

their first exposure to social anthropology and political psychology.

As a scholar Fred Schuman was the product of the rich and creative graduate world of the University of Chicago. There he worked under Harold Lasswell, Charles Merriam, and other notables. From them, and from his own heritage and study, he acquired both his hard-nosed realism about the nature of power politics and his fervent idealism about the need for world peace. He expressed both sets of views in a series of noted works: *The Nazi Dictatorship* (1936), *Russia Since 1917* (1957), *The Commonwealth of Man* (1952), *The Cold War: Retrospect and Prospect* (1962), and others.

His text on *International Politics* first appeared in 1933 and has been used ever since, with numerous subsequent revisions, on college and university campuses throughout the country. This work is noted for its pioneer contribution in stressing what later came to be called the "realistic approach" to international affairs. Highly controversial at the outset, this approach achieved a success that can best be measured by the vast number of texts and monographs that followed his innovative path.

Campuses other than Williams also felt his teaching influence: University of California, Cornell, Harvard, Columbia, Central Washington College, Stanford, and finally Portland State, where he taught in his later years. His expertise is reflected in the subject matter of his courses, ranging from international politics to anthropological studies of man and society.

As a citizen Fred Schuman made no effort to conceal his passionate convictions, especially about the portent of Nazi aggression during the 1930s and the prospects of detente with Russia in the post-war era. From a hundred platforms and scores of books—notably *The Nazi Dictatorship*—and magazine articles he poured out his warnings that Hitler was bent on conquest and war. During the war he applied his acute understanding of world politics to his work as a political analyst at the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service. Following the war he took a far more controversial stance, contend-

ing that war with Russia was inconceivable, that the United States must accept Moscow's major role in world affairs, that pragmatic accommodation in a polycentric world was the mark of statesmanship.

As a colleague Fred was invariably accommodating and kind, in contrast to the didactic mien he sometimes assumed on the platform. He looked on the Political Science Department, which he chaired for some years, as a kind of extended kinship system; any mishap to any colleague he grieved over as well. He treated his younger colleagues as well as contemporaries with a kindness and sweetness that made his passing—in Portland in May 1981—all the more sorrowful.

Vincent M. Barnett, Jr.
James MacGregor Burns
Fred Greene
Williams College

James Alvin Steintrager

On July 23, 1981, James Alvin Steintrager died, the victim of a massive heart attack, which struck with no prior warning and without previous illness. His sudden and unexpected death came as a shock to his colleagues and cut short a life of accomplishment and future promise. Indeed, the teaching profession lost an able and original scholar and a gifted and innovative educator.

Jim Steintrager was born in Detroit, Michigan, in 1936. He received the B.A. degree from the University of Notre Dame and was awarded the Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy degrees by the University of Chicago. From his early days as a student he found his principal intellectual interest in the field of political theory. In his doctoral dissertation he analyzed the ethical foundations of John Stuart Mill's political thought, and from that time onward his scholarly work was marked by a continuing concern for the complex intermingling of religious, ethical, and political values.

Beginning his teaching career at Louisiana State University, Jim later taught at

the University of Texas for six years before coming to Wake Forest University in 1969. During his tenure of 12 years at Wake Forest he was a challenging and provocative teacher, but his influence reached far beyond the classroom. He served admirably as chairman of the Department of Politics from 1977 until July of 1981. He was also an effective and thoughtful member of a number of faculty committees. Many of these he chaired.

Jim's talent for teaching and skill in administration, however, never caused him to abandon his love for scholarly endeavor, and by the time of his death he had acquired a substantial record of publication. He was a frequent and welcome participant as reader of a paper or discussant on panels at professional meetings. His editorial assistance in reviewing manuscripts was eagerly sought by several journals, including *Polity* and the *Journal of Politics*. Only recently he was selected as a member of the editorial board of the *Journal*.

During the past decade Jim concentrated his efforts in research largely on the writing and thought of Jeremy Bentham. It was not unusual, therefore, to find him in London delivering a paper or studiously deciphering the almost illegible scrawl of the great utilitarian's papers. His well-received book on Bentham was published in 1977, and when death overtook him he was diligently at work transcribing and editing Bentham's religious writings.

In whatever activity Jim was engaged he was always thorough and perceptive. He had a firm grasp of his sources and had little sympathy for superficial thinking. A

former editor of a campus newspaper, he had learned well the art of precise and lucid writing. He chose his words and formed his phrases with meticulous care. The same care he expected from student and colleague alike.

James Alvin Steintrager added a special role of professionalism to the Department of Politics at Wake Forest. He encouraged a spirit of intellectual inquiry and proved that it could be served with wit and verve. He was, moreover, a good man in every respect. His colleagues as well as those who knew him in other relationships will miss him in ways too numerous to count, but he will not be forgotten.

Donald O. Schoonmaker
Claude H. Richards, Jr.
Wake Forest University

The friends of Professor Philippa Strum of Brooklyn College, the City University of New York, note with great sadness the deaths of her children, Laura (age 12) and Eric (age 10) Segelstein, on September 5, 1981. In addition to their mother, Laura and Eric are survived by their stepfather, Herbert Weiss, also of Brooklyn College, and their younger brother David.

The children would have appreciated contributions to The Save the Baby Seal Foundation.

Jill Norgren
John Jay College of
Criminal Justice
City University of New York

ATTENTION BOOK AUTHORS

Please check with your publisher to confirm that your book has been forwarded to the Book Review Editor, *American Political Science Review*, 50C Lincoln Hall, 702 South Wright Street, Urbana, Illinois 61801.