

People in Political Science

in the development of the profession and the American Political Science Association. He was first elected to the Council of the Association in 1949; he then served as secretary, 1953-56. He was vice president in 1968. He is remembered by many for his effective participation in the annual business meetings, pointing out proper and improper parliamentary procedures, and firmly expressing his strong commitment to professional values and care about the governance of the Association.

A New Deal Democrat for all his mature life, Mansfield was immune to conservatism and resistant to the left. He was never merrier than when cackling in glee at the discomfiture of Republicans, but in his youth he was never tempted by socialism, much less communism, and later on the New Left left him cold.

Distinctive abilities and qualities of soul will be remembered by his varied associates: His concentration, enabling him to write committee summaries while others debated; his perfectionism in prose and force in oral statement; his constancy in principle and loyalties; and his helpfulness to colleagues, good humor, and joyful presence.

A different memorial could be written by Harvey's students, undergraduate and graduate, who are spread across the nation. It would attest, what colleagues observed, intense interest in the work of his students, ability to help develop their projects, and interest in their professional advancement. It would undoubtedly also record his teaching enriched by quick recall of detail out of decades of the *New York Times* and correspondence with leaders in public affairs, by the mixture of history and contemporary news, and by the wit and glint in the eye that accompanied his discourse.

Mansfield was widowed in 1981 by the death of his wife Grace Yarrow, who was the light of his life and maker of his home. He was then blessed by the companionship of Jane Shaw until his death. He is survived by three sons, a daughter, ten grandchildren, two brothers, and two sisters.

Harvey C. Mansfield, Jr.
Harvard University

Emmette S. Redford
The University of Texas at Austin

Albert Lee Sturm

Albert Lee Sturm, distinguished authority on state constitutions and member of the APSA for almost half a century, died on March 20, 1988, in Roanoke, Virginia.

At his death, Sturm was professor emeritus at the Center for Public Administration and Policy, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University. From 1968 to 1979 he had served as University Research Professor of Political Science at VPI&SU.

Al Sturm will be greatly missed by his colleagues and former students at Virginia Tech and elsewhere, for he was not only an exacting scholar and stimulating teacher, but a warm friend to all. Always ready to extend himself to others, he could regularly be depended on to lend a sympathetic ear, help with a personal problem, suggest a scholarly reference, contribute to a worthy charity, or assist a student needing some quick cash.

Albert L. Sturm was a son of the Commonwealth of Virginia of whom all Virginians can be proud. He was born in the small coal town of Appalachia, Virginia, on August 5, 1911. After graduating from Hampden-Sydney College in 1933, he taught school in Wise County and in Tappahannock, Virginia. Upon leaving the state to teach at Harpers Ferry, he met and eventually married a young woman named, appropriately, Virginia.

While Al's last twenty years were spent in his home state at Virginia Tech, his more youthful decades were spent seeing the world and building an impressive reputation. After his years as school teacher he decided to study political science at Duke, where he obtained his M.A. and Ph.D. Just as the United States entered World War II he was completing a dissertation on "Presidential Powers and National Emergency," the research for which was done in Washington as a resident fellow in the old Brookings building facing Lafayette Park.

Anxious to become personally involved in the war, Sturm enlisted in the Navy, taught government for a year at the Naval Academy, and then shipped out to sea as an officer. He subsequently saw substantial action in the North Atlantic and was

injured in one engagement, the only occasion for hospitalization prior to the cancer that afflicted him at the end of his life.

When the war was over Lieutenant Commander Sturm resigned his commission and began a teaching career that eventually led to appointments in several distinguished universities: West Virginia, Duke, Penn State, Michigan, Florida State, Nebraska, and finally VPI. In these positions he typically taught courses in the American presidency, state and local government, public law, and public administration. At Michigan he briefly directed the Institute of Public Administration and at Florida State he headed the Institute of Governmental Research for five years. In 1957-59 Sturm taught at the University of Ankara and participated in a technical assistance team sent to Turkey by the International Cooperation Administration.

An inveterate joiner and organizer, Sturm was present at the founding of the American Society for Public Administration at the Wardman Park Hotel in Washington in December 1939. He served as "News and Notes" editor for *APSR* in 1952-55 and was a leading figure in the Southern Political Science Association for many years. He also organized Phi Beta Kappa and Pi Sigma Alpha chapters on the campuses of WVA and VPI, and was active in the American Association of University Professors. One of his proudest duties as a busy retiree in Blacksburg was to teach a course in defensive driving under the auspices of the American Association of Retired People. Another outlet for his prodigious retirement energies was a local Presbyterian church and the national Presbyterian Men's organization.

Sturm's publication output of fifteen books and monographs, together with scores of journal articles and book chapters, covers many concerns of political science but centers on the topic of state constitutional reform. On this subject he served as chronicler, analyst, synthesizer, and advocate. For nearly twenty years he compiled and wrote the annual "State Constitutions and Constitutional Revision" section of *The Book of the States*. In books published in 1963 and 1968 he described

Michigan's experience in constitution-making, helping to launch an upsurge of interest in constitutional revision within the scholarly community. A book published in 1950, *The Need for Constitutional Revision in West Virginia*, assumed the stance of the political activist, demanding that modern government could not operate adequately on a constitutional foundation that is antiquated. In a 1954 work, *Methods of State Constitutional Reform*, Sturm began his meticulous synthesis of the field, and in a 1970 book, *Thirty Years of State Constitution-Making*, he pulled together his accumulated observations over the years.

Rightly so, then, Sturm came to be considered the nation's pre-eminent authority on state constitutions and state constitutional reform in the country. He was invited to testify before state legislative committees, act as a consultant to state constitutional conventions, write background papers for governors and legislators, and give public and academic lectures throughout the country. As an academic who found life in the ivory tower satisfying but not sufficient, he enjoyed giving practical advice to reformers and politicians. He encouraged constitution-makers to concentrate on issues of fundamental law; to segregate controversial issues for separate voting so as not to sink the entire document; to restrict the influence of state legislators in constitutional conventions; and to use drafting language that makes the document "come alive, be relevant, meaningful, and less esoteric."

As the leading expert in his field but always humble and self-effacing, Al Sturm never extolled his achievements to those around him or made mention of his vast scholarly output. This humility extended even to his own specialty. He told a scholarly symposium at Morgantown in 1969, "the longer one labors on constitutional problems the more humble he becomes and the less certain he is that his view should take precedence over those of others." Has this attitude gone out of fashion in academia?

Charles T. Goodsell
Virginia Polytechnic Institute
and State University