

was much more. It was other interests. It was love and family (for him, Rosemary, Daniel, and Laura). So in addition to the love of ideas, and the warmth of friendship, he provided us with perspective.

I feel honored to have shared a part of his life. All who knew and associated with him must feel similarly honored.

James W. Prothro
The University of North Carolina

Frank J. Munger

The many friends of Frank Munger at Syracuse University's Maxwell School are saddened by his death. He spent 15 years at the Maxwell School and made innumerable contributions to it. He was widely admired for his fine scholarship and teaching and for his tenure as chairman of the political science department. We and his profession will miss him greatly.

Guthrie S. Birkhead
Dean, The Maxwell School of
Citizenship and Public Affairs
Syracuse University

Editor's Note. A memorial fund has been established at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill in honor of Frank Munger. Gifts, which are tax deductible and should be made payable to the Frank Munger Memorial Fund, should be sent to Frank Munger Memorial Fund, UNC Development Office, 203 Steele Building, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514.

Harold M. Vinacke

Dr. Harold M. Vinacke, Professor Emeritus of Political Science at the University of Cincinnati, died on May 10, 1981 at the age of 87. An authority on China and Japan, Vinacke was an architect of the Far Eastern Association, the predecessor of the Association for Asian Studies. A book which educated generations of students in this country and abroad, *Vinacke's History of the Far East in Modern Times* was published in six editions, beginning in 1928.

Born in Colorado, Vinacke was graduated from the University of Denver in 1914. A building block for much that was to fol-

low, Vinacke taught for one year at Nankai University in China before joining the faculty of Miami University in 1918. Vinacke took leave to do graduate work at Princeton University, which granted him the Ph.D. in 1922. Moving from Oxford to Cincinnati in 1926, Vinacke taught at the University of Cincinnati until his retirement in 1963.

During World War II Vinacke headed the Japan section of the Office of War Information. More than one associate gained from Vinacke's reminiscences of his Washington days. A Fellow of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Vinacke served as head of the Department of Political Science from 1954 to 1963. A vigorous defender of faculty rights and administration accountability, he was the author of an influential AAUP report on faculty participation in university affairs.

Integrating campus responsibilities and professional activities, Vinacke was a former President of the Midwest Political Science Association and authored works on international organization and American foreign policy. Vinacke had been a visiting professor at Harvard University and a consultant to the Operations Research Office.

In 1969, Vinacke was presented with a volume of papers written in his honor by colleagues and former students. Harold Vinacke is especially remembered by those who taught with him for his uncompromising integrity and professional modesty.

Dieter Dux
J. C. Heinlein
Edward R. Padgett
Paul F. Power
University of Cincinnati

Francis Dunham Wormuth

Francis Dunham Wormuth, Distinguished Professor of Political Science at the University of Utah, died June 1, 1981, at age 72. Despite severe health problems, he had courageously managed to continue to teach until a few weeks before his death. In June, 1980, he was one of the first two recipients of the Superior Teaching Award, established that year by the College of Social and Behavioral Science, University of Utah. In the spring, 1981 meeting of the Utah Aca-

demy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters, one of the panels honored him as a great teacher and scholar in the history of higher education in Utah. The panel was entitled, "The Influence of Francis Wormuth: Papers and Discussion by Former Students." Recently completed and forthcoming is Professor Wormuth's book, *The War Power in History and Law*, coauthored with Professor Edwin B. Firmage of the University of Utah College of Law, and Lt. Col. Francis P. Butler. Professor Wormuth labored long on this and considered it his most important book. A Festschrift entitled "Toward a Humanistic Science of Politics: Essays in Honor of Francis Dunham Wormuth," is scheduled to be published in fall, 1981, by the University Press of America.

Professor Wormuth was born at Port Leyden, Lewis County, New York, May 23, 1909. He acquired a B.A. at Cornell in 1930. After two years in the top of his class at Cornell Law school, he left to complete an M.A. (1932) and Ph.D. (1935) at Cornell. Among his honors at Cornell, besides election to Phi Beta Kappa, were the Grace Messenger Memorial Prize for "The History of English Thought," the Guilford Prize for "Macaulay," and the Sherman Bennett Prize in Government for "The Constitutional Theory of Sir Edward Coke." His extraordinary career included being a Sterling Fellow at Yale, a Guggenheim Fellow, a Ford Fellow at Yale Law School, and Distinguished Research Professor, University of Utah. He was made Distinguished Professor by the University of Utah in 1975.

Professor Wormuth taught at Indiana University from 1936 to 1948, and at Utah from 1948. He also served on the Graduate Faculty, New School for Social Research, 1957-1958; as a Fulbright Lecturer at the Johns Hopkins University's Bologna, Italy Center, 1965-1966; and as a Distinguished Visiting Professor at San Fernando Valley State College, 1967-68.

Professor Wormuth produced major scholarly works, particularly in law, political theory, history, and American politics, which earned him international regard. Notable among his published books are *The Royal Prerogative 1603-1649* (1939), *Class Struggle* (1946), *The Origins of Modern Constitutionalism* (1948), *Private Enterprise*

and Public Policy (coauthored, 1954), and *The Vietnam War: The President versus the Constitution* (1968). Eighteen of his most important published articles were collected by two of his former students in a volume published in 1978 by Kennikat Press, *Essays in Law and Politics*, by Francis D. Wormuth. That work contains a comprehensive bibliography of his books, articles, and book reviews.

Professor Wormuth's remark, "The republic of truth is an anarchy in which there is no authority but persuasion," exemplified his spirit. The editors in their preface to the *Essays in Law and Politics* describe his scholarly contributions in terms reflective also of the tone of his larger works: They

illuminate . . . the idea of law and . . . difficulties inherent in that concept; the combination in law of normative and predictive elements, of obligatory and behavioral elements; the conflict of particularized needs and general principles; law as reflector of noble aspirations and of base motives; law as handmaiden of tyranny and human exploitation, and as positive instrument for regulation of society for the common good. In particular there is supplied a criticism of the natural law tradition and an account of the abuses to which this has led.

The writings are:

pervaded by a passion for intellectual, spiritual and political freedom; for equitable justice and truth; for constitutionalism as a restraint upon governmental negligence and . . . abuse of power; for morality as a critic of authority and law; for the ideals of the Reformation, of the American and French revolutions. . . .

The writings show his "intellectual independence and philosophical skepticism." And his

theory of political behavior is rigorously individualistic: collective behavior should be analyzed into its component parts of individual attitudes, interests, and motivations; individual behavior is the result of emotional and irrational urges as well as of rational calculations. Political behavior can and should be studied scientifically with tools of analysis that rely upon affective and subjective methods (such as

Weber's method of *Verstehen*) as well as those that involve formal modeling. Given the central position of subjectivist methods in political science, the values and attitudes of political scientists themselves will determine the nature and extent of their discoveries.

Professor Wormuth maintained deep concern over the nuclear arms race's threat to the survival of the human species and over the ease with which presidents have put us into some dubious wars.

His splendid teaching attracted many serious students who very often were inspired and profoundly influenced by his learned, disciplined presentations, his very demanding standards, his analytical approach, his integrity, and his penetrating wit. His relationships with students were marked by courtesy and kindness. And he was well known on campus for the extraordinary thoroughness and promptness of his critiques of the writings of his students and of colleagues who sought his generous help in trying to develop manuscripts to a publishable condition. He taught us also by the exam-

ple of his own writings, which are models of depth, lucidity, conciseness, and careful design.

Professor Wormuth kept up a correspondence to an unusual extent with former students and colleagues, and with friends. An extraordinary number of former students returned periodically on pilgrimages to see him.

Professor Wormuth bore his departmental responsibilities with the same conscientiousness that marked the rest of his professional life. In 1960-62 he was acting chairman of the Department. Throughout his career at Utah he gave much support to *The Western Political Quarterly*, which he served for a time as editor.

Francis D. Wormuth was held in the highest esteem by his colleagues, and for many his death was a great personal loss.

Reed L. Frischknecht
Donald W. Hanson
L. Kent Kimball
Dalmas H. Nelson
University of Utah