

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 led 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."

He will remain a well-remembered Professor, particularly by those who were his students, because the Charlesworth forthrightness and bold vision never failed to make its impact.

Oliver P. Williams
University of Pennsylvania

R. William Gilmore

R. William Gilmore, Associate Professor of Political Science at the University of Toledo, passed away on March 10, 1974. He is survived by his widow, Joan, his children Kevin and Kristin, his parents, and a brother and sister. Death came from complications following surgery, and his unexpected passing has saddened and diminished us all.

Born in Hamilton, Ohio, December 19, 1934, Professore Gilmore attended Miami University in Oxford. (B.A., 1956). After military service that included a tour of duty in Germany, he took graduate degrees from Ohio State University (M.A., 1959) and from the University of Pittsburgh (Ph.D., 1967). It was while a doctoral candidate that Bill came to the University of Toledo in the Summer of 1962. He served on this faculty with distinction for more than eleven years.

As with all of us, there were many facets to Bill's life, and any tribute such as this can only suggest who he was and what he stood for. Such words as kindness, intelligence and integrity can serve as an introduction. As a teacher, he was an excellent and popular lecturer who read widely in his field of international relations. His energy and time were expended willingly as an undergraduate adviser and architect of the Center for International Studies. As a colleague, he was always there with a helpful suggestion. He participated in more than his share of the tedious committee work that lurks in academe. Outside of the University, he was a frequent speaker before civic groups and was active in the Council on World Affairs. A deacon in the United Presbyterian Church for seven years, Bill was active personally in contributing to the well-being of the elderly. He was a devoted husband and father, and was always looking to the future.

We never fully understand how our lives interact with one another — how we affect each other. But in his brief life, Bill Gilmore did his share and more. He wanted to know, to dispel ignorance, and to pass on to others that which he had learned. He was ever a teacher and a friend. We miss him.

The Department of Political Science
The University of Toledo

John Hanessian, Jr.

The Political Science community, and particularly those concerned with science policy, lost a highly valued colleague and supporter when John Hanessian, Jr. was killed in the crash of a DC-10 Turkish airliner near Paris on March 3, 1974. John was working at the National Science Foundation, on leave from George

Washington University where he was senior staff scientist in the University's Program of Policy Studies in science and technology. At the Foundation, he served as a program manager in the Office of Exploratory Research and Problem Assessment, with primary responsibility for creating a new research program on transnational issues raised by science and technology.

For the last two years, John Hanessian had been working with astonishing energy, enthusiasm and competence to develop this new program under the RANN (Research Applied to National Needs) program of NSF. The U.S. Government had never before recognized in a coherent way the importance of developing a program of studies of international issues influenced or created by developments in science and technology. John was determined to do it right, and had been making excellent progress in identifying priority issues, planning a broad spectrum of research projects, and obtaining the necessary resources. He involved the academic and research community directly in his efforts; though he provided the leadership.

In exercising this leadership, he was committed to the idea that it was essential for us to understand better technologically-related international issues, in particular political issues, and to explore policy options, because these issues loomed so large in the future for the nation and the world. This commitment followed naturally from his long, active and varied career as a teacher, researcher and administrator, all of it illuminated by a deep humanitarian concern in people, and by the belief that it is possible to solve man's problems through intelligent and cooperative action.

Born in Syracuse, N.Y., Mr. Hanessian graduated from Syracuse University after serving with the Army during World War II. He took further studies at North Carolina State College, the University of Strasbourg in France and the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies and had completed his doctorate requirements in international law at Cambridge University in England.

He was on the staff of the National Academy of Sciences from 1954 to 1958 and visited both the North and South Poles during the International Geophysical Year. From 1960 to 1964, Mr. Hanessian was a staff associate with the American Universities Field Staff in New York. In this capacity, he was a visiting professor at American University of Beirut in Lebanon for two years and also did research for AUFS in the Middle East, Russia, Europe and the Pacific area. He lectured at numerous universities and colleges in this country. Before coming to Washington, Mr. Hanessian had taught at the University of Alabama, the University of Hawaii and California State College at Los Angeles and at Long Beach. He also had been acting director of the Arms Control Study Group, California Institute of Technology — Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, and was the author of or contributor to numerous publications on arms control, outer space affairs, international politics and law and Middle East affairs.