

ciency and his deep interest in the nurturing of new talent. His facility with the English language benefited young scholars whose analytical abilities exceeded their writing skills. Peter devoted careful attention to detailed critiques of writing style which together with reviewer comments on content turned the publication process into a learning experience.

The ability and dedication shown in his editorial work were mirrored in his teaching. His classes were not monuments to neatness and order, but his elegant style and rigorous scholarship together with his extensive international administrative experience made him very particularly effective with practitioners. He communicated easily with Alabama state and local government officials, senior American and foreign military officers, and students and faculty just entering the public administration field.

He leaves behind three children, Bart, Jennifer, and Ben. Their father's legacy to them is in part the enthusiasm for public service and the vision of its potential which Peter instilled in his students who now serve in the highest levels of our state and national governments.

John J. Boyne

Carl Grafton

Anne Permaloff

Thomas Vocino

Auburn University at Montgomery

## Lloyd M. Short

Lloyd M. Short died on December 18, 1981, at age 84. He had served as professor of political science at the University of Minnesota since 1936—as chairman of the Political Science Department during the decade 1952-61, and as emeritus professor of political science and public affairs since his retirement in 1965. He was a member of the APSA Executive Council (1935-37), served as APSA vice president (1951-52), and was president of the Midwest Conference of Political Scientists (1960-61).

Lloyd Short came to Minnesota in 1936 as professor of political science to direct and develop a pioneering program to train the brightest college graduates for

careers in public service. He was already a distinguished professor at the University of Missouri where he served also as assistant dean of the Graduate School. He had graduated from Knox College and had earned M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in political science at the University of Illinois. He had married Bess—his college sweetheart—who survives him along with their daughter Elizabeth and four grandchildren.

Under Lloyd Short's leadership, the Public Administration Center became one of the nation's top programs of its kind. He founded and served as Chairman (1958-60) of the first national association of such programs, the Council on Graduate Education for Public Administration (now the National Association of Schools of Public Affairs and Administration). He served as national president of the American Society for Public Administration (1965-66). He was one of the founders of the National Academy of Public Administration. The Public Administration Center, which he developed, became the School of Public Affairs (after his retirement), and, five years ago, became the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs—named appropriately as a memorial to his most famous former student and advisee.

Outside the University of Minnesota, Lloyd Short helped to establish the Citizens League which has played an important role in the Twin Cities and in the State of Minnesota. He had a prominent part in Minnesota's administrative reorganization of 1939, which led to the professionalization of the state's public service and to the strengthening of the governor. He chaired Minnesota's 1948 Constitutional Commission, which made a thorough study of the State's Constitution. He served as a key member of the Little Hoover Commission in 1950, the Minnesota Self-Survey in 1956, and the Governor's Council on Executive Reorganization in 1968. He helped establish and develop the impressive schools of public administration in the Philippines and in South Korea. His alma mater—Knox College—and Sioux Falls College recognized his accomplishments with the award of honorary Doctor of Laws degrees. And the U.S. Civil Service Com-

mission honored him with a special award in 1965 for his contributions in improving the public service at the national level.

Indeed, Lloyd Short devoted his career to improvement of the public service at all levels—and more to action programs than to research. Most of his research and writing dealt with the development of public organizations. His book on *The Development of National Administrative Organization in the United States*, published in 1923, has become a classic in U.S. administrative history. And the University of Minnesota Press published several of his administrative histories of Minnesota governmental agencies.

His greatest legacy, however, is the tremendous influence he has had not only on his colleagues in political science and public administration, but on hundreds of University of Minnesota students who have advanced to positions of leadership in public organizations in Minnesota, elsewhere in the nation, and in other countries. They remember him well, they love him dearly, and they will miss him.

George A. Warp  
University of Minnesota

## Harold W. Stoke

Harold Walter Stoke died in his sleep in the early morning of March 30, presumably of cerebral hemorrhage. Born May 11, 1903, he was at the edge of 79. His wife Persis, daughter, Marcia Stoke Simpson, and four grandchildren survive him. Death occurred in Seattle, where the Stokes took up post-retirement residence several years ago.

After two years of teaching political science at Berea College, Harold earned the Ph.D. degree at The Johns Hopkins University in 1930 and immediately accepted an appointment in political science at the University of Nebraska. Six years later he moved on to successive appointments for combined research and teaching at the University of Tennessee and TVA, and at the University of Pennsylvania; then at the age of 35, he was called back to the University of Nebraska to serve as dean of the Graduate School.

This was the start of a career in university administration that included presiding over graduate study at the University of Wisconsin, the University of Washington, and New York University, and the presidency of three universities: University of New Hampshire, Louisiana State University, and Queens University.

In his few years of concentration on teaching, Harold Stoke made a deep and lasting imprint on many of his students who remember him less for classroom instruction than for his role as a coach, encouraging them to clarify their goals and guiding them toward realization of their ambitions. His concern reached beyond their college years and in not a few instances evoked a continuing correspondence that culminated in close friendship.

The talents and emotional and intellectual qualities that accounted for these remarkable impacts on young people came prominently to public attention during ensuing years in administration, notably as president of Louisiana State University (1947-51) and Queens (1958-64). LSU, still in a state of shock from the embezzlements and subsequent penal servitude of a former president, was not yet prepared for the ethical code which distinguished the institutional leadership of Harold Stoke throughout his career. His vision of the requisites of a university equal to the times and the special problems of Louisiana won wide support among faculty and civic leaders throughout the state, but generated so much friction and hostility within the governing board that Stoke felt himself an obstacle to further progress toward his goals. He resigned the presidency of LSU, rejected the superintendency of schools for New Orleans, and resumed his earlier involvement in graduate education. After four years as Dean of the Graduate School of the University of Washington and three as chairman of the several deans of graduate studies at New York University, Stoke accepted the presidency of Queens University in 1958, a position which he held until he reached retirement age.

Queens proved to be no more a bed of roses than had been LSU, but the thorns flourished in a different sector of the