

of detail and sureness of perception that give a rare vitality to their subject. Above all, of course, there are the monumental Russian studies. The latter field would have lent itself easily, seductively, to exploitation by an academic pundit, but Merle scrupulously refrained, refusing to convert honest complexities of interpretation into the meretricious simplicities of the headlines. Always he probed without illusion but with trembling faith and steady will.

We are all diminished in his passing. He should have gone hereafter. And yet, though much is taken, more remains. His life was beautifully fulfilled in all its aspects. His ever-living presence will remind us, in hours of waywardness or doubt, that the mission of the university is the steadfast and imaginative pursuit of understanding, that therein lie the duty and the joy of the scholar, and that the joy and the duty are, in the end, all one.

**Paul A. Freund**

Harvard University

*The above were the remarks of University Professor Paul Freund at the memorial service for University Professor Merle Fainsod on February 17 at Harvard Memorial Church.*

**C. Warren Griffiths**

C. Warren Griffiths, Professor Emeritus at Wilmington College (Ohio), died February 24, 1972, after a lingering illness which forced his early retirement and slowly destroyed his body though not his spirit.

Warren Griffiths was born January 15, 1907 in Pittsburgh. He earned the B.A. degree at Wooster College, a B.D. at Union Theological Seminary, an M.A. at the University of Wisconsin and a Ph.D. at the University of Chicago.

Preferring to work in a small college environment, he taught at Lawrence, Shurtleff and Monticello Colleges before joining the faculty of Wilmington College in 1948. He became Professor of History and Government and served for a decade as chairman of that department. He was a careful, scholarly teacher whose office was always open to his many students. His interest in experimentation led him to introduce new courses and a variety of educational experiences, including a special seminar in Washington which combined study and first-hand observation of the processes of government.

Warren Griffiths had a deep concern for world peace and social justice. Most of the writing he did was in support of these causes. He devoted two years of leave from teaching to serve as lobbyist and acting General Secretary of the Friends Committee on National Legislation. He inspired and led a number of demonstrations for peace and civil rights. In the spring of 1971, though severely handicapped by his illness, he traveled to Washington to participate in a mass protest against the United States military activity in Southeast Asia.

His life and career embodied deep convictions, absolute integrity and academic excellence. For these qualities he was admired and respected. But as a former student expressed it at his memorial service, Warren was loved because of what he himself was.

Larry Gara

Wilmington College

**Bertram W. Maxwell**

On January 16, 1972, Bertram W. Maxwell, former Professor of Political Science at Washburn University of Topeka (1923-1942) and Adjunct Professor of History and Political Science at Wagner College (1946-1967) died in New York City. A many sided scholarly man, with wide intellectual interests, his life was a continuing search for knowledge and understanding of the "human condition." Although his chief efforts and energies were devoted to teaching and writing in the field of political science, in a professional career extending well over forty-five years, the record of his well filled life shows that he also had been a theological student, clergyman, high school teacher, military chaplain, translator, writer, editor and member of several commissions of public inquiry.

Receiving his early education in New Jersey, he attended the Princeton Theological Seminary and in 1914 completed his work for the B.D. at the McCormick Theological Seminary. He then served as a Presbyterian minister in Chicago and Minneapolis, until 1916 when he went to the Mexican border as a chaplain with the National Guard. In 1917 he returned to his duties in Minneapolis and also completed work on an A.B. degree at Hamline University. In 1917-18 he served as a military chaplain, in the U.S. Army. Upon completing his military service he was drawn to a teaching career and between 1921 and 1923 served his apprenticeship as a high school teacher in several states. At this time he also began

# News and Notes

## In Memoriam

graduate study in political science at the State University of Iowa, where in 1928 he completed work for the Ph.D. In 1923 he became a member of the Washburn University Political Science Department, and with several periods of time out for graduate work and for study and research in Europe, taught there until 1942.

His major interest in political science was in Comparative Government and International Relations. This interest is reflected in his books: *Comparative Municipal Government in Germany* (1928); *The Soviet State: A Study in Bolshevik Rule* (1935); *International Relations* (1939); and in his contributions to such books as *Recognition of Soviet Russia* (1939); *Propaganda and Dictatorship*, Harwood Childs, ed., (1936) and *Local Government in Europe*, William Anderson, ed., (1939); as well as in his many articles and book reviews in various scholarly journals.

In 1946 he began a teaching career at Wagner College which extended to 1967. During this time he also served as "first reader" of manuscripts in the field of public affairs for a major publishing company. In his teaching as well as in his editorial work he could call upon a rich store of knowledge of the Western cultural heritage to enrich his interpretation of the ideas, institutions, values and trends of the present day. Students and colleagues alike were drawn to him not only for his wide learning and for his gifts as a teacher but for the model he presented as a civilized human being, perceptive, wise, tolerant, honorable and helpful. When the many accomplishments and services of this humane, scholarly man are considered it may very well be that his richest harvests resulted from his efforts as a teacher of youth. It is possible also that this phase of his life may have provided the most rewarding experiences of all.

Francis R. Auman  
The Ohio State University

### Philip E. Mosely

The political science profession lost one of its most dedicated scholars and teachers of Soviet and European politics with the death on January 13, 1972 of Philip E. Mosely, Adlai E. Stevenson Professor of International Relations and Director of the Institute on Western Europe at Columbia University.

Few need to be reminded of Phil's contribution to the study of the Soviet Union in the United States and to American diplomacy before, during and after the Second World War. After obtaining his doctorate from Harvard University, Phil did research in the Soviet Union and the Balkans and taught at Princeton, Union College and Cornell before joining the faculty at Columbia in 1940. He played a central role in post-war policy planning and in American negotiations with the Soviet Union, serving as adviser to Secretary of State Cordell Hull at the Moscow Conference in 1943, as adviser to the U.S. delegation to the European Advisory Commission (1944-45), to the Potsdam Conference, and to the Council of Foreign Ministers (London and Paris, 1945-46). He was U.S. representative on the four-power Commission for Investigation of the Yugoslav-Italian boundary (1946) and continued to act as an adviser to the government on Soviet and European policy for the rest of his life. He often said that his job was not to tell policy-makers what they wanted to hear, but to offer his best undersanding, his own wisdom, for them to use or reject as they wished.

Phil's finest legacy to the profession lay with his teaching and administrative activities. Marshall D. Shulman has called Phil "the father of Russian studies in this country." As co-founder (1946) and director (1951-55) of the Russian Institute, Phil fathered a whole generation of students (American and foreign) of the Soviet Union. His own scholarly work centered on Soviet questions: *Russian Diplomacy and the Opening of the Eastern Question, 1838 and 1839*, *The Kremlin and World Politics* and *The Soviet Union, 1922-1962*. He brought not only a gifted and incisive intelligence to his published work but a firmly-based personal experience of Soviet Politics.

Some of Phil's finest contributions to scholarship appear under the name of his students. The authors of literally thousands of publications acknowledge their debt to Phil. This was especially true for the generation of scholars whom Phil assisted while Director of Studies at the Council on Foreign Relations from 1955 to 1963. Many of the classic studies of American foreign policy were issued by the Council under Phil's calm, expert and close supervision.

Phil returned to Columbia in 1963 to foster the development of new knowledge as Director of the Institute on Western Europe. Under his guidance from 1963 to 1972 another generation of students