

PETER SNOW, University of Iowa: associate professor.

RICHARD C. SPENCER, Coe College: professor emeritus, after 18 years at Coe.

DOUGLAS ST. ANGELO, Florida State University: associate professor.

SIDNEY G. TARROW, Yale University: assistant professor.

M. LADD THOMAS, Northern Illinois University: professor.

LOIS E. TORRENCE, American University: professor.

TANG TSOU, University of Chicago, professor.

KARL VON VORYS, University of Pennsylvania: associate professor.

RICHARD A. WATSON, University of Missouri: professor.

DAVID M. WELBORN, Northern Illinois University: associate professor.

JAMES P. YOUNG, State University of New York/Binghamton: associate professor and chairman.

RETIREMENTS AND RESIGNATIONS

Roma Sawyer Cheek, Duke University, retired at the close of the 1965-66 academic year.

Edward F. Dow has retired as head of the department of history and government after serving 34 years in that capacity at the University of Maine.

Stanley Kelley, Jr. has resigned as chairman at Princeton University and will devote full time again to teaching and research.

Karl N. Snow resigned from Brigham Young University to become Legislative Analyst with the Utah State Legislature.

Gilbert Y. Steiner, director of the Institute of Government and Public Affairs at the University of Illinois, has resigned his position to join the Brookings Institution in Washington, D. C.

Stephen B. Sweeney will retire after 30 years as director of the Fels Institute of Local and State Government. He will become director emeritus as of July 1, 1967, and Samuel S. Fels Research Professor of Governmental Administration until he retires in 1970.

Irwin Stewart, former president of the University of West Virginia (1946-58) and professor of political science at the University since 1958, will retire from active duty at the end of the 1966-67 academic year.

IN MEMORIAM

EDGAR S. FURNISS JR. On August 17, 1966 death prematurely claimed Edgar S. Furniss, Jr., Mershon Professor of Political Science at the Ohio State University.

Professor Furniss was 48 years of age. He was born in Iowa in 1918; he received his Bachelor's degree from Yale in 1940 and his Ph.D. from that University in 1947. He served in the Department of State from 1944 to 1946; and in 1947 he joined the Department of Politics at Princeton University where he rose to the rank of Professor. In 1963 he came to Ohio State as Mershon Professor of Political Science and in that same year became first Director of the Mershon Social Science Program in National Security Studies, a post he filled with vigor and enthusiasm that spread as contagion to all those with whom he associated.

That he took special delight in his post as creator and builder of the Mershon Social Science Program there is no doubt. In contributing to the volume commemorating the twenty-fifth anni-

versary of his graduating class at Yale, he wrote the following:

"At turning points in my life, I received crucial advice from two Yale Professors. Professor Nicholas Spykman . . . advised me to go to Berkeley for one year . . . Professor Aronld Wolfers later advised me to quit Yale for Washington and get some practical experience in how the government worked. The third bit of advice we (my wife and I) gave ourselves. After sixteen . . . years in Tigertown . . . we told ourselves to accept the chance to enlarge our horizons, participate in building worthwhile enterprises and moved to Columbus, Ohio. I have never regretted following all three advices."

To say that his friends and colleagues at Ohio State joined him in never regretting his having followed that last advice would be an understatement that Edgar Furniss would have liked. The stronger, straightforward truth is that we delighted in his company. We admired the energy

and the imagination that he poured into his Directorship of the Mershon program. We respected the scholarship that he brought to his teaching. And we appreciated the concern for improving the Department of Political Science in which he was a strong and active member. He was a vigorous and moving force at this University and it is diminished by his death.

Each of us who knew Edgar Furniss will remember him in his own way. Each will enjoy recalling those characteristics of personality—the pleasant idiosyncrasies—that give to each man his special stamp and character. Most will remember that Edgar Furniss was impatient with needless delay. He was punctilious in keeping appointments and he expected others to be the same. He was restless in the audience of windy speeches and his own remarks at collegial meetings were pithy and to the point. And yet, for all his concern for conserving time and energy—as his colleagues and students will testify—he was open and generous with his time, his patience, and his counsel when the larger purpose being served was scholarship and scholarly improvement.

Sometimes, it is possible to capture the measure of the man by recalling the aphorisms he applied in his daily dealings. Scholarship to serve the world of practical affairs, and practical compromise in scholarly affairs were goals that influenced his dealings. And many who knew him will remember his continuing search for these goals through the comment he often made: "The best of both worlds."

Candor and honesty were characteristic of Edgar Furniss. In faulting others for failure in these respects, his strongest criticism was often contained in the comment: "He didn't come clean." Imagination and boldness of enterprise were other qualities that Edgar Furniss valued and many will have heard him set down the timid proposal and the half-way measure with the remark: "Little steps for little feet."

But in remembering Edgar Furniss it is most fitting that we speak of the Mershon program which occupied so great a portion of his recent hopes and dreams. There is no doubt that he saw the Mershon program—and his part in that program—as making a significant contribution to American national security, and through that security, a contribution to the cause of world peace and international understanding. Characteristically, he was occupied until the very last with plans for extending that program, and for adding new achievements to old.

His colleagues at Ohio State and elsewhere are joined by alumni of the Mershon program in lamenting the death of an accomplished scholar, stopped part way in the realization of his professional concerns.—LAWRENCE J. R. HERSON.

PAUL MYRON ANTHONY LINEBARGER, Professor of Asiatic Politics in the School of Advanced International Studies, Johns Hopkins University, died on August 6, 1966, in Baltimore.

Born in Milwaukee on July 11, 1913, Paul Linebarger became one of the most traveled and versatile of political scientists. Like his father, Paul M. W. Linebarger, long political adviser to Sun Yat-sen, he became a specialist in Chinese politics and, more broadly, in Asian history and affairs. From boyhood he spoke Chinese and German, and throughout his productive life he thought and wrote fluently in three languages. Educated in China and Germany before receiving his baccalaureate degree from George Washington University in 1933, he later completed both the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees at Johns Hopkins, the latter at the age of 22. He was a postgraduate student at other universities: Oxford, American, Chicago, and Michigan. In 1955 he earned a certificate from the Washington School of Psychiatry. Later he studied Spanish and Latin American culture at the University Interamericana, Mexico, and received there an honorary degree, Litt.D., in 1964; in 1965 he was awarded an honorary D.C.L. by the National Chengchi University at Taipei. He was also decorated by the National Government of China.

Professionally Paul Linebarger established four careers: as academician, public servant, soldier, and prolific writer.

As a teacher of international affairs Paul Linebarger dealt in ideas, with unusual powers of perceptive generalization laced with strikingly vivid illustration. He inspired high standards of communication across many cultures and instilled intense loyalty among students. His teaching began at Harvard and centered long at Duke and in Washington at the School of Advanced International Studies, Johns Hopkins. In 1959 he was acting dean of that school. He served also as visiting professor at Pennsylvania and at the Australian National University; in addition he taught frequently at the Baltimore campus of Hopkins.

As public servant, early experience came in the staffs of legal advisers to the National Government of China. Thereafter for a third of a century he held assignments as consultant and official in agencies of the United States or as counselor to American diplomats. In World War II he was commissioned second lieutenant in the U. S. Army and advanced to major in the general staff; he was a colonel in the Reserve at the time of his death.

It was as a writer that Paul Linebarger found total continuity in varied experience. He could be a master of phrase or imagery in prose or poetry. As academician he is best known for five of his