

WOODWORTH G. THROMBLEY: undergraduate adviser, Indiana University.

DONALD S. VAUGHAN: director, Bureau of Governmental Research, professor and acting chairman, University of Mississippi.

PROMOTIONS (with new rank)

FRANCIS GLENN ABNEY, University of Mississippi: assistant professor.

DOUGLAS ASHFORD, Cornell University: professor.

NORMAN A. BAILEY, Queens College, CUNY: professor.

HOWARD CALKINS, University of Texas, Austin: professor.

JOHN P. CRECINE, University of Michigan: associate professor.

STEPHEN M. DAVID, Fordham University: associate professor.

JAMES C. FINLAY, S.J., Fordham University: associate professor.

JOHN V. GILLESPIE, Indiana University: assistant professor.

GARY A. GREINKE, Concordia Teachers College: assistant professor.

WOLFRAM HANRIEDER, University of California, Santa Barbara: associate professor.

TILDEN J. LEMELLE, Fordham University: associate professor.

CLIFTON MCCLESKEY, University of Texas, Austin: professor.

DEAN E. MANN, University of California, Santa Barbara: professor.

PETER H. MERKL, University of California, Santa Barbara: professor.

SANJEEVA NAYAK, Southampton College, Long Island University: associate professor.

ROBERT E. NEWTON, St. Ambrose College: associate professor.

CONSTANTINE RACKAUSKAS, Fordham University: associate professor.

ALVIN RICHMAN, Purdue University: assistant professor.

STEPHEN L. ROZMAN, University of Nebraska: assistant professor.

HUGH W. STEPHENS, University of Houston: associate professor.

WILFRED WEBB, University of Texas, Austin: professor.

RETIREMENTS AND RESIGNATIONS

CHARLES S. ASCHER, has entered on terminal leave, prior to retirement from Brooklyn College, CUNY, after twenty years of service as professor and seventeen years as chairman.

SOON SUNG CHO, has resigned from the University of Nebraska.

R. STEPHEN MILNE, has resigned as head of the department and will continue as professor, University of British Columbia, Vancouver.

ALAN REED, has resigned from the University of Nebraska to be self-employed.

TRUSTEN RUSSELL, has retired as executive associate, Committee on International Exchange of Persons, after seventeen years of service to the Fulbright Program.

CARROLL K. SHAW, former deputy director of the Technical Advisory Staff, Bureau for East Asia, Agency for International Development, has retired from the AID Foreign Service. He has joined the Harvard Development Advisory Service for an 18-month assignment to Kuala Lumpur as advisor to the Development Administration Unit in the Prime Minister's Department, Government of Malaysia.

O. GLENN STAHL will be retiring as director of the Civil Service Commission's Bureau of Policies and Standards after 14 years of service, to accept an overseas assignment with the Ford Foundation.

CORRECTIONS

In the Fall issue of *P.S.* under Administrative Appointments the entries of Harold K. Jacobson and Robert S. Jordan were incorrectly exchanged. The correct entries read:

HAROLD K. JACOBSON: director, International Organization Program, University of Michigan.

ROBERT S. JORDAN: director, Foreign Affairs Intern Program, School of Public and International Affairs, The George Washington University.

IN MEMORIAM

JAMES KERR POLLOCK, Professor Emeritus of Political Science, died on October 4, 1968, at the age of seventy.

Professor Pollock pursued his career as a political scientist for 46 years, 43 of which he

spent at the University of Michigan exclusive of his undergraduate years here. He returned to Ann Arbor after completing his Ph.D. at Harvard in 1925. In that span of more than four decades Professor Pollock filled a great number of professional roles. As a scholar with a broad conception of the meaning of political science, he taught in the fields of American government, comparative politics, and in public administration and public policy. His record of public service was one of incredible diversity. He advised as to Michigan state government frequently, being the confidant of Republican and Democratic governors alike. Perhaps his most notable contributions were in the areas of election administration, beginning with his service on the Commission of Elections in Michigan from 1930-31; his role in pressing for and, indeed, fathering civil service reform in this state, dating back to his membership on the Civil Service Study Commission in the period from 1935 to 1937; his election to the Constitutional Convention in 1961 and his influential role in its decisions; and his continuous work on legislative reform, the most recent evidence of which was his chairmanship of the Governor's Committee on Legislative Compensation from 1965 to 1966.

Professor Pollock's service at the national government level was extensive and varied. Certainly he will be remembered for his work on the Hoover Commission from 1945 to 1949, his return to problems of governmental reform when he served on the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations from 1959 to 1961, his membership on the U. S. Census Advisory Commission, and his frequent appearances in Washington to testify before Congressional committees or to advise governmental officials.

Professor Pollock made many contributions internationally, beginning with his role as official United States observer at the Saar Plebiscite in 1935. His extended period of service as special advisor to the U. S. Deputy Military Governor and High Commissioner in Germany from 1945 to 1950 was an outstanding achievement. In this capacity, he contributed greatly to the successful administration of American Military Government in Germany and to the establishment of the West German Federal Republic. In recognition of this service he received our government's Medal for Merit in 1946. The Federal Republic later honored him by the award of the Grand Cross of the Order of Merit and the Knight Commander's Cross of the Order of Merit. He was also active in other areas and countries, his work in Egypt

in 1962 on administrative reform being one such example.

As a member of the political science profession Professor Pollock played a leading role. Among the innumerable activities in which he engaged perhaps the most symbolic of his status and esteem in the profession were his presidency of the Midwest Political Science Association in 1941 (the first president of that association), his presidency of the American Political Science Association in 1950, and his service as first president of the International Political Science Association from 1955 to 1958. From its founding in 1950 until his death, Professor Pollock was a director of the Governmental Affairs Institute.

Professor Pollock served the University of Michigan with loyalty and distinction, including his long tenure as chairman of the Department of Political Science. The University fittingly bestowed on him in 1950 its Distinguished Achievement Award in recognition of his contributions.

To those who knew him Professor Pollock stood for more than his extramural and University achievements. First, there was the pattern and nature of his scholarly interests and outputs. He demonstrated in his scholarly publications that he was at the forefront of the discipline. He did some of the earliest and best political analysis in the field of American political parties. His two early books on party campaign funds, here and abroad (1927 and 1932), stood alone for many years. His work on the government of Germany (1938) was for a long time the leading book in the field. In addition he pioneered in the following fields with numerous articles and monographs: election registration and administration, both in the U. S. and in Europe; American voting behavior (1939 monograph); the initiative and referendum (1940 monograph); and his seminal work on the direct primary in 1943, which still stands as the earliest and probably the best study of that type in the field. Professor Pollock was a first in many of his publications. His ideas were innovative, his findings often revolutionary. Above all, he was known for commitment to careful, empirical research, using the best methods available and at his disposal, and for a deep concern as to the implications of his research in the formulation of policy.

Although Professor Pollock could well be proud of his public services and his contributions as a productive scholar, perhaps his greatest satisfaction derived from teaching.

He knew that the greatest and most lasting influence was through his students, among whom one finds university presidents and professors, Congressmen, ambassadors, public administrators, and leaders in business and the professions. Nothing was more rewarding to him then to follow their careers and extend to them his gracious hospitality when they called upon him in Ann Arbor as they so often did. By choice he concluded his teaching career as a section leader in an introductory lower division course in comparative government. He often remarked that he had known nothing more gratifying than the response of these young students.

On the occasion of his retirement in 1967, as Chairman of the Department of Political Science I addressed him as follows: ". . . I hope you realize that your department colleagues (and I speak on their behalf) appreciate all you have done for us, all the effort you have put into your career, a career we feel has been very distinguished and has made significant contributions to Political Science, as well as to the political order of state and nation. We value your wisdom, your service, your scholarship, your friendship . . . Thanks for all you have done for Michigan and for Political Science at Michigan."

Samuel J. Eldersveld
University of Michigan

ETHAN P. ALLEN, Chairman of the Department of Political Science and Director of the Governmental Research Center at The University of Kansas, died July 22, 1968, at the age of 61.

Professor Allen received his doctor's degree from the University of Iowa in 1933 under the guidance of Benjamin I. Shambaugh. Allen assisted Professor Shambaugh in a survey course popularly known as "The Campus Course," and his book entitled *Man's Adventure in Government* (1939) came from lectures Allen prepared for that course. The breadth of his interests was illustrated also by his coauthorship of books entitled *What About Survey Courses?* (1937), and *An Introduction to Politics* (1941). A broad perspective of the political world was supplemented by a meditative contemplation of the human condition. Both were enriched by wide reading in history, philosophy, and sociology of knowledge. To this equipment for a career as teacher and scholar he added three years of practical experience in government during World War II notably in the Bureau of the Budget and the War Production Board.

Allen came to the University of Kansas in 1945 as Professor and Director of the Bureau of Government Research (later the Governmental Research Center); in the following year he assumed the chairmanship of the Department. During his 23 years of service the department and the Center grew from a faculty of six to a staff of more than 20 full time members and a dozen teaching and research assistants. Despite the growth, Allen held to the policy of faculty decision on departmental policies, programs, and personnel, yet he maintained close personal touch with details of operation and especially with graduate students. The comment of a former graduate student undoubtedly reflects the feeling of many others: "Dr. Allen always treated me better than I had any right to expect. He understood so well the fallibility of man in an age when man likes to think of himself as practically infallible." Faculty colleagues also felt this deep concern for the individual. Perhaps one of the most difficult tasks of a department chairman is to tell a young colleague that he should seek employment elsewhere; yet Allen did not seek to evade that responsibility.

A traditional closing event of training courses, conferences, and institutes of public affairs at Kansas was a talk by Allen, titled: *For the Good of the Order*. These talks, always stimulating and challenging, carried the marks of a philosophic mind in sure contact with distressing realities. They disclosed, as did the first book on *Man's Adventure*, the concerns of a deeply religious man. Two paragraphs from a memo prepared in 1954 for young people beginning the study of politics provides a hint of the breadth and depth of his inquiry:

"I believe that one of the deepest dispositions of human beings is to give to life a meaning. We can do this by identifying ourselves with forces outside ourselves—with religious, with historical processes, with the arts, with leaders, with social orders. We also can do this by identifying ourselves with inner compulsions—with the deep desire to know, to find meaning, to understand, to reach identity. In either case we must give to this "center of our being" our ultimate emotional loyalty for around it we shall discover a system of relationships which allows us to orient ourselves to fixed points of reference. This is what gives meaning not only to life but (oh! so important) to our individual lives as well.

"And it should be added here that I find my ultimate loyalties revolving around the