

the recommendations of which, under his leadership, set the pattern for state administrative reorganization in Illinois and in the numerous other states that undertook such reorganization.

Professor Fairlie was a prolific writer and editor, being the author of a dozen books, more than 200 articles or notes, and about 150 book reviews, principally relating to administration, local government, and finance. The most notable of his books were: *Municipal Administration* (1901); *National Administration of the United States* (1905); *Local Government in Counties, Towns, and Villages* (1906); *Essays on Municipal Administration* (1908); *Administrative Procedure in Great Britain* (1927); and (with C. M. Kneier) *County Government and Administration* (1930). He was the second managing editor of the *American Political Science Review*, serving for nine years (1916–25); for about thirty years he was a member and chairman of the Board of Editors of the *Illinois Studies in the Social Sciences*; and he edited numerous other studies and reports. During his long service on the University of Illinois faculty, he was actively associated as member or chairman of many committees having the determination of University and College policies. He became head of the department of political science in 1938, succeeding Professor Garner. He was one of the founders and most active members of the American Political Science Association, and was president in 1929. Following his retirement from the University in 1941, he was visiting professor at Ohio State University during two different semesters, 1942 and 1943; and he continued to serve until his death as a member of the Illinois Public Aid Commission. He is survived by a brother, Andrew M. Fairlie, a chemical engineer in Atlanta, and by two sisters, Miss Margaret Fairlie of Jacksonville, Florida, and Mrs. Agnes Ricketts of Jackson, Mississippi.—CLARENCE A. BERDAHL.

Leo S. Rowe. The death of Leo S. Rowe in an automobile accident in Washington, D.C., December 5, 1946, brought to an end one of the longest, most distinguished, and most useful careers in Pan American affairs during the past half-century. Born at McGregor, Iowa, September 17, 1871, Dr. Rowe completed his schooling in Philadelphia in 1887 and then entered the University of Pennsylvania, with which he was connected during most of the next thirty years. He took the degrees of Ph.B. and LL.B. at this University in 1890 and 1895, respectively, and the degree of Ph.D. at the University of Halle in 1892. Appointed instructor in municipal government at the University of Pennsylvania in 1894, he rose to professor of political science in 1904, which position he resigned in 1917 to go to Washington as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. After two years in this post, he served as chief of the Latin American Division of the State Department until September, 1920, when he became Director-General of the Pan American Union. He still occupied the latter position at the time of his death. He never married.

Beginning with his appointment in 1900 as a member of the Commission to Revise and Compile the Laws of Puerto Rico, he represented the United States government on many occasions—on national and international commissions and at international conferences—until 1920. After that date he took part in the regular and special Pan American Conferences (International Conferences of American States) in his capacity as Director-General of the Pan American Union. The last of these that he attended was the one held in 1945 at Chapultepec (Mexico City), where he had the satisfaction of seeing the conference adopt measures, some of which he had long advocated, for integrating the inter-American system and for strengthening the Pan American Union.

He was in no sense a "hemisphere isolationist." As a student and in his first years as a teacher, his major interest lay in the United States and Europe. Though his special interest in Latin America appears to have begun with his work on the Commission on Puerto Rico (1900-01), it did not assume major proportions until after the Third Pan American Conference at Rio de Janeiro (1906), which he attended as a delegate of the United States and at which he heard the famous address on Pan Americanism by Elihu Root, "precursor of the Good Neighbor policy." From this time forth, inter-American affairs absorbed Dr. Rowe's attention more and more, but he never lost the broad view of the interdependence between the Americas and the rest of the world with which he had entered the regional American field.

Dr. Rowe was influential in the field of scholarship and education as well as in public affairs. His courses at the University of Pennsylvania on the governments and the international relations of Latin America were among the first such courses given at any university in this country. His book, *The Federal System of the Argentine Republic* (1921), was long the standard work on the subject; and he was the author of several substantial books and articles on many other subjects. Through his friendship with the first Rector of the University of La Plata (Argentina), Joaquin V. González, he helped to shape the policies of that new university. As president of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, 1902-30, he exerted a strong influence in the field of what is now called adult education. In 1921, he occupied the post also of president of the American Political Science Association.

The many honorary degrees and decorations conferred upon Dr. Rowe by universities and governments throughout the Western Hemisphere testify to the widespread esteem in which he was held. The innumerable friends whom he won by his open, sympathetic, and generous nature remember him with warm affection as well as esteem.—ARTHUR P. WHITAKER.