

der, Warner Schilling, Samuel Huntington, and Hedley Bull, and supported them as they wrote outstanding books especially in the fields of international relations theory and national security policy. In doing so, he forwarded the development of both of those subjects.

In 1957, Bill organized three conferences on theory, each lasting two days, that brought together such diverse people as Paul Nitze, Reinhold Niebuhr, and Charles Kindleberger, along with such younger scholars as Robert W. Tucker, Morton Kaplan, and Martin Wight. The seminar papers became *Theoretical Aspects of International Relations*, published in 1959.

Bill's many students will remember him for his teaching, his scholarly work, and his personal qualities. At Columbia after the war, too many students were being taught by too few professors. It was hardly surprising that many teachers paid little attention to students. But some did, and none more so than Bill. I should like to quote one of them, unbeknownst to me once a fellow graduate student and now a colleague. "For the first time in four years of graduate studies Bill Fox gave me the feeling that somebody was taking me seriously by paying attention to my work. Bill, without knowing it, had become a role model for me." Bill probably supervised more dissertations in 30 years at Columbia than anyone else in the department, and he always provided both encouragement and useful criticism.

Throughout his teaching career and after his retirement, he was as helpful to his colleagues as he was to his students. He was an enterprising and sagacious member of faculty committees and well served his department, the Institute, and the School of International Affairs. One who did so much so well and with such kindness and wry humor will long be remembered by his students, friends, and family.

Bill is survived by his wife Anne of Riverside, Connecticut, a daughter Carol Foelak of Arlington, Virginia, a son Merritt of Bloomington, Indiana, and two grandchildren. Contributions can be sent to the William T. R. Fox Fund of Columbia University's Political Science Department.

Kenneth N. Waltz
University of California, Berkeley

J. Leiper Freeman

J. Leiper Freeman was born in Murfreesboro, Tennessee, on August 30, 1922. His life ended in his beloved city on November 28, 1988. Murfreesboro played a symbolic role in his sixty-six years, which can be characterized by his deep love for people and places. His family, the individuals within his profession, his home town, and his institutions were the source of his energies and the focus for them. And for Leiper, they were in the richest sense, all his. He was a man of deep commitments and caring. And the objects of his feelings are worthy of commitment.

After graduating with an A.B. from Princeton University in 1943, Freeman served in the United States Marine Corps for three years, two of which were active service in the Pacific theater. He taught at the University of Mississippi for a year on his way back to Princeton, where he completed the M.A. degree in 1949 and the Ph.D. in 1952. Throughout his life, he maintained a deep devotion to Princeton; he returned there for class reunions nearly every year. The three years after he completed his M.A. were equally divided among being an instructor at George Washington University, a newspaper editor and tax assessor in Murfreesboro, and an instructor and researcher at Princeton.

Freeman returned to his home state by way of a three-year term as assistant professor and research associate at the Harvard University Graduate School of Education. His research experience there led to a career-long advocacy of survey work. He arrived up the road from Murfreesboro to teach at Vanderbilt in 1955, and stayed until 1961 through his years as Assistant and Associate Professor (which included a one year Rockefeller Foundation supported year as Visiting Professor at the American University at Beirut—1959-1960).

In 1961, Freeman left Vanderbilt for three years of service as Arthur E. Braun Professor of Political Science at Allegheny College. The three years on the Allegheny campus, where he served long hours in that student-oriented setting and provided the faculty with leadership including a term

People in Political Science

as President of their AAUP Chapter, were very important ones for him. His excitement when taking of the student activities there was reflected in his enthusiastic commitment to our internship programs when he returned to Vanderbilt as professor in 1964. His enthusiasm for everything he did at Allegheny was reflected in stories he often told in Bloomington during the summer of 1963, which he spent as one of the distinguished participants in Indiana University's Comparative Administration Group Seminar.

Leiper "came home" in 1964 and threw himself wholeheartedly into life at Vanderbilt. For two years he chaired the Select Committee on Social Science Research Proposal, whose task was to plan a social science center. He served on the College of Arts and Science Faculty Council, the University Senate, and chaired the Educational Policy Committee of the College. He actively participated in a number of committees, including the oversight committee for the Urban and Regional Development Center, the committee on the Television News Archive, and Chaplain's Advisory Committee. He directed the Politics Study Center for the Department of Political Science (1965-1976) and the Robert A. Taft Institute for Secondary School Teachers for Vanderbilt University and Fisk University (1966 and 1967). Perhaps his strong commitment to Vanderbilt was revealed through his service as Chairman of the University United Way Campaign (1976-1976) and his eleven years as University Representative to and Supervisor for the Tennessee State Legislative Internship Program (1974-1985).

Professional activities, on the local as well as the regional and national level, were important to him. He was a colleague known to everyone in the profession. He saw scholars as people, and gathered autographs in his collection of political science books with the same enthusiasm that he recounted the stories and legends of the profession. Within the profession he was himself a legend, a "character" in the best sense of that term. His early work describing subgovernments and the interactions among legislative, executive, and group politics defined a field that remains current within the profession. But

the personal dimension of academic life was, for him, the important aspect of the scholarly existence. He saw university life in human terms too, often finding the human dimensions challenged by the formality and specialization of professional existence. Perhaps this was what drew him so deeply into regional and state professional organizations.

Freeman served well on the committees of the Southern Political Science Association and as its Recording Secretary in 1982-1983. He maintained active involvement in the development of the Tennessee Political Science Association and served as its President in 1973-1974. Through politics (he was a delegate to the 1972 State Democratic Party Convention) and political science, he maintained close connections with others throughout the state. He worked hard to get students to experience politics and to bridge what he saw as a gap between Vanderbilt's resources and those of scholars at other institutions throughout the state who had fewer opportunities.

Freeman's scholarship has been of major significance within the profession he loved so much. Over thirty publications are part of his record. The contributions ranged from the study of the administration of Amerindians through general political process analyses to studies of community backgrounds for education systems. His enthusiasm seemed highest when he wrote about everyday politics and about major political scientists, such as V. O. Key, Jr. Southern politics, of course, was a topic of particular importance to him. But above all of his work, above research published in such important journals as the *Journal of Politics* and the *American Journal of Sociology*, was the book that marked his career, *The Political Process: Executive Bureau-Legislative Committee Relations*, published in 1955 and revised in 1965. It is an analysis that thirty years later stands as a major work in graduate seminars and continues to be cited in the literature.

Freeman loved the older, more personal life. He was often known to say that he liked the "old Vanderbilt" better than the new. He was devoted to his children and his grandchildren. He rejoiced in people,

place, and community. He was fond of remembering the figures who were important to his Murfreesboro, his family, his Princeton, his Allegheny, and his Vanderbilt. He taught all who knew him the importance of caring. It is in this context that we remember Leiper. His impact encourages us all to feel with deeper human compassion the significance of the people who compose the institutions he so loved and defended.

He is already missed.

George Graham
Vanderbilt University

Benjamin Evans Lippincott

Benjamin Evans Lippincott, Emeritus Professor of Political Science at the University of Minnesota, died in Minneapolis, Minnesota on November 10, 1988, in his eighty-fifth year. He had just returned from Cape Cod, where he and his wife Gertrude had alternated residences for many years. Ben maintained an active professional life in his retirement. He initiated Minnesota's Lippincott Symposium in Political Economy and participated actively in it. Soon after his retirement he endowed the Benjamin Evans Lippincott Award in Political Theory for the APSA and followed those awards carefully. For the past two years he had suffered from a serious heart condition, but continued to maintain an attentive interest in the field.

Born in Alexandria, Indiana, in 1902, he was raised in Cincinnati, Ohio. He was educated at Yale, Oxford, and the London School of Economics; at L.S.E. he studied with Harold Laski, taking his Ph.D. in 1930. He came to the University of Minnesota in 1929, and spent his entire career here. To quote his colleague Charles McLaughlin: "No doubt he felt attracted to Laski because he had already become impressed with the need to import into the American business community a greater sense of social responsibility and distributive justice. This feeling never left him; it became more urgent with the experience of the great

depression that occurred during his first year at the University of Minnesota."

This explains the direction his writing and activities took, and the emphasis in his teaching of political theory. He began by editing and contributing to a book of readings on *Government Control of the Economic Order* (1935). Then with Lange and Taylor he produced a small book of analytical essays *On the Economic Theory of Socialism* (1938), that has continued to be required reading on the subject to the present day.

Ben was concerned with threats to democracy in the mid-twentieth century. He was active in the Minnesota Civil Liberties Union and was Chairman of its Academic Freedom Committee in 1965-67. This concern also informed his scholarship and led to his well-known *Victorian Critics of Democracy* (1938) and *Democracy's Dilemma* (1965).

Another expression of his concern for academic freedom was his activity with the American Federation of Teachers. He helped to form the local chapter and was President in 1938-39. In this capacity he was instrumental in getting a system of academic tenure established at the University. He was active in AAUP after the Second World War, serving as President of the local chapter in 1960-61.

When the United States entered into World War II Ben volunteered for service and requested overseas service. He served from 1943 to 1945 as historian of the 13th Air Force in the South Pacific, earning the Legion of Merit. After the War he became a reserve officer and rose ultimately to the rank of colonel.

Ben was an extraordinary teacher. He developed a basic introductory course, *The State in the Modern World*, which was based on political theory and policy analysis and continues to influence our curriculum today. Most remarkably, he taught this big lecture-hall full of students by a variant of the Socratic method. Such distinguished students as Hedley Donovan, Orville Freeman, Hubert Humphrey, Malcolm Moos, Richard Scammon, and Eric Sevareid have all acknowledged at one or another time their intellectual debt to Ben.

Ben led a full intellectual and political life. Engaged in the arts both through his own tastes and through his marriage to Ger-