

Biographical Sketch

Arthur Maass was born 24 July 1917 at Baltimore, Maryland, the son of Arthur Leopold Maass and Selma (Rosenheim) Maass. He remained in Baltimore through his undergraduate years, receiving his A.B. degree from Johns Hopkins University in 1939.

Upon graduation, Maass went to Washington as an intern for the National Institute of Public Affairs and served as an administrative assistant at the Bureau of the Budget, assigned to the Division of Administrative Management. He served in that capacity until mid-1940, when he received a fellowship to Harvard's Graduate School of Public Administration. The following year, he received his M.P.A. degree from that university.

After completing his work at Harvard, Maass returned to the government as a research technician for the National Resources Planning Board, a position he held until he entered the Navy in 1942. At the conclusion of his military service, in 1946, he spent a short time as a Navy Department budget analyst, then resumed his studies at Harvard.

Maass received his Ph.D. in political science in 1949. The previous year he had been appointed to the faculty of the Department of Government at Harvard University. In 1954, he was awarded full tenure. From 1954 to 1959, Dr. Maass was secretary of the Graduate School of Public Administration, and from 1955 to 1965, he served as director of the Harvard Water Program. During this time, he coauthored Design of Water Resource Systems: New Techniques for Relating Economic Objectives, Engineering Analysis, and Governmental Planning. This book promoted the use of computer simulations, mathematical modeling, and multiobjective economic analysis and planning to resolve complicated questions dealing with the design of water resource systems. In 1963, Professor Maass became chairman of the Department of Government, a post he held until 1967. Dr. Maass has received many honors during his distinguished career, including a Guggenheim Fellowship in 1955, the Clemens Herschel Prize of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers in 1958, a Fulbright Faculty Research Fellowship in Spain in 1960-1961, a Social Sciences Research Council Fellowship in 1961, and his appointment, in 1967, as Frank G. Thomson Professor of Government. He retired in 1984.

Perhaps Dr. Maass's greatest impact came with the 1951 publication of his book, Muddy Waters, aimed at the prevailing practices of the Army Corps of Engineers. His critique of Corps methods led to a reevaluation by the Corps of its policies and to the inclusion of Dr. Maass and other social scientists in the public works planning process.

Dr. Maass has been quite active beyond his Harvard duties. As early in his career as 1948 he was appointed to the First Hoover Commission as a

water resource analyst for the Natural Resources Task Force. He was director of the survey unit on conservation and development for Connecticut% Little Hoover Commission in 1949-1950 and served in an identical capacity, in 1950-1951, for Massachusetts* version of the same organization.

Throughout his academic career, Dr. Maass has been called upon to share his expertise in water resources development and administration. He has been a consultant for the Office of the Director of the Budget (1949), the Office of the Secretary of the Interior (1950-1952), the President 's Materials Policy Commission (1951-1952), the Tennessee Valley Authority (1952), the Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army Corps Engineers (on a periodic basis, 1961 to present), the Bureau of Reclamation (1971), and the Ministry of Water Conservancy of the Peoples' Republic of China (1980 to present).

In addition to Muddy Waters and Design of Water Resource Systems, Dr. Maass has published other books and studies, among them Area and Power: A Theory of Local Government (1959),... and the Desert Shall Rejoice: Conflict, Growth, and Justice in Arid Environments (with Raymond L. Anderson, 1978, (1986), and Congress and the Common Good (1983). Dr. Maass is also a regular contributor of scholarly articles on the subjects of water resources, public investments, and executive-legislative relations in the United States.