

days, was made by 25 students. On the 4,000 mile trip St. Louis, Missouri, Chicago, Pittsburgh, New York and Washington, D.C. were studied. *The City* by Queen and Thomas was used as reference, supplemented by lectures given by Dr. Roland Usher of Washington University in St. Louis, Dr. Joseph Novotny in New York City, Professor M. Graham Netting of Pittsburgh University in Pittsburgh, the lecture tours of Hull House and Lincoln Center in Chicago, Greenwich House, Riverside Church in New York, The Carnegie-Illinois Steel Mill in Pittsburgh, and the lectures given by the director. Eighty hours in actual class attendance were spent on the course, for which three semester hours of credit were given. The cost to the student was \$180.00, including everything but food and incidental expenses.

University of Wisconsin. Howard Becker will be on research leave the second semester 1946-47, to complete a volume on "Mental Mobility in the Hellenic World." His place will be taken by Alexander von Schelting, formerly editor of the *Archives of Social Science* and *Social Policy*, Heidelberg. He is being brought to Wisconsin under the Karl Schurz Memorial Fund of the University of Wisconsin and will offer courses as well as public lectures in social theory and the sociology of knowledge. The English edition of Becker's *German Youth—Bond or Free* has just been published by Kegan, Paul, Trench, Trubner and Co., Ltd. An American edition will appear later, issued by the Oxford University Press.

W. W. Howells has returned after being connected with Naval Intelligence during the war in which work he was awarded a citation for exceptionally meritorious service. His volume, *Man-kind So Far* was reprinted as an Armed Services Edition.

Scudder Mekeel was employed during the summer by several industrial concerns to apply anthropological methods to various of their industrial problems. Mekeel was also consultant on the *Fortune* survey of anti-Semitism which appeared in the February issue.

Two recent appointments have been made to the department. Marshall B. Clinard has been appointed an Associate Professor and will teach the courses in criminology and social pathology and will be associated with Carl E. Johnson in the recently announced curricula in correctional administration. Clinard formerly taught at the University of Iowa and Vanderbilt University and was connected with the Bureau of the Census and the Enforcement Department of the Office of Price Administration in Washington, D.C. Richard A. Hornseth has been appointed instructor in sociology.

John W. Teter has been appointed as lecturer in sociology and Anthony G. Weinlein as a part-time instructor in sociology in the Milwaukee Extension Division of the University of Wisconsin.

Wayne University. Maurice T. Price, formerly of the University of Illinois, has joined the staff as an associate professor of sociology. Stephen W. Mamchur, formerly with O.W.I. in Washington and the College of St. Thomas in St. Paul, has been appointed assistant professor of sociology. William Josiah Goode, formerly of Pennsylvania State College, has been appointed assistant professor of sociology. Henry A. Baker, formerly of Union College, Schenectady, and the Yale Institute of Human Relations, has been appointed instructor in sociology and anthropology.

Norman Daymond Humphrey has been promoted to the rank of associate professor of sociology and anthropology. Melvin M. Tumin has been promoted to assistant professor of sociology and anthropology.

The following teaching fellows have been appointed for the fall 1946-1947 term: James B. McKee, Richard V. Marks, Chris Piluras, Irving Rosow, and Lester F. Schmidt.

CHARLES ABRAM ELLWOOD, 1873-1946

Charles Abram Ellwood, former president of the American Sociological Society and a pioneer in American sociology, died at his home in Durham, North Carolina, September 25, 1946, a little more than a year after the death of his wife, Ida B. Ellwood. He leaves one son, Walter B. Ellwood of New York City, and two grandchildren.

Dr. Ellwood was born January 20, 1873 on a farm in northern New York near Ogdensburg. During his undergraduate years at Cornell he came under the influence of Professor Edward A. Ross who took a personal interest in him and persuaded him to follow a career in sociology rather than in law. At Cornell Dr. Ellwood also was influenced by Professor Walter Willcox but reacted against Willcox's insistence upon the statistical method in the social sciences. He wrote his bachelor's thesis under Professor J. W. Jenks on the subject, "The Social Sciences as a Basis for a Science of Ethics," a subject which continued to be his main interest for the rest of his life.

Dr. Ellwood entered upon graduate study at the University of Chicago in 1896. At Chicago he was influenced by the work he had with Professors Small, Henderson, Vincent, Thomas Mead and especially John Dewey. Graduate work at Chicago was interrupted by a year of study in German universities where he met and studied under such men as Schmoller, Simmel, and Paulsen. Unlike most other American sociologists who studied in Germany, Ellwood reacted against Simmel's formal sociology although

"some of his ideas," he said, "I found very stimulating." In Paulsen, however, Ellwood found a teacher very sympathetic to the idea that ethics should seek its basis in the social sciences. Returning to the University of Chicago Ellwood completed his work for Ph.D. degree in 1899. His thesis, "Some Prolegomena to Social Psychology," was published in the *American Journal of Sociology*.

Dr. Ellwood began his teaching career as a lecturer in sociology at the University of Nebraska while serving as secretary of a charity organization in Lincoln. In 1900 he moved to the University of Missouri where he organized a department of sociology stressing sociology in its social psychological aspects. Ellwood regarded his work in social psychology, or "psychological sociology," as he preferred to call it, as a continuation of the viewpoint of Dewey. In 1904 he served as chairman of the Section on Social Psychology of the Congress of Arts and Science held in connection with the World's Fair at St. Louis. From this time on he was increasingly influenced by Cooley.

The year 1914-15 was spent in England in association with Marett at Oxford and Hobhouse at the University of London. Marett greatly strengthened Dr. Ellwood's growing interest in anthropology and ethnology and Hobhouse reinforced his faith in the social sciences as a foundation for the rational good. These influences upon Ellwood's thinking, coupled with the first World War then raging in Europe, led him to take a strongly pacifist position with reference to international problems, a position which he continued to hold throughout the recent war.

At the invitation of President Few, Dr. Ellwood came to Duke University in 1930. He retired as chairman of the Department of Sociology at Duke in 1944.

During a long career of fifty years as sociologist and educator Professor Ellwood held many honors and published many notable books. He served many years as national president of Pi Gamma Mu, a social science fraternity which he helped organize. He was president of the American Sociological Society in 1924; president of the International Congress of Sociology at Brussels in 1935; president of the International Institute of Sociology the year 1935-36. His *Sociology and Modern Social Problems*, first published in 1910, was widely used as a text in high schools and colleges and contributed greatly to the popularization of sociology in

the United States. Other works include: *Sociology in Its Psychological Aspects* (1912), *The Social Problem* (1915), *Introduction to Social Psychology* (1917), *The Reconstruction of Religion* (1922), *Christianity and the Social Sciences* (1923), *Psychology of Human Society* (1925), *Cultural Evolution* (1925), *Man's Social Destiny in the Light of Science* (1929), *Methods in Sociology* (1933), *A History of Social Philosophy* (1938), and *The World's Need of Christ* (1940). In addition, Dr. Ellwood contributed numerous articles to the various sociological journals in this country as well as abroad.

Dr. Ellwood's fundamental interest in good citizenship led him to prefer teaching to research. He crusaded mightily for his ideal of world citizenship and he conceived of sociology as worth little if it were not directly instrumental to that end. He had very little patience with those who would make sociology a natural science.

EDGAR T. THOMPSON

Duke University

ERNEST R. GROVES, 1877-1946

Ernest Rutherford Groves, professor of sociology, University of North Carolina, died August 29, 1946 at Arlington, Massachusetts. He had just completed summer teaching at Boston University.

Professor Groves' career helps to show how the richness and diversity of American life has contributed to the development of sociology. His father came to this country from England at the age of ten and became a skilled textile foreman. Young Groves grew up in a characteristic New England textile town, had more than his share of childhood illness; and broke away to attend college. Like Sumner, he too decided to study theology, although it is an open question whether he ever intended to enter the ministry. After a year at the Theology Seminary at Bangor, Maine, he transferred to the Yale Seminary. There he heard much talk of "Billy" Sumner but never attended his classes. After his divinity degree in 1901, Groves went to Dartmouth where the able young student was awarded the A.B. *summa cum laude*, 1903.

At the newly revived University of New Hampshire Groves first headed the English department and then moved to philosophy and psychology where he deliberately introduced the first course in sociology under the rubric, "social psychology." By 1909 he had founded the de-