

versity, representative on the Executive Committee of the American Sociological Society; and Mildred Mell, Agnes Scott College, and Ira DeA. Reid, Atlanta University, elected members of the Executive Committee.

*Columbia University, Society and Medical Progress* by Bernhard J. Stern, which was published in this country by Princeton University Press, has been selected for publication in England by Foyle's Scientific Book Club.

*University of Connecticut.* Dr. Victor A. Rapport has been on leave of absence for the past three years as an officer in the A.E.F. Sometime ago, he was promoted to the rank of colonel. Dr. Nathan L. Whetten is completing his second year in the service of the U. S. State Department in Mexico City; and Dr. E. G. Burrows is completing his second year in the U. S. Military Intelligence Service in Washington, D.C.

Mr. W. H. Kelly, a graduate student of Harvard University, substituted for Dr. Burrows last year in the teaching of courses in anthropology at the University of Connecticut. Last fall, Mr. Kelly resigned to join the staff of the Department of Anthropology at Harvard University. Miss Isabel Sklow, a fellow in anthropology at Chicago University who had been engaged in Latin American research for the Institute of Human Relations of Yale University, was secured to complete the instructional work vacated by Mr. Kelly.

Mr. Henry G. Stetler, formerly instructor in Sociology at Temple University has been substituting for Dr. Rapport for the past two years. Recently, Mr. Stetler received his Ph.D. degree in Sociology at Columbia University. The title of his thesis is "The Socialist Movement in Reading, Pennsylvania: A Study in Social Change."

Mrs. Lucretia B. Cunningham, Case Work Secretary of the Council of Social Agencies of Greater Hartford, has been offering at the University for the past few years a course entitled, *Introduction to Social Work*. Also, Dr. Charles G. Chakerian, Professor of Social Studies at the Hartford Seminary Foundation, is offering at the University this spring a course on *Public Welfare Administration*.

In January, 1943, the Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station published Bulletin 244 by Nathan L. Whetten and Arnold W. Green, entitled, "Ethnic Group Relations in a Rural Area in Connecticut." In September, 1943, the Experiment Station published Bulletin 246 by Nathan L. Whetten and Henry W. Riecken, Jr., entitled "The Foreign-Born Population in Connecticut, 1940."

The enrollments in the sociological courses at the University of Connecticut have held up exceedingly well during the war. The introductory course for the year has had almost 400 students. A slightly smaller number were enrolled in the introductory course in cultural anthropology. While sociology was not made a "critical" subject of study in the A.S.T.P. and other war-training programs, it is obvious that it is regarded a critical subject by the students and society at large.

Dr. John Miesanz, exchange professor of sociology at the *University of Costa Rica*, returned recently from twenty-one months in Central America. He and Mavis Biesanz are joint authors of *The Costa Ricans and Their Culture*, to be published by Columbia University Press. A Spanish edition, for distribution in Latin America, is also being published in Costa Rica. Dr. Biesanz is now with the armed forces, on leave of absence from the State Teachers College, Winona, Minnesota.

*Linfield College.* William C. Smith of the department of sociology has been awarded a Grant-in-Aid by the Social Science Research Council for the completion of a study of "The Step-Child." The plan is to spend the summer months in the East in a study of agency records.

*University of North Carolina.* Dr. Guy B. Johnson has been elected by the Board of Directors as Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council with headquarters in Atlanta and with Dr. Ira B. Reid of Atlanta University as Associate Director. "The objects and purposes of said corporation are to organize and maintain a regional council for the improvement of economic, civic and racial conditions in the South . . . to reduce race tension . . . to develop and integrate leadership in the South on new levels of regional development and fellowship. . . ."

The University of North Carolina in losing Dr. Johnson feels that it is making the greatest possible contribution to regional development by releasing him from important work at the University to undertake what seems to be the most important single project in the South at this time. Dr. Johnson, in addition to his distinguished work as a scholar, is a member of the Board of Trustees of Howard University, at Washington, and carries with him the esteem of Negro and white leaders, North and South.

Howard W. Odum is president of the board and Charles S. Johnson is chairman of the executive committee. The Council is in all respects co-racial with equal numbers of each race in the several respective units of work.

Marvin W. Topping, formerly a student in Boston University Graduate School, has been appointed Director of Public Relations in *Union College*, Barboursville, Kentucky.

#### ROBERT E. PARK

1864-1944

Robert Ezra Park died at Nashville, Tennessee, February 7, 1944,<sup>1</sup> exactly one week before his eightieth birthday. A scholar of international reputation, his own work and that of the students whom he inspired and trained will insure for him a high rank among the leading sociologists of his generation. Although he was deeply concerned in the effort to formulate the basic

<sup>1</sup>We regret the erroneous statement, "February 6," on p. 111 of the February *Review*.—Ed.

concepts of sociology into an integrated and consistent system, yet the fertility of his mind and the versatility of his interests led him to cultivate a wide range of fields and problems. A partial list of the fields in which he made significant contributions would include: social psychology and the theory of personality; studies on the community; the city; human ecology (he coined the term); the newspaper (as an institution); the social survey (again as an institution, not as a technique); crowd and public—the field of collective behavior; and chiefest of all, race relations and the conflicts of cultures. In the field of method he made valuable contributions as to the use of life histories, guided and unguided, for the investigation of personality. He also did much to develop the use of maps for the investigation of social phenomena. In one field he did not work, that of statistics, for Park had no mathematics. His published books deal with general sociology, immigration, the press, and the city but his articles cover a very wide field.

In view of the highly creditable achievements of Park as a sociologist it is interesting to record that his academic connections with the University of Chicago did not begin till he was fifty years old and that he held the rank of professor of sociology for only ten years, though he did remain at the university for two years after his retirement, still working, and he spent the last eight years of his life as visiting professor at Fisk University. He came into the field late in life but was allowed thirty years—not so brief a span, after all.

Park was graduated from the University of Michigan at the age of twenty-three and for eleven years was in newspaper work, first as reporter and later as city editor of a metropolitan daily. This career he abandoned and went to Harvard to study philosophy, earning the master's degree. After this he went to Europe for four years for study and travel and received his doctorate from Heidelberg at the age of forty. There followed a year as assistant in philosophy at Harvard but it left him wholly uncertain as to what he wanted to make of himself. He has told us in public addresses more than once how he seriously considered going to South Africa to place himself in the hands of Cecil Rhodes, whom he considered to be a master organizer, and asking that empire builder to find a place for him.

At this juncture occurred the first of two "accidents" which were to alter the courses of his life. The Congo Reform Association was conducting a campaign in the press against the regime of Leopold II and for a press agent

they turned to Park. He duly fed the atrocity stories to newspapers to the satisfaction of all—all save the Congo government. This relatively brief connection aroused a lively interest in the Negro problem and in the possibility of understanding it. He had heard that Booker Washington in Alabama was doing excellent work and so went to Tuskegee to see what he could learn.

Park was not exactly a rich man but he inherited a competence and there were no financial worries. He could go where he pleased and travel as much as he liked. At Tuskegee he found Washington to be all and more than he had heard and so for eight or nine years he remained associated with Tuskegee, coming north in the summer, and finding the association increasingly interesting and informing. The fruits of the association would make a fascinating story and no one will ever know the debt Washington owed to Park, though neither of these men cared anything about the debt or the credit. It was while he was there that the second "accident" occurred, a meeting with W. I. Thomas, who was so favorably impressed that he promptly arranged for Park to come to the University of Chicago for one summer to give one course of lectures on the Negro in America for a fee of \$500. That was how Park came into academic life. When he had finished his course he did not return to Alabama; he had found his vocation at last.

He was not trained in sociology; none of his generation were, for there was no one to train them. His education in philosophy had brought him into intimate contact with such men as John Dewey, William James, Royce, Munsterberg, Santayana, Simmel, and Windelband. He was a profound scholar if by scholarship is meant a knowledge of the great books, new and old, in three languages. His years with the newspaper had brought him into contact with all sorts and conditions of men and his years among the Negro had provided him with deep insights into human nature. He began his teaching after his children were grown up and at a time of life when there were no distracting influences and he gave himself wholeheartedly to sociology and to his students.

His success was not immediate. In 1914 Small was an outstanding figure on the campus, Henderson was still remembered for his brilliant work, and Thomas was at the height of his fame, attracting students into his courses by the hundreds. By 1920, however, when the students swarmed back after the war, Park had become the outstanding member of the department. He was no speech-maker and his reputa-

tion did not depend on his lectures, profound and stimulating though they were. His practice became to make appointments with each of his students and to have protracted interviews with each one of them, learning their background and interests and planning definite problems for investigation. This procedure was enormously time-consuming and Park was usually late to meals—but he loved it.

If his literary output is not impressive in quantity, the reason is obvious. He did plan many books which he did not write. Several volumes were projected in collaboration with his colleagues which were never produced. But the books he caused to be written and the ones he laboriously edited and corrected are numbered by the scores and the men he trained will yet write many more because of him. He held it better to induce ten men to write ten books than to take time off to write one himself.

His criterion of acceptability did not always commend itself to the rest of us for he insisted that, if a man had done his best and that more work would not improve the thesis, it should be approved. This is not quite so bad as it sounds for many were eliminated before they came to the point of writing, but he was very charitable if a mediocre man had worked hard and done his best. He often said that the best results in the long run could be expected, not from the most brilliant men, but from the competent ones who could be depended on to take a continuing interest in a problem and stay with it. It must be confessed that the results often justified his contention.

For nine years he continued as professorial lecturer with the same nominal salary but, because he sought to give to the university instead of receiving from it, he developed other courses and presently was teaching two full quarters every year, courses which we quietly announced in the catalogue. One day there came from the administration an official document "authorizing Dr. Park to give courses in the Winter quarter without salary." They had finally discovered what was going on and thus regularized a highly irregular procedure. Eventually a new president approved his appointment as full professor—he was fifty-nine years old. He was not indifferent to the recognition but it would not have made any difference had he never been given his due. No one ever possessed greater "moral capital" than he. Was it not Aristotle's great-souled man who never walked fast since nothing he wanted justified hurry?

Park's teaching and research activities were literally world-wide. He visited post-war Germany and conferred with the prominent sociolo-

gists of Europe. A whole academic year was spent at the University of Hawaii, where he left behind not only a tradition of diligent research but a group who knew how to work. He lectured in Peiping where he taught Chinese students how to discover what they had not known how to find. In India he met many kindred spirits and in South Africa he gained an insight into that most difficult of all racial situations. In Brazil he was so impressed with the almost unique conditions that he did not rest till he had found a gifted American student whom he persuaded to learn the Portuguese language and for whom he secured the funds to insure a residence of two and a half years in Bahia. Park visited him during that period for counsel and advice and finally, on request, recommended him for a professorship in the University of São Paulo which is now a promising center of sociological study and research.

When his work was done at Chicago he was not content to remain idle. Like Tennyson's Ulysses—it was a favorite poem of his—he held it vile to store and hoard himself while his grey spirit yearned to follow knowledge like a sinking star. And so, right through his eightieth year, he taught and trained his devoted students at Fisk.

Ample and satisfying recognition had come to him. He had been president of the American Sociological Society, member of the National Social Science Research Council, delegate to the Institute of Pacific Relations, director of the race relations survey on the Pacific coast, editor of a series of books on immigration for the Carnegie Corporation, associate editor of several learned journals, and member of more than a dozen learned societies.

His conception of sociology as an objective science, "a basic science of human nature," made him oppose any effort to turn sociology into a propaganda instrument. He steadfastly opposed what passes for "reform." Because of this he sometimes encountered opposition from his Social Worker colleagues on the campus who wrongfully interpreted his position as implying indifference to human welfare. But he steadfastly insisted that sociologists must not become agitators for he held that this would only mean partizanship, the loss of the scientific temper, and above all the loss of that influence and authority which objective science should command. He looked forward to the day when the administrator, of whatever party, would look to the sociologist as the expert with knowledge to impart instead of a partizan with opinions to promote. "Nothing ought to be done which cannot be done" was one phrase with which he

sought to silence those whose zeal was not according to knowledge.

He had a profound faith in the future of sociology and looked forward to the time when it would be a profession to be practised and not merely a subject to be taught. Hardly any man has done more in a long life to bring this to pass than Park did in his thirty years.

ELLSWORTH FARIS

Lake Forest, Illinois.

### J. McKEEN CATTELL

1860-1944

James McKeen Cattell, psychologist and editor, was born at Easton, Pennsylvania, May 25, 1860. He received the A.B. degree from LaFayette (of which his father was president) in 1880 and, with the exception of a year as fellow at Johns Hopkins University, spent the following seven years abroad. At Leipzig he was assistant in Professor Wundt's laboratory and received his Ph.D. in 1886; at the University of Cambridge, where he lectured in 1888, he opened a psychological laboratory. In 1887 the University of Pennsylvania appointed him lecturer in psychology and a year later professor. This was the first chair of psychology in any university. He founded an experimental laboratory and instituted courses of laboratory work, and studies which were among the first experimental studies of differences between human individuals. His interest lay in the comparative measurement of behavior and of individual differences in ability and capacity, rather than with introspection. His work has supplied the basis of much of the modern application of psychology to education and industry. Accepting a call to Columbia University in 1891, he established a department of psychology and was head, also, of the work in anthropology and philosophy, making Columbia a leader in these subjects. More than 150 members of the American Psychological Association received their doctorates from Columbia.

Cattell was opposed to the United States entering the World War, characterizing himself as a radical in economic and social affairs. Because of a letter he wrote to members of Congress supporting legislation exempting from combatant service in Europe those who objected to war, he was dismissed from Columbia on the ground that what he did was an act of treason. An action of libel against the University followed but it was dropped when the latter agreed to pay an annuity of the value of about \$45,000. Cattell has long been active in urging greater freedom and influence for the teacher and scien-

tific worker. In 1913 he published a book on "University Control" and in 1919 another entitled "Carnegie Pensions." He proposed and, with Professors Dewey and Lovejoy, founded in 1915 the American Association of University Professors.

He was one of the founders of the American Psychological Association and was president in 1895. An active member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, he was president in 1924 and has long served as chairman of its executive committee. He was also president of the International Congress of Psychology in 1929. Through his initiative The Psychological Corporation was founded in 1921, and he was its first president. He was a member of the American Sociological Society.

His editorial activities have been numerous, beginning in 1894 with the establishment, with Dr. J. Mark Baldwin of the *Psychological Review* of which he was editor for ten years. He also founded the *Archives of Psychology* and the *Journal of Philosophy, Psychology and Scientific Methods*. In 1895 he acquired the weekly journal *Science* which was established by Alexander Graham Bell in 1883 and since then he has been its editor and publisher. *Science* has been the official journal of the American Association for the Advancement of Science since 1900 and will be given to that association upon the relinquishment of control by the owner. In 1900 he acquired *The Popular Science Monthly*, changing the title to *The Scientific Monthly*, and in 1908 he assumed control of *The American Naturalist*. He founded *School and Society* in 1915 and made it the national weekly journal of education. In 1906 he published his *Biographical Directory of American Men of Science*, the seventh edition of which has just been distributed. A companion directory *Leaders in Education* was published in 1932 and in 1940.

Cattell was married December 11, 1888, to Josephine, daughter of Samuel Owen, of London, and they have had seven children: Eleth (deceased), McKeen, Psyche, Owen (deceased), Quinta, Ware and Jaques Cattell.

The above is condensed from a biography prepared by some of Dr. Cattell's friends and colleagues. The Editor was a student of Cattell's at Columbia in 1916-17, and regrets the passing of a man who unquestionably stands among the great pioneer-leaders of psychology and among those who have rendered outstanding practical service to the advancement of science as a whole.

THE EDITOR