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nonetheless to produce a prodigious amount of literature on oil history for newspapers, academic journals, and industry publications until the very end of his life.

He was awarded honorary degrees by Simpson College, Allegheny College, and Hamline University.

He was a member of the Organization of American Historians, the American Historical Association, the American Political Science Association, the American Association of University Professors, the Newcomen Society, Alpha Tau Omega, Pi Gamma Mu, Pi Kappa Delta, and Phi Alpha Theta.

He is survived by his wife of 57 years, Marie Robins Giddens, Meadville, PA; a daughter, Judith A. White, Washington, DC; two sons, Thomas R., Rockford, IL, and Jackson A., Silver Spring, MD; two sisters, Grace L. Giddens, El Cajon, CA, and Mrs. Robert Wustrow, Keokuk, IA; and two grandchildren, David Allen and Ellen Lee Giddens, Rockford, IL.

Jackson A. Giddens

George Steven Parthemos

The students and staff of the University of Georgia suffered a great loss upon the death of Professor George Steven Parthemos on December 25, 1984. He was 63 years of age.

Parthemos served in World War II from 1943-1946. He was Commanding Officer of the U.S.S., L.S.M. 335.

He received his Ph.D. from the University of North Carolina (Chapel Hill) in political science and public administration in 1953 and accepted an appointment to the University of Georgia Department of Political Science.

In 1958-59 he conducted research and study at Harvard University under a Rockefeller Foundation grant. He served as head of the University of Georgia Political Science Department from 1961 to 1965 and became a full professor in 1963. From 1964 to 1971 he served as the first vice president for instruction ever appointed at the University of Georgia. His service during this high-

growth period was critical in the development of this university.

Parthemos returned to full-time instruction in 1971 and was awarded a chair as the Alumni Foundation Distinguished Teaching Professor of Political Science. In October 1984 he received the Blue Key Award for his outstanding contributions to the University and the State of Georgia. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Kappa Phi and several other honor societies. He was chairman of the Southern Consortium for International Education. He was active in the Southern Political Science Association in which he served as vice president, program chairman, and as a member of the Executive Council. He served as a member of the Georgia Science and Technology Commission, the Athens-Clarke County Charter Commission and as chairman of the subcommittee on "The General Assembly: Composition and Procedures" of the Georgia Constitutional Revision Committee.

Professor Parthemos was the author or coauthor of several textbooks, monographs, and manuals. He published numerous articles and was an editor of the *Georgia Local Government Journal*.

He will long be remembered for his interest in and helpfulness to hundreds of university students who claimed him as a friend as well as an exceedingly able instructor. His colleagues valued him as a good friend and a great asset to the department. He will be missed by many political scientists throughout the nation.

J. Thomas Askew
University of Georgia

Eric W. H. Voegelin

Eric Voegelin died of congestive heart failure during the morning of January 19, 1985, at his home on the Stanford University campus. On being told, after a sustained hospital confinement in late 1984, that nothing further could be done medically to improve the condition of his exhausted heart, he asked to be released so that he could return home for his eighty-fourth birthday on January 3. Once at home he resumed work on the

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fifth and final volume of his monumental work, *Order and History*, and he continued that work until the day of his peaceful death.

Voegelin was born in Cologne but moved with his family to Vienna at the age of nine. There he completed his secondary education in the *Realgymnasium* and took his doctorate at the University in 1922. His work was done mainly with Hans Kelsen, whom he also served as an assistant. Voegelin followed the usual pattern of an aspirant for an academic career in Vienna, lecturing and doing research in the university, engaging in regular discourse with other scholars through membership in one of the numerous intellectual "circles" in Vienna, and earning the major part of his living as a civil service examiner and as a poorly paid lecturer in one of the special *hochschule* in the city.

In 1924 Voegelin received one of the prestigious Laura Spellman Rockefeller grants for younger scholars, which enabled him to spend two years of travel and study in the United States. An extension of the fellowship made it possible for him to work independently in France for a third year. The American experience led to his first book, *Ueber die form des amerikanischen Geistes* (1928), an attempt to understand the national culture by analyzing a variety of intellectual types in the various universities he visited. He returned to Vienna in 1927 and qualified as a *Privatdozent* in political science and sociology.

Over the next ten years Voegelin wrote four more books—two highly risky ones on the race question, one on the authoritarian state, and another on political religions. Shortly after he had been named an "extraordinary" professor, the German *Anschluss* came. Voegelin was warned by a friend that he was on the list of people the Nazis intended to arrest. Thus it was that in 1938 the Voegelins escaped from Vienna and came to the United States by way of Switzerland. Friends at Harvard arranged a transitional place for him for a year; from there he went to Bennington, and then to the University of Alabama. In January 1942, he was appointed to an associate professorship in the Department of Government at

Louisiana State University, where he spent the next 16 years. He advanced to the rank of professor in 1946, and a few years later was one of the first three faculty members to be named to a Boyd professorship (the highest academic honor that can be conferred on a faculty member at L.S.U.).

When he went to L.S.U., Voegelin was already well into the writing of a massive commentary on the history of political thought. Although the manuscript was developed along the traditional lines of the standard histories of political ideas from Plato through Marx, the coverage was much more thorough, the subjects more effectively integrated in terms of philosophical analysis of human experience generally, and the whole critically more penetrating than the earlier histories by Carlyle, Sabine, *et al.* after carrying the analysis through the latter part of the nineteenth century. Gradually he came to the realization that "ideas" did not represent the reality in history he was seeking, so he turned his quest in a different direction by tentatively concluding that the reality of man in society might be apprehended by a search for the meaning of the symbols that a society uses to express the experience of individual and social order.

The first public apprehension of the new scope of Voegelin's theoretical understanding came with the delivery of the Walgreen Lectures at the University of Chicago in 1951, published in 1952 under the title *The New Science of Politics*. The lectures met with a mixed reception in the scholarly world. The breadth of learning was generally accepted, but the striking originality and the scope of the undertaking were widely questioned. Many did not understand that Voegelin's use of the term "science" was equivalent to the Greek *episteme* rather than to the post-eighteenth century confinement of the meaning of "science" to connote the sciences of external phenomena. It came as a surprise to many of those who had already begun to follow the Voegelian quest when *Time* magazine made *The New Science of Politics* the subject of one of its cover stories.

The New Science was in many ways a

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prolegomena to *Order and History*, a compact statement of the theoretical directions Voegelin was taking, with much of the empirical evidence from the incredible breadth of historical sources he had mastered incorporated only by allusion. The first three volumes of *Order and History—Israel and Revelation, The World of the Polis, and Plato and Aristotle*—appeared in 1956 and 1957, and a long hiatus followed before the fourth volume—*The Ecumenic Age*—was published in 1974.

In the interim, momentous events occurred in Voegelin's life. In 1958 he accepted appointment to the Chair in Political Science at the University of Munich, the first occupant of that position since Max Weber's death in 1920. Despite the time involved in making an intercontinental transition once again and undertaking the administrative burden of organizing and directing the Institute of Political Science (he proved to be a superb administrator), Voegelin continued to carry a heavier than necessary teaching load, undertook a steadily increasing number of lecture engagements in all parts of Europe and America, and contributed to a number of international colloquia on contemporary problems.

The monograph on *Science, Politics and Gnosticism* (an expansion and refinement of his inaugural lecture) and the book that developed out of his studies in the philosophy of consciousness—*Anamnesis* (1966)—are the two most noteworthy free-standing works of the Munich years.

Voegelin was eligible for retirement from the chair in Munich in 1969, and for the third time he crossed the Atlantic to settle finally in Palo Alto. He was awarded a five-year grant as Henry Salvatori Distinguished Scholar, tenable at the Hoover Institution, where he carried on his work on *Order and History* and continued to be active to the end.

In his later years Voegelin began to receive the recognition that many of those who had followed his philosophical odyssey over the years thought he had long since earned. As his friend Gregor Sebba has pointed out, what he was doing was so far removed from the concerns of political science in the recent

past that it is not surprising that his work was better known among the leading figures in other disciplines than political science. A few years ago Eric Voegelin received the Benjamin Lippincott Award for work in political theory that is viable 15 years or more after publication.

If J. Herbert Fuerth, a founder of the Vienna circle to which Voegelin belonged for some 17 years, is correct in his 1972 assessment of Voegelin as "... perhaps the greatest living political scientist (and I believe the only one of us who can most nearly be called a real genius)," and I believe he is, he is the only political scientist that I have known who is likely to still be read and studied for the value of his contribution to the knowledge of man and society a hundred years from now.

Voegelin is survived by his wife of 52 years, Lissy Onken Voegelin.

William C. Havard
Vanderbilt University

Philip Williams

Philip Williams, who died suddenly on November 16, was a remarkable and much-loved figure. He had been, with a four-year interruption at Jesus College, a Fellow of Nuffield College, Oxford, since 1949. Behind his appearance as an untidy, mildly eccentric don, lay a powerful intellect—and a fund of human kindness. Coming to Oxford just before the war, he became a close friend of Tony Crosland—and against the pressures of the time, they jointly decided not to join the Communist Party. After the war he moved from history to political science and produced in 1954 his monumental *Politics in Postwar France*, ultimately revised into a full analysis of the Fourth Republic in *Crisis and Compromise* (1964). But he then turned from France to his own country and spent ten years on the definitive life of Hugh Gaitskell, a politician who so exactly reflected his own pragmatic commitment to democratic socialism and to intelligent care for the underdog. The work received wide acclaim as the best political biography published in Britain since the war.