

Her study is titled "Locally Adopted Energy Policy: A Political Analysis."

Charles Elder, Wayne State University, received one of the President's Awards for Excellence in Teaching.

Roy Flemming, Wayne State University, received one of the Board of Governor's Awards for Distinguished Scholarly Achievement in 1982-83.

Paul L. Hain was one of four faculty to be awarded the University of New Mexico 1982-83 Outstanding Teacher Award.

James W. Muller, University of Alaska, has been awarded a White House Fellowship for 1983-84.

Henry J. Pratt, Wayne State University, has been awarded a Senior Faculty Enrichment Grant in Canadian Studies, 1983-84.

Larry Sabato, University of Virginia, has been awarded a Kellogg Foundation Fellowship.

Elizabeth M. Sanders, Rice University, has been appointed to the Wilson Center for next year.

Jeffrey Tulis, Princeton University, has been awarded a Fellowship by the American Council of Learned Societies for research in the humanities. His project is: The Rhetoric Presidency.

Dale Vinyard, Wayne State University, has been awarded a Faculty Enrichment Study Grant, Canadian Studies, 1983.

In Memoriam

Norman Padelford

Norman Padelford died on July 13, 1982, in Claremont, California. He suffered a stroke in January and seemed to have been making good progress until he had a series of ministrokes that took him rapidly downhill. Norman was 78 years old.

Norman Padelford was the first tenured political scientist at M.I.T. and he was a founding father of political science at the Institute. Starting in 1944 he built up the political science section in what was then

the Department of Economics and Social Science. His interests were international relations and his introductory course had enrollments of 150 to 190 students every term and was always taught in sections of 15-20 students. He was the author with "Abe" Lincoln of West Point of a highly successful textbook in international relations.

Norman did his undergraduate work at Dennison University in Ohio, a school he was deeply loyal to, serving for many years as one of its trustees and from which he received an honorary degree in 1947. He obtained his Ph.D. from Harvard and began teaching at Colgate, where he became both a professor and the chairman of the department before going to the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy in 1936. When Dean Halford Hoskins made his dramatic break with Tufts and took much of that faculty with him to Washington to set up the School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS), Norman came to M.I.T. He continued, however, to teach one course at Fletcher and he regularly recruited Fletcher students as his teaching assistants.

During World War II Norman worked for the State Department. He was a member of the American Delegation to the Dumbarton Oaks Conference and he also attended the San Francisco Conference that organized the United Nations. He served as the secretary of the Commission of Jurors who revised the statutes of the International Court of Justice and The Hague. He accompanied Secretary of State James Byrns to the London Foreign Ministers' Conference in 1945. Norman was a highly regarded authority in international law; he specialized in the problems of water ways, river systems, and canals. His first book was on the politics of the United States at the European Inland Transportation Conference at London in 1945. In addition to the Balkans book and the textbook, Norman wrote: *International Law and Diplomacy of the Spanish Civil War; The Panama Canal in War and Peace; The Politics of U.N. Elections; The Dynamics of International Politics; Africa and World Order*; and with Leland Goodrich of Columbia, *The United Nations in the Balance*. He served many

years as chairman of the board of editors to the *Journal of International Organizations*, and he was very active with the World Peace Foundation.

As a leader in building political science at M.I.T., Norman Padelford combined tough-mindedness on intellectual standards with gentleness in personal relations. He was particularly supportive of young faculty, always sympathetic about their trials and always genuinely thrilled by their successes. He was instinctively modest, and consequently he was able to combine scholarly duties in Cambridge and citizenship activities in Washington in a graceful and unobtrusive manner.

Norman retired in 1973 and moved from Winchester, Massachusetts, to Claremont, California. For many years, as long as his health permitted, he summered at their cottage in Maine.

Lucian W. Pye
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Waldo H. Dubberstein

Waldo H. Dubberstein, an internationally recognized specialist on the Middle East and long-time government employee in intelligence, passed away on April 29, 1983. He was 75 years old.

Dubberstein was the senior officer in the Defense Intelligence Agency concerned with developments in the Middle East, South Asia and North Africa. March 23, 1982 marked his 40th anniversary of intelligence experience. His career was characterized by numerous significant achievements, and concomitant recognition. He served with distinction in the Central Intelligence Agency, the military establishment, and in several academic positions.

A Ph.D. from the University of Chicago in oriental studies and archaeology was the culmination of his formal academic preparation. In time he became a senior administrator, analyst, and interpreter in the Central Intelligence Agency. He travelled extensively in pursuit of a highly refined expertise. He spoke and wrote with enviable fluency and lucidity.

Dubberstein, a resident of Arlington and Alexandria, Virginia since 1942, was born October 21, 1907 in Bellefont, Kansas. He did his undergraduate work at St. John's College in Winfield, Kansas. Subsequently, he graduated from Concordia Lutheran Seminary in St. Louis, Missouri. Thereafter he received a M.A. in history (1931) and a Ph.D. in oriental studies (Middle East) (1934) from the University of Chicago.

From 1934 to 1942 Dubberstein served as research associate and instructor on the faculties of the Departments of Oriental Studies and History at the University of Chicago. He taught courses in history and on the Middle East.

During association with the University of Chicago he participated in archaeological field expeditions in the Middle East including Persepolis, an ancient royal city in southern Iran.

In March 1942 Dubberstein obtained a leave of absence from the University of Chicago and served in the Signal Intelligence Service, Signal Corps, U.S. Army. In 1947 he resigned from the University of Chicago and transferred from the Army Security Agency to the Central Intelligence Agency.

From 1947 to 1970, Dubberstein served in the Central Intelligence Agency in positions concerned with assessing and interpreting international developments with emphasis on the Middle East, Africa, and South Asia. He also had direct responsibility for reporting on Southeast Asia and the Far East. He regularly participated in writing situation reports for top U.S. officials and for the intelligence community.

After retirement from the CIA in 1970, Dubberstein served as professor of international relations on the faculty of the National War College. Dubberstein was responsible for courses covering South Asia, the Middle East, and North Africa. He also moderated discussion groups and was an advisor to individual student groups.

From 1973 to 1974, Dubberstein again served as professor of international relations on the faculty of the National War College, Department of Defense, Washington, D.C.