

university. His presence will continue to be felt through the student internship program, the faculty union, and a variety of other projects that might never have come to pass if Dick Warner had not exerted his efforts.

While others had elaborate and subtle rationales for their inaction, Dick Warner had only his human concern, his love of justice, and his disciplined instincts to bring him to his tasks.

He wanted it known that he was a socialist and a supporter of democracy, and he saw socialism and democracy as inseparable components of the truly human and moral life. His was the politics for all rather than the politics for self.

In his personal relations he was a gentle person, much loved by his students, colleagues, and friends. Often he used skillful indirection and forbearance to save the feelings of others. Richard Warner was as they say "a really nice guy," but in truth he was the very nicest guy. He was a beautiful man both in his inner substance and in his immediate presence.

He was our beloved friend and comrade and we miss him and greatly grieve his death.

To keep his memory alive, colleagues and family have formed The Richard R. Warner Memorial Speaker Fund. Contributions may be sent to Richard R. Warner, Jr., Longmeadow Rd., Shelbourne, Vermont 05482.

Michael Parenti
State University of New York, Albany

Irene Diamond
University of Vermont

Charles Aikin

Charles Aikin, known to most of us as Chuck, devoted some forty-five years of his life to the University of California and to our Department of Political Science. Obtaining his Ph.D. degree from Brookings Institution, he came to Berkeley as an Instructor of Political Science in 1929, and ultimately became a full Professor and twice Chairman of the Department in the course of his career.

His years at Berkeley were marked by two consistent qualities permeating every aspect of his thought and work: loyalty to the University and an insistence upon high standards. For Chuck, the University of California embodied one of the most important principles of American life: the dedication to quality education, both undergraduate and graduate, for young men and women, at a cost within reason. The fact that ours is a public institution, and one committed to the training of large numbers of students, never inhibited Chuck from seeking to make it the best institution, public or private, in the nation.

His insistence upon standards was a part of his love for Berkeley, and for our Department. This insistence, moreover, extended to himself as well as to colleagues and students. He constantly strove to improve his own teaching and research even as he encouraged others in that

direction. And he was never fully satisfied—a quality essential to progress. If a Department and a University are to be great, people like Charles Aikin are essential, and his contributions to each of us in these respects can scarcely be overestimated.

Chuck's research interests were remarkably varied, as three papers published toward the end of his career indicate so clearly: "The Initiative, the Referendum and Representative Government," "The U.S. Supreme Court: New Directions in the 20th Century," and "The Question of Executive Primacy; Thoughts on American Experience." Could any topics be of more immediate importance to an understanding of American politics, and to an appreciation of the issues to be considered by the American people?

He was Vice President of the American Political Science Association in 1952. But his recognition as a political scientist extended beyond the national to the international sphere. Thus, in the 1950's and 1960's, he played an active role in the International Political Science Association, delivering papers before several sessions of that Association in Europe. These activities, together with his services as Coordinator of the UC-Bologna Program resulted in his being granted the Award of Merit by the President of the Italian Republic in 1955.

Chuck's services to our University, ranging from his Departmental Chairmanship to his role as Dean and member of numerous committees and advisory groups are well known. Our younger colleagues, however, may not be fully aware of his services to the nation. During World War II, he was Director of the San Francisco Office of Price Administration, and shortly after that war, he became Assistant to Dean Acheson as a member of the 1st Hoover Commission.

Above all, however, Charles Aikin was a devoted teacher to many generations of Berkeley students. A lifelong friend and associate, Jacobus tenBroek, captured this fact when he remarked, "His commitment to teaching and students has always been primary and intimate." Chuck managed the difficult task of being a stimulating, highly effective teacher to both undergraduates and graduates. His undergraduate courses in Constitutional Law were an exciting experience, and always packed with students. At the same time, in the course of his long career here, he guided substantial numbers of graduate students, helping to launch them on their own careers as teachers or civil servants.

What makes a great teacher? No single set of criteria exists. To many of us, Chuck was a great teacher because he insisted that every student think for him or herself, that each individual challenge old stereotypes and re-examine issues supposedly settled. He refused to accept the commonplace, and he involved his students in the search for truth.

He never confined his teaching to the classroom. The best example was his "Sunday morning group," whose constantly changing

membership of graduate and undergraduate students, with occasionally a young member of the faculty, met every Sunday sharply at 10 a.m. and adjourned sharply at noon. Scores of people now in academic and professional life remember more distinctly than any other university experience this informal seminar on the freshly delivered decisions of the Supreme Court.

Throughout his teaching he emphasized the importance of analyzing the whole decision of the court. As long as the number of students would allow he sent them to the Reports themselves. When this was no longer possible, he edited the facsimile reproduction of entire decisions for the Chandler series on Significant Supreme Court Decisions. He also edited a book of whole cases entitled, *The Negro Votes*.

Tacked up on the wall of his study, on a yellowed sheet of paper, was the following thought expressed by Mr. Justice Harlan in 1883, and copied out in Chuck's own hand:

"It is not the words of the law but the internal sense of it that makes the law; the letter of the law is the body; the sense and reason of the law are the soul."

It was some such spirit that guided Chuck Aikin as a teacher, and as a man. Friends and colleagues of Charles Aikin have established the Charles Aikin Public Law Book Fund, c/o the Department of Political Science, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720. Contributions will be welcome.

Robert Scalapino
University of California, Berkeley

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