

IN MEMORIAM

LOWRY ALFRED DORAN, Professor Emeritus of Government, University of Oklahoma, died from a heart attack, at the age of eighty, January 8, 1966, in Springfield, Missouri.

Professor Doran enjoyed two careers. Following graduation from Drury College, 1910, he pursued one career in public education leading to service as the principal of Central High School, Springfield, Missouri. After receiving his doctoral degree from the University of Chicago in 1930, he followed a teaching career in political science with a short tour at the University of Maine, and from 1931 to his retirement, at the University of Oklahoma. He is remembered with affection by hundreds of pre-law students at the University of Oklahoma for his course in elements of law, and by others for his regular courses in political parties and comparative government. His students and colleagues revere him for his broad human sympathies and his amiable skepticism of those who impose on the credulity of the human race.—JOSEPH C. PRAY

FREDERICK C. IRION, member of the Department of Government and Director of the Division of Government Research at the University of New Mexico, died December 11, 1965 after an extended illness. A native of Missouri, he took his undergraduate training in journalism, his M.A. in history, and his Ph.D. in political science.

The diversity of interests that characterized his college education was reflected in his scholarship. He wedded journalism and political science in his public opinion research. In 1950, his *Public Opinion and Propaganda* was published. He maintained ongoing studies of public opinion in New Mexico until shortly before his death. In addition to monographs, Fred contributed articles to many professional periodicals, including the *REVIEW*.

Although he held short term appointments at other universities, nearly all of his professional service was with the University of New Mexico. For almost twenty years, Fred and his colleagues, Charles Judah and Dorothy Cline, produced the bulk of scholarship on New Mexico politics. In the 1960's, Fred's earlier studies of the New Mexico legislature were augmented by research on reapportionment.

His professional dedication was never better exemplified than in his final year. He continued to meet classes until his last hospitalization. At the time of his death, he was working on a book manuscript. The last of more than forty publications of the Division of Government Research,

that were prepared under his direction, was issued the weekend he died. His qualities as a man, a colleague, and a scholar will not readily be forgotten by his numerous acquaintances throughout the profession.—T. PHILLIP WOLF

OTTO KIRCHHEIMER, professor of Political Science at Columbia University, died of a heart attack on November 26, 1965, at the age of 60. Born in Heilbronn, Germany, he studied law and social science at the Universities of Münster, Cologne, Berlin, and Bonn, and received the degree of Doctor of Law in 1928. Active as lecturer at German trade union schools and as a member of the Berlin Bar, he published a number of outstanding essays on the legal and political structure of the Weimar Republic. After Hitler's ascent to power, Kirchheimer emigrated first to Paris, and, in 1937, to the United States, where he joined the staff of the Institute of Social Research at Columbia University. He worked as research analyst in the Office of Strategic Services and in the Department of State from 1944 to 1951, and subsequently lectured at Harvard University, American University, and the New School of Social Research in New York. In 1960, he was appointed Professor of Political Science at Columbia University. His books on *Punishment and Social Structure* (1939) (co-author Georg Rusche) and *Political Justice* (1961) represent Kirchheimer's achievement as a scholar: a masterful combination of legal and political, critical and normative analysis.

Kirchheimer's faith was in democratic socialism. He knew that in the world which began with Hitler's rise to power, the fight for this goal was lost. His answer was the uncompromising analysis of the forces and tendencies which were responsible for the defeat. He worked without illusions; he was contemptuous of easy accommodation to prevailing trends. In his cynical sharpness were the charm and warmth of a man for whom the pursuit of the truth was inseparable from the end, namely, the "creation of humane and meaningful social conditions."—HERBERT MARCUSE

MARSHALL M. KNAPPEN, retired H. Fletcher Brown Professor of History and Political Science at the University of Delaware, died on January 17, 1966 at the age of 65 in Kalamazoo, Michigan. He was born in Sioux Falls, South Dakota. His higher education was garnered at the College of Wooster, at Oxford University as a Rhodes Scholar, and at Cornell University where he was awarded the Ph.D. degree in history. Between the

Oxford and Cornell experiences he received a Master's in Theology from the Princeton Theological Seminary. He served two churches, but demitted his Ministerial status in 1929. His education, like his subsequent career, reflects the idealism, the rationalism and the pragmatism that combined in his nature.

Marshall Knappen's academic career began as an instructor and then assistant professor of history at the University of Chicago. Appointments followed as chairman of history and political science at Michigan State University, and as a professor of political science at the University of Michigan, with special assignment in adult extension teaching. Prior to coming to the University of Delaware he was executive secretary to the Commission on Foreign Policy Legislation in Washington, D.C., an organization he promoted as a voice of the people in foreign policy. His transition from history to political science reminds one of the Woodrow Wilson adage, "history without political science has no fruit; political science without history has no roots." Marshall Knappen was increasingly concerned that his writings and teaching bear fruit.

Serving in World War II he advanced from Captain to Lieutenant Colonel in the Air Corps. From 1942-46 he was Chief of the Religious Affairs Section and Deputy Chief of the Educational Section in the Office of Military Government in Germany.

He was the author of four books; the first two mark him as a historian and the last two as a political scientist. His *Tudor Puritanism* will stand as a significant scholarly contribution.

Over and above his classroom teaching, his major devotion was to students as individuals and as groups, especially those with intellectual and reformist interests allied to his own. Marshall Knappen never married. These students and other academic associates for whom he was always most solicitous made up for a lack of family.—
JOHN A. PERKINS

THE REV. ARTHUR A. NORTH, S.J., associate professor of political science and former Dean of the Fordham University Graduate School died on Saturday, January 29, 1966. After serving as an army chaplain during the second World War, he obtained his Doctorate in Political Science at Fordham University in 1951. He held administrative posts at Loyola College in Baltimore and the University of Scranton before becoming Dean of the Graduate School at Fordham University in 1953. During his years as Dean he offered a seminar each year in constitutional law in the Department of Political Science and when he ceased being Dean in 1965, he became a full time member of the Political Science Department.

Father North was a dynamic administrator and lecturer. He published articles on constitutional law in various law journals. He also contributed articles to various encyclopedias. Just before his death he had prepared for publication a volume entitled *Supreme Court Judicial Process and Judicial Politics* which will be published by Appleton Century later this spring.

RENZO SERENO, American political scientist, born August 9th, 1909 in Ancona, Italy, died November 28th, 1965 in Washington, D.C. His degrees were from the University of Rome where he had been assistant to Gaetano Mosca. He worked at the University of Chicago with H. D. Lasswell, G. S. Borgese, and C. E. Merriam. During World War II he served first with the Office of War Information and later with the Department of State. He taught for a year at the University of Puerto Rico; then he spent two years with the Rand Corporation. From 1958 to 1962 he was Professor of Political Theory and International Relations at the School of Advanced International Studies, Johns Hopkins University. He was visiting Fulbright Professor at the University of Siena from 1962 to 1964. His latest position was that of consultant to the President's Commission on the Status of Puerto Rico.

Renzo Sereno first came to the United States in 1933 as a visiting Ph.D. Once here, he stayed. He did go back to his native land in 1951, after an absence of nearly twenty years. On the day of his return, as the train sped over the border into Italy, he stood looking out the window of the Wagon-Lit at the grey, rain-streaked morning, tears running down his face. Yet, in the following decade or more, when he was to be in Europe often, he would always correct the many Frenchmen and Italians who took him to be one of them, saying firmly: "No, I am an American." Sereno always worried about America, not as an adopted son might, but as a man who has adopted a son, and has had to watch him grow up in the times of the Depression, the Spanish Civil War, World War II, and the many crises since.

He died but is not dead. We shall see him one of these days returning from Mexico or Antigua, Portugal, Spain, Syria or Morocco. And, like Herodotus, he will regale us with tales of the customs, climes and cuisines of these countries, of their political institutions and, of course, their interesting turns of phrase—for he was fascinated above all by language. From tales perhaps the talk will shift to books, old and new—the wit and humor sparkling—to the beauty of cities, wines and loves, old and new, and then as it always happened, to the "g. o. U. S."

Renzo Sereno was often a gay man; his sense of