

In Memoriam

Ulrich S. Allers

Ulrich S. Allers, Associate Professor of Government at Georgetown University, died on March 19, 1974 after a long bout with illness. Despite the pressures of failing health, his devotion to his work kept him in the classroom until scant days before his death. "Steve" Allers, as he was known to both colleagues and students, was born in Vienna, the son of the distinguished psychologist, Rudolph Allers. Emigrating to the United States after leaving secondary school, he received his B.A. from the Catholic University of America in 1939, his M.A. in 1941, and a Ph.D. in History in 1948. From 1946 to 1949, he was a tutor at St. John's College in Annapolis, then followed his father's footsteps in joining the faculty of Georgetown University, to which he devoted the rest of his life.

Professor Allers published *The Concept of Empire in German Romanticism and Its Influence on the National Assembly at Frankfurt, 1848-1849* and articles on "Rousseau's Second Discourse" and on Rosa Luxemburg and Ferdinand Lasalle, and was co-editor and contributor to *Christian Ethics and Nuclear Warfare* as well as the author of numerous book reviews. His major interest was in teaching. As a teacher of political theory, he drew on an unusual command of philosophy, history, and literature as well as the social sciences, and combined an intimate knowledge of the works of Hegel and Marx with an interest in such sociologists as Weber, Durkheim, and Parsons. Not concerned alone with forcing students to come to grips with the work of great social theorists through a rigorous and often painful textual analysis and criticism — often in the original language of the works studied — he was also deeply interested in the relationship between politics and ethics and was active in the work of organizations such as the Catholic Association for International Peace and the Council on Religion in International Affairs. He organized a number of pioneering inter-faith conferences on international ethics. Though a classical theorist by training and predilection, he maintained an ongoing acquaintance with the methodology of the social sciences, teaching courses in political sociology as well as the history of political thought.

Like all great teachers, Steve Allers taught outside the classroom as well as within it. An omnivorous reader as well as a devotee of music, he always found time to chat with students and colleagues and was one of those rare individuals with whom one could strike up a conversation on almost everything and come away with new knowledge or insight.

Ulrich S. Allers was one of a dwindling race of scholars who carry their knowledge lightly and give it gladly, and he will be sorely missed by students and faculty at Georgetown alike.

Victor C. Ferkiss
Georgetown University

James C. Charlesworth

James C. Charlesworth, Emeritus Professor of Political Science at the University of Pennsylvania, died on January 21, 1974. He had a distinguished and varied career of scholar, teacher, public servant, adviser to political leaders and president of a renowned academy.

Born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania in 1900, he received his B.A., M.A. and Ph.D. from the University of Pittsburgh, being appointed to that faculty in 1933 and joining the University of Pennsylvania in 1939 as an Associate Professor. After his service in World War II, for which he received the Legion of Merit, he rejoined the University as Professor. During his latter career he was also President of the American Academy of Political and Social Science from 1953 until 1971. As President, he initiated and edited a number of monographs that are still in use, such as "Design for Political Science." Before his retirement he edited "America's Most Challenging Objectives." In 1951 he wrote one of the standard books on public administration, *Governmental Administration*. In his later years he inspired, contributed and edited a professional book that has received worldwide acclaim, *Contemporary Political Analysis*, published in 1967.

To many, particularly those of his students who entered public service, he is best remembered as a professor of public administration at the Fels Institute of Local Government where he was active in the post-war years. His own model of decisiveness was in many ways the prime legacy he gave to those who in turn would have to act decisively as public servants.

His contributions extended to a variety of public roles. He was a colonel in the U.S. Army, assigned to the Adjunct General's Office from 1943 to 1946, and Executive Director of the Pennsylvania Commission to Reorganize the Executive Branch of State Government in 1957. While on leave from the University, he served as Secretary of Administration of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania from 1955-56 under Governor Leader. His active interest in the outdoor life was recognized in his role as Director of the National Parks Association.

Always firm in his convictions and decisions, he received national publicity for physically barring students from entering his class for a sports rally at the University of Pittsburgh at the cost of a pair of broken glasses. He introduced centralized purchasing in the state, reducing valued patronage. While holding state office he publicly advocated a competency test for voters to weed out "the illiterate, the indifferent, and the cynical" and called for higher qualifications for legislators. These statements lead to an outcry for his resignation from Governor Leader's administration. Leader, however, considered Professor Charlesworth "one of the nation's outstanding authorities on government administration." At a time when it was unpopular, he stated that too many people in government were involved in "the fatuous and silly game of merely trying to be more anti-Communist than others."