

Lerner had no illusion about the permanence of his ideas for he recognized the short half life of social science concepts, but he was confident that a social science approach—one that emphasized theory formation, empirical data collection, the rigorous analysis of data, in short the testing of theory against reality—would last. In the last two sentences in the 1964 preface to his book, Lerner wrote an epitaph for his own work:

“The Best service a model can render, however, is to hasten its own obsolescence by leading to a better one. I look forward to this outcome in due course.”

Myron Weiner  
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

### Edward Lee Pinney

Edward Lee Pinney, professor of politics, died suddenly on May 14, 1980. He was 49 years old and had served on the Washington and Lee University faculty for 17 years.

A native of Jacksonville, Florida, raised in Alabama, “Mike” received the B.A. degree in history from Auburn University in 1952 and then went on active duty with the U.S. Army, serving as a lieutenant in Korea. On his return he studied political science at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, where he received the Master’s degree in 1956 and the Ph.D. degree in 1960. From 1959 to 1963 he was a member of the political science faculty at Louisiana State University. In 1963 he joined the faculty at Washington and Lee. He was the author of journal articles on German, Mexican and American government, and he edited *Comparative Politics and Political Theory*, published in 1966.

Mike was a man of varied interests and many talents. He was active in the American and Southern Political Science Associations and served as Recording Secretary of the SPSA. He was a strong competitor on the tennis court and an avid gardener with a prodigiously green thumb. One of Mike’s distinctive traits was an unparalleled wit, which was based on a vast vocabulary and a jet-speed ability to pick out flaws of logic or philosophy in any discussion, no matter

how exotic the topic—and to see and play upon the implausible, the improbable and the absurd whenever they occurred. From his students, he demanded performances that met his own high scholarly standards, and he rewarded them with scintillating lectures and with warmth, concern and affection.

In Mike Pinney we have lost a valued colleague, a stimulating companion, and a dear friend.

William Buchanan  
Milton Colvin  
Delos D. Hughes  
Lewis G. John  
John R. Handelman  
Washington and Lee University

### Robert S. Runo

Robert S. Runo, associate professor of political science, Roosevelt University, died June 12, 1980, of a heart attack at age 72. After retirement in 1972, he was living at his home in Mt. Prospect, Illinois, a suburb of Chicago. He is survived by his wife, Margaret, two children, Karen Crotty and Robert H., and five grandchildren.

Robert Runo, born at Calumet, Michigan, graduated from Williams College, and did graduate work at the University of Michigan, receiving the degree of M.A. in 1934, and at the University of Chicago, 1938-40. Teaching first at De Paul University and then Indiana State Teachers College, he was briefly with the Office of Price Administration. From 1943-46, he was in the U.S.N.R. and the U.S.N., with the rank of lieutenant. In 1946, he joined the Roosevelt University faculty where he served for the rest of his teaching career. For several years, he taught one course at Northwestern University. His courses were in Political parties, Public Opinion, and Constitutional Law.

At Roosevelt University, Robert Runo came to typify the close relationship between teaching and faculty self-government by being not only acting department chairman on two occasions, and for one three-year term, department chairman, but also for nine years a faculty-elected member of the Board of Trustees. For most of the years while teaching, he was on the faculty senate, and was a valued contributor to many faculty commit-

tees. In 1963, he held a faculty research fellowship.

Robert Runo will be remembered for devotion to his teaching responsibilities and for being a demanding teacher, for his easy availability to students, for his careful weighing of a response to complicated school issues followed by a tenacity and courage in holding convictions once arrived at. In college, he participated in track and swimming, and was president of his fraternity. Later year diversions included occasional fishing trips to Minnesota, and in Door County, Wisconsin, he served as a volunteer assistant at a nature sanctuary near the Runo summer cottage. He sang for many years in a church choir. His steady geniality and his willingness to face up to difficult issues will be missed.

F. Dale Pontius  
Roosevelt University, Emeritus

### Harry Hersh Shapiro

On Saturday evening, January 12, 1980, Dr. Harry Hersh Shapiro, a faculty member at Rutgers University, Camden, and chairman of the Political Science Department for 22 years, from 1956 to 1978, died in Philadelphia following a short illness.

At such a time our sense of both personal and professional loss is mitigated by an awareness of the major contributions he made to the well-being of others and to the developing college he served so faithfully.

Harry Shapiro will perhaps best be remembered as a staunch advocate of human rights and of individual dignity, an attitude which clearly shows itself in his early activities, his later research, and his teaching at Rutgers.

During 1937-38, while a graduate student at the University of Pennsylvania, he studied in Mexico under a Penfield Fellowship in International Law. Later, in 1943-45, he served in the American Red Cross, attached to the psychiatric unit of the Naval Medical Service in the 7th Naval District.

After receiving his doctorate from Pennsylvania in 1949, he worked for three years in planning and conducting a city-wide educational program related to the Home Rule Charter Movement. He left

this activity in 1952 to join the staff of the Center for Human Relations as its assistant director. At this time he developed and taught the first courses offered in civil rights at the University of Pennsylvania. From 1953 to 1956 he conducted a number of studies on low-income housing, illiteracy, discrimination, and crime for the Nicetown and East Poplar sections of Philadelphia. The results of these studies were reflected in a number of major changes made by the city administration in education and housing from 1955 to 1959.

After joining the Rutgers faculty as an assistant professor of political science in 1956, he became interested in federal criminal civil rights statutes and worked with a number of government officials in Washington to develop concepts and define procedures in this field. Chief among his publications are his study, "Limitations in Prosecuting Civil Rights Violations," which appeared in the Summer 1961 issue of the *Cornell University Law Quarterly*, and his investigation into various aspects of involuntary servitude which was published by the *Rutgers University Law Review* in the Fall of 1963. Both articles remain important sources for scholars working in these fields today.

In the classroom he excoriated racism and anti-semitism and warned six generations of students that law must be founded in justice and that human rights were fundamental to the working of any civilized political system. His courses in American Government, Constitutional History, and in the Holocaust all reflected his concern for human dignity and for individual freedom. During the last year before his retirement he was at work in developing a course which considered modern terrorist movements as the latest threat to individual freedom and to international law.

Jay A. Sigler  
Rutgers University

### David J. Stern

David J. Stern, a much esteemed member of the Political Science Department of Colgate University, died August 29, 1980. Just 52 years of age, he succumbed to a chronic heart ailment he had endured for most of his adult life. Though