

first publication at the age of nineteen, was the study of France. Henry Ehrmann's book, *Organized Business in France* (1958) was important in many respects. It was the first major study of the CNPF (it is still in print), and the first study to probe deeply into the practices of organized big business. He always took great pride in the research skill that he demonstrated in this study, and, though dated, the book remains the baseline from which other work on this subject must be compared. *Politics in France*, now in its fifth edition (1992), was first published in 1968, and it remains, to the best of my knowledge, the longest-published text on French politics in the United States. Although he and I collaborated fully in the last edition, this book will always reflect the intellectual breadth and depth of Henry Ehrmann. Over a span of twenty years he created what Pascal Perrineau, in a review of the book in France, called "... a work that has become an altogether remarkable overseas classic on French political life." The esteem with which he is regarded in France is reflected in the *Palme Académique*, awarded by the French government in 1977, but most of all in the honorary doctorate that he received from the Institut d'Études Politiques de Paris in 1989.

Henry loved life. He skied and hiked, kayaked on the Connecticut river until a few years ago, and swam regularly until a few weeks before his death. Like most of us, he resented the toll that age exacted. But he lived a full life, and continued to contribute to our lives until the day he died.

Martin A. Schain
New York University

Louise Byer Miller

Louise Byer Miller died after a lengthy illness on August 16, 1994 in Menands, New York. Professor Miller was to begin a tenure-track appointment in Political Science and Women's Studies at West Georgia College in the fall of 1994.

Louise received her B.A. in political science and American history from The City College of New York and her Ph.D. in political science from the University at Albany in 1983. She earned the distinction of being the first woman to receive a doctorate in that department. Since then, she had taught at the undergraduate and graduate levels at SUNY at Albany, Union College, Russell Sage's Junior College of Albany, and Central Michigan University in the areas of American politics and law.

Louise was a dedicated and successful teacher who proved equally comfortable in a traditional university classroom and in non-traditional settings. Over the past decade, she worked for the New York Council for the Humanities, giving lectures on women in the law to non-profit organizations, and as mentor and administrator for Empire State College, a distance learning institution. She was also the instructor for the American Legion Auxiliary's Empire Girls State from 1988–1994, where she directed several hundred high school seniors in a week-long program on the political process and government.

An active scholar, Louise was in the process of writing a manuscript, *The Supreme Court and Gender Equality*, at the time of her death. A book chapter, "Wollstonecraft, Gender Equality and the U.S. Supreme Court," is forthcoming in *Feminism and Mary Wollstonecraft*, edited by Maria Falco (Penn State University Press). Louise's publications included articles on federalism and the Burger Court in *Publius* and *Policy Studies Journal*. She was also a frequent participant at APSA meetings.

Louise is survived by her husband, Ron, and her children Matthew, of Washington, DC, and Julie, a student at Wellesley College. She will be greatly missed by her colleagues and students at all the institutions with which she was affiliated.

Judith A. Garber
University of Alberta

Martin Edelman
University at Albany

Edward Shils

Edward Shils, a Distinguished Service Professor at the University of Chicago and one of the world's most influential sociologists, died January 23, 1995 in his Chicago home of cancer. Shils, 84, was internationally renowned for his research on the role of intellectuals and their relations to power and public policy.

His scholarship was recognized in 1983 by the Balzan Foundation, Milan, with the awarding of the Balzan Prize, an honor given in fields in which the Nobel Prize is not awarded. Shils was recognized for his "important, innovative, and unique contribution to contemporary sociology." In 1979, he was selected by the National Council on the Humanities to give the Jefferson Lecture, the highest national award given in that field.

The *Times* (of London) *Higher Education Supplement*, writing of Shils, said, "He is essentially an intellectual's intellectual and scarcely a single corner of the Western cultural tradition has not benefited from the illumination afforded by his penetrating and often pungent attention."

His great knowledge of the literatures of so many cultures and so many fields was a source of wonderment to many of his colleagues. He taught sociology, social philosophy, English literature, history of Chinese science and many other subjects to students who went on to become the leading scholars in their fields throughout the world.

"He was a scholar of the highest eminence," said Sir Hugh Lloyd-Jones, formerly professor of Greek at Oxford University. "He's made great contributions to all the humanistic sciences."

His beginnings as a sociologist and social philosopher came when, as a 17-year-old high school student in Philadelphia, he discovered the works of German sociologist Max Weber. He continued to study and write about Weber throughout his career. As a young researcher at the University of Chicago, he translated the works of sociologist Karl Mannheim into English.

He became the bridge between

the research traditions of European and American sociology, connecting scholarship in America with work being done at European universities. At Chicago, he was responsible for attracting some of the leading European scholars to teach at the University, including the great Italian classicist Arnaldo Momigliano, the French philosopher Raymond Aron and the British sinologist Michael Loewe, among many others.

Among his achievements was to bring together the empirical tradition of the Chicago school of sociology with the theoretical thinking of European social scientists. In recognizing his work, the Balzan Foundation said, "Probably more than any other single person, he has stressed the importance of combining them into a single framework, thus making an important contribution toward a truly universal, general sociology, as opposed to the 'French,' 'German,' and 'American' sociologies."

Shils founded and edited *Minerva*, the world's leading journal of the social, administrative, political and economic problems of science and scholarship. *Minerva*, which has a worldwide circulation, is published in England. He was a co-founder of the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*.

Throughout his career, Shils challenged conventional thinking. The "Torment of Secrecy" (1956), for example, is widely regarded as the finest work on the security problems of the McCarthy years. During the 1950s, he signed an editorial in the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* defending J. Robert Oppenheimer, an atomic scientist who had been accused of being a security risk.

Among his other books are *Toward a General Theory of Action* (with Talcott Parsons, 1952), *The Intellectual Between Tradition and Modernity: The Indian Situation* (1961), *The Calling of Sociology: And Other Essays on the Pursuit of Learning* (1980), *Tradition* (1981), *On the Constitution of Society* (1982) and *The Academic Ethos* (1984).

When he was chosen Jefferson Lecturer in the Humanities, Shils

decided to give a series of three talks. They were titled "Render Unto Caesar . . . : Government, Society, and Their Reciprocal Rights and Duties." He contended that the federal government was excessively involved in some ways in the operations of the nation's universities.

Shils, who grew up in Philadelphia and received a B.A. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1931, was named a research assistant at the University of Chicago in 1934. He became an instructor in the College at the University in 1938. He received an M.A. in 1961 from Cambridge University.

During World War II, Shils served with the British Army and the United States Office of Strategic Services.

He returned to Chicago and was appointed Associate Professor in 1947 and Professor in the Committee on Social Thought in 1950. In 1971 he was named Distinguished Service Professor in the Committee on Social Thought and in Sociology.

He spent 1955 and 1956 in India, where he studied Indian intellectuals. That work led to the book, *The Intellectual Between Tradition and Modernity: The Indian Situation*.

In much of his work, Shils sought connections between diverse ways of understanding society. As a reviewer for *The Times Literary Supplement* observed, in writing about *Center and Periphery; Essays in Macrosociology* (1976), "Professor Shils takes society as the basic unit of analysis, and he constantly brings all the sub-sectors of inquiry—economy, polity, culture, ideology—within the frame of the social whole.

"Society has a center," the review continued in summarizing Shils' perspective. "This core of values is connected to a wider cosmic order, whether this be located in the necessary dialectic of history, a messianic destiny, or metaphysical powers."

For many years, Shils held joint appointments at the University of Chicago and universities abroad. He was a reader in sociology, London School of Economics, from 1946 to 1950; a fellow of King's College, Cambridge, from 1961 to

1970; a fellow of Peterhouse, Cambridge, from 1970 to 1978; and an honorary professor in social anthropology at the University of London from 1971 to 1977. He was named honorary fellow at Peterhouse in 1979. He was also named an honorary fellow at the London School of Economics in 1972 and was a professor at the University of Leiden from 1976 to 1977.

In 1991, he edited a book about distinguished University of Chicago professors in connection with the University's Centennial. The volume, *Remembering the University of Chicago: Teachers, Scientists, and Scholars*, was "a great labor of love," Shils said. Shils wrote four of the 47 essays.

He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the American Philosophical Society.

Survivors include a son, Adam, of Chicago; a daughter-in-law, Carrie Shils; a grandson, Sam Shils; and a nephew, Edward B. Shils, professor emeritus at the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania.

William Harms
University of Chicago

Kenneth E. Vanlandingham

Kenneth Vanlandingham died at age 74 in January 1995. A son of Kentucky, he was born and raised in Crittenden. He had polio as a child, overcoming considerable physical obstacles. He received his B.A. and M.A. degrees from the University of Kentucky, and his Ph.D. degree in 1950 from the University of Illinois. His dissertation topic, county financial administration in Kentucky, reflected this Kentucky heritage.

He was professor in the Political Science Department of the University of Kentucky, joining the faculty in 1950. His courses on Municipal Government and Rural Local Government were popular, taken by many future attorneys and public administrators around the state. Although officially retiring in 1986, Vanlandingham never completely retired, still proctoring two corre-