

Paul Henry Giddens

Paul Henry Giddens, president *emeritus* of Hamline University, former professor of United States history and politics at Allegheny College, and a specialist in the history of the petroleum industry, died in Meadville, PA, on October 26, 1984.

He was born to Rev. Jackson and Bertha Patterson Giddens in Bellflower, MO, on February 1, 1903. He earned an A.B. degree from Simpson College in 1924 and an A.M. from Harvard University two years later. He began to teach at Simpson College in 1926, and in the years immediately following taught for brief intervals at state colleges in Iowa, Indiana, and Oregon, and at the universities of Kansas and Iowa. He received a Ph.D. in U.S. history at the University of Iowa in 1930.

He joined the faculty of history and political science at Allegheny College, Meadville, PA, in 1931. He was already publishing significant amounts of material on colonial Maryland, his doctoral field, and on amendments proposed to the U.S. Constitution, but soon took up the study of the nearby oilfields of northwestern Pennsylvania. He investigated the archive of a small museum maintained at the site of the world's first commercially successful extraction of oil from a well in the earth by the method of drilling, the event in 1859 which launched the first great oil rush and boom of the modern industrial age. His research led to the preparation of a manuscript which was published in 1938 by the Macmillan Company under the title, *The Birth of the Oil Industry*, a classic study reprinted by Arno in 1972, and again in 1974 by Porcupine Press under the title, *The Early Petroleum Industry*. He also produced a number of other books on oil history, most notably a pictorial study, *Early Days of Oil*, published by Princeton University Press in 1948, and a prototypical official corporate history, *Standard Oil Company (Indiana)*, published by Appleton-Century-Crofts in 1955.

He became professor of history and political science and chairman of the department at Allegheny in 1938, and in 1943 he began to serve concurrently as curator of the mother lode of his re-

search, the Edwin L. Drake Well Memorial Park and Museum, Titusville, PA. He was director of Crawford County, PA, civil defense forces in World War II, and soon after the war he was a founder, with a handful of colleagues from nearby schools, of the Washington Semester Program of American University, which has enabled thousands of students from hundreds of institutions to observe the federal government at first hand in the District of Columbia. He was also a member of the board of editors of the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* and a John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Fellow.

He became president of Hamline University, St. Paul, MN, in 1953. At the time of his installation there the school was known for its national championship basketball team and its recently severed ties to the Methodist Church. His dominant purpose in his tenure of 15 years was to strengthen its character as an undergraduate college of liberal arts. He gave sustained and exceptional attention to the recruitment and retention of superior teachers and scholars, improvement of the curriculum in arts and sciences and elimination of peripheral vocational endeavors, organization of an unusually high degree of alumni participation and support, strengthening of foreign student and other international programs, and promotion of music and theater.

The most dramatic episode of his presidency took place when he was hung in effigy by partisans of the basketball team, the decline of whose fortunes they ascribed to his emphasis on academic priorities. But if he were to be hung he would far rather it be by athletes and coaches than students and teachers, and it may have been his finest hour in defense and advance of the quality of the institution. He was widely active in the civic, educational, and cultural life of the state of Minnesota, and his fondest accomplishment at Hamline was its accreditation to receive a chapter of Phi Beta Kappa soon after his retirement.

On his departure from Hamline in 1968 he worked as an historical consultant to the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) in Chicago until afflicted by the first of a number of strokes in 1970. He continued

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nonetheless to produce a prodigious amount of literature on oil history for newspapers, academic journals, and industry publications until the very end of his life.

He was awarded honorary degrees by Simpson College, Allegheny College, and Hamline University.

He was a member of the Organization of American Historians, the American Historical Association, the American Political Science Association, the American Association of University Professors, the Newcomen Society, Alpha Tau Omega, Pi Gamma Mu, Pi Kappa Delta, and Phi Alpha Theta.

He is survived by his wife of 57 years, Marie Robins Giddens, Meadville, PA; a daughter, Judith A. White, Washington, DC; two sons, Thomas R., Rockford, IL, and Jackson A., Silver Spring, MD; two sisters, Grace L. Giddens, El Cajon, CA, and Mrs. Robert Wustrow, Keokuk, IA; and two grandchildren, David Allen and Ellen Lee Giddens, Rockford, IL.

Jackson A. Giddens

George Steven Parthemos

The students and staff of the University of Georgia suffered a great loss upon the death of Professor George Steven Parthemos on December 25, 1984. He was 63 years of age.

Parthemos served in World War II from 1943-1946. He was Commanding Officer of the U.S.S., L.S.M. 335.

He received his Ph.D. from the University of North Carolina (Chapel Hill) in political science and public administration in 1953 and accepted an appointment to the University of Georgia Department of Political Science.

In 1958-59 he conducted research and study at Harvard University under a Rockefeller Foundation grant. He served as head of the University of Georgia Political Science Department from 1961 to 1965 and became a full professor in 1963. From 1964 to 1971 he served as the first vice president for instruction ever appointed at the University of Georgia. His service during this high-

growth period was critical in the development of this university.

Parthemos returned to full-time instruction in 1971 and was awarded a chair as the Alumni Foundation Distinguished Teaching Professor of Political Science. In October 1984 he received the Blue Key Award for his outstanding contributions to the University and the State of Georgia. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Kappa Phi and several other honor societies. He was chairman of the Southern Consortium for International Education. He was active in the Southern Political Science Association in which he served as vice president, program chairman, and as a member of the Executive Council. He served as a member of the Georgia Science and Technology Commission, the Athens-Clarke County Charter Commission and as chairman of the subcommittee on "The General Assembly: Composition and Procedures" of the Georgia Constitutional Revision Committee.

Professor Parthemos was the author or coauthor of several textbooks, monographs, and manuals. He published numerous articles and was an editor of the *Georgia Local Government Journal*.

He will long be remembered for his interest in and helpfulness to hundreds of university students who claimed him as a friend as well as an exceedingly able instructor. His colleagues valued him as a good friend and a great asset to the department. He will be missed by many political scientists throughout the nation.

J. Thomas Askew
University of Georgia

Eric W. H. Voegelin

Eric Voegelin died of congestive heart failure during the morning of January 19, 1985, at his home on the Stanford University campus. On being told, after a sustained hospital confinement in late 1984, that nothing further could be done medically to improve the condition of his exhausted heart, he asked to be released so that he could return home for his eighty-fourth birthday on January 3. Once at home he resumed work on the