as professor at Johns Hopkins. His students will never forget him. Diplomat-scholar may have been his metier; teaching was his calling.

Original minds are rare. Renzo Sereno's mind lives on in his students, friends, and children. In his book *The Rulers* (1962), those who never had the luck to meet him will feel the power or originality. "In the realm of politics, beliefs, no matter how absurd, are the common patrimony of rulers and the ruled alike." These are words of one of this century's few great students of politics. His new work, *Take Care of the Night*, a study of magic, science, and religion, just completed in first draft, should be in print before long to console us for this his latest absence.—SEBASTIAN DE GRAZIA

WILLIS G. SWARTZ, Chairman of the Department of Government, 1930-1950, and Dean of the Graduate School, 1950-1963, of Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, died suddenly of a heart attack on November 6, 1965, at the age of 63. He had returned earlier in the year from an 18-months' leave in Washington, D.C., to conduct a study with Dr. John R. Mayor for the National Commission on Accreditation. This

resulted in the publication in 1965 of *Accreditation in Teacher Education: Its Influence on Higher Education*. He was also the author of a textbook on *American Governmental Problems* (1957, Rev. Ed. 1959).

Dean Swartz directed SIU's rapidly growing foreign student program after World War II, serving as Foreign Student Adviser and later as Dean of International Students. Foreign students around the world sing his praises. Prominent in the area of Southern Illinois, he served as District Governor of Rotary International in 1957-58, and supervised the Rotary Foundation Fellowship program for study abroad and the Rotary district scholarships for foreign students at SIU. Dean Swartz served on the national council for the American Association of University Professors, and held offices in the Illinois Council for Social Studies. At SIU, he served on many important administrative committees, and was instrumental in starting and guiding the ecumenical Student Christian Foundation on the campus. He was an elder and leader in the United Presbyterian Church, U.S.A.

A native of Iowa, Dean Swartz received his A.B., A.M., and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Iowa, and took further graduate work at Clark University, as a Carnegie Fellow in International Law, 1927-28. He taught at Sterling College, Kansas, 1925-27 and at Oregon State College, 1929-30, before coming to Southern Illinois University to inaugurate a new Department of Government in 1930. He is survived by his wife, Helen, and two daughters. His colleagues and a generation of graduate students and foreign students mourn his passing. Dean Swartz was especially noted for his deep personal concern for students and their progress.—DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT, SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY.