

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-

trude Lippincott, a pioneer in the development of modern dance, he developed an important collection of contemporary paintings. His was a life of ideas and analysis. Words did not pass without due attention to their precise meaning. But his was also a life of active engagement, and enjoyment of ordinary pleasures. As he promised at the dedication of a room in his honor at the University, he stayed the course "as long as life and laughter last and martinis are still available."

W. Phillips Shively
University of Minnesota

Robert E. Merriam

Robert E. (Bob) Merriam, an Association member since 1949, died unexpectedly on August 25, 1988. His public career spanned four decades, including elected office in Chicago, appointive offices in Washington, advisory capacities for the state of Illinois and the national government, the latter under three successive administrations, and active roles in the American Political Science Association, the National Municipal (now Civic) League, American Society for Public Administration (ASPA), and the National Academy of Public Administration, (NAPA). He held a number of highly responsible positions in the private sector, including the executive vice-presidency of Chicago's Urban Investment and Development Company (1971-76); board chairman of MGA Technology, Inc. (1971-88); a partnership in the Alexander Proudfoot consulting firm (1977-87); and in the year preceding his death, chairman of Merriam/Zuba, Ltd. Bob Merriam was an outgoing, cooperative, and compassionate person, liked and admired by all who knew him.

Although I first met him in 1939 as a fellow student at the University of Chicago, and followed the progress of his career from Fifth Ward Alderman (1947-55) through Republican nominee for Mayor of Chicago (1955) to the U.S. Budget Bureau (1955-58), we did not become well acquainted until 1959. By that time he had become Deputy Assistant to Presi-

dent Eisenhower (1958-61), responsible for interagency and intergovernmental coordination. During the same year legislation was moving through the Congress to create an Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (ACIR). Upon its passage, Budget director Stans recommended a presidential veto, and Merriam took a contrary view. President Eisenhower decided to approve the bill, and it became law. In the following year, after having been appointed staff director of the new commission, I worked closely with Bob in the formative period of the agency. We remained close friends through all the years that followed. Like others who knew him, I always held him in high professional regard and personal respect.

Throughout his adult life, Bob always was dedicated to the public administration profession and active in a variety of public service undertakings. In state government, he was co-chairman of the Illinois Commission on Urban Area Government (1969-72). He was a member of the governing council of the National Municipal League for years and was on the ASPA National Council in the late 1940s. From its formation, he served on the selection committee for the ASPA-NAPA National Public Service Award. He served on several NAPA panels and special committees, including chairmanship of the NAPA-created Ad Hoc Citizens' Committee for the Study of the U.S. Government (1975) and a panel on EPA Personnel Management Systems (1983-84). He also served as a member of the Academy Committee on the Future (1985-86) and of the panel for the 1988-89 Presidential Transition (1987-88). During the period 1975-84, he was a member of the Panel of Consultants to the Comptroller General and the General Accounting Office. At the time of his death he was serving as vice-chairman of the planning committee for the Eisenhower Centennial. A striking feature of his professional life was that during the 27-year period from 1961 until his death, he was engaged full-time in private sector capacities, yet was nearly constantly carrying on the array of public service responsibilities described here.

Bob's father, Charles E., was an eminent political scientist and public official. Charles