

C. Frederick Stoerker, Kingsborough Community College, CUNY: professor.

Donald R. Thurston, Union College: associate professor.

Barbara Turlington, Hampshire College: associate dean.

Norman V. Walbek, Union College: assistant professor.

Conrad Waligorski, University of Arkansas: assistant professor.

John A. Wanat, University of Kentucky: assistant professor.

Claude E. Welch, SUNY, Buffalo: professor.

Jonathan Wilkenfeld, University of Maryland: associate professor.

Edward J. Williams, University of Arizona: professor.

Glynn Wood, American University: associate professor.

Myung-Kun Ylu, East Texas State University: associate professor.

Marvin Zutterbaum, University of California, Davis: professor.

Richard Zody, Wichita State University: associate professor.

Retirements

Earl H. DeLong, Dean, American University, has retired.

Robert E. Keohane, Dean, Shimer College, retired on August 15, 1972.

Kenneth O. Warner, Public Personnel Association, retired as Executive Director.

Ellsworth Weaver, Director, Institute of Government, University of Utah, has retired.

Edward McNall Burns

Edward McNall Burns, Professor Emeritus of Political Science at Rutgers University, died at Santa Barbara, California on July 13, 1972. With his passing, the profession lost not only an outstanding political theorist but also a humane and able craftsman whose beneficent influence radiated well beyond his field of specialization.

Burns was born in Bergettstown, Pennsylvania on February 18, 1897. He pursued undergraduate and graduate studies at the University of Pittsburgh, receiving his Ph.D. degree in 1935. In the autumn of 1928, he came to Rutgers as an instructor in history and political science. Thereafter, he advanced through the ranks to a full professorship in 1947. He served as chairman of the combined Department of History and Political Science in 1950-51; the following year, he was instrumental in organizing a separate Department of Political Science whose chairman he remained until his retirement from the University in 1962. He was a central figure in the growth of the department from a fledgling unit in the old College of Arts and Sciences to one of the major social science departments. It was he who prepared the groundwork for a program of graduate instruction that enlisted the talents of political scientists throughout a university whose collegial traditions had been strong.

Burns' organizational skills and his exceptional sense of dedication were not limited to the business of the department. During his long tenure at Rutgers, he was an active participant in the affairs of the college and the university. He served as chairman of several of the major committees concerned with faculty governance, and he contributed significantly to the framing of the university statutes. For the scope of years that he remained as secretary of the faculty, the college and the university were passing through a difficult transitional period looking toward the fulfillment of a new role as the state university. As secretary, he brought understanding, wise counsel, and stability to the deliberative process.

By reason of unflinching effort and personal sacrifice, Burns never relented in the pursuit of scholarly goals. He refused to permit the distractions of administration to turn him from the paths of productive research or even to allow such diversions to alter a rigorous schedule. For his labors, he was the recipient of the Distinguished Research Award of the Rutgers Research Council in 1957. He also received recognition in the

profession as a member of the Council of the American Political Science Association.

James Madison: Philosopher of the Constitution, published in 1938, provided a critical exposition of Madison's political philosophy. Characteristically, Burns selected a well-known statesman and theorist whose ideas, for reasons still obscure, had failed to warrant systematic treatment by commentators. Yet, as Burns made clear in this painstaking effort, Madison had much to offer contemporary students of American constitutionalism and of political thought generally. Burns imparted a new-found vitality to these contributions, thus reclaiming Madison's teachings from the state of partial neglect to which the years had relegated them.

In 1953, *David Starr Jordan: Prophet of Freedom* appeared. This account of Stanford's first president, not unexpectedly, emphasized his political and social philosophy. The result, a masterly study in the history of ideas, furnished a definitive assessment of Jordan's contributions to American intellectual life. For a generation still troubled by international tensions and sporadic conflict, Burns' incisive inquiry into Jordan's proposals for world federalism is deserving of renewed attention and reflection.

Several years later, Burns examined "concepts of national purpose and destiny" in *The American Idea of Mission*. There followed, in 1960, *Ideas in Conflict*, a work that represented perhaps the zenith of what had already proved to be a fruitful and rewarding career. The ends that Burns sought to achieve were prodigious by any measure. Within the compass of a single volume, he set about to explore the leading currents, themes, and ideologies that made up the essential body of political thought during the first half of the twentieth century. The end-product was an intellectual accomplishment of the first order covering, as one reviewer put it, a "staggering and ramified field." By way of a prefatory remark, Burns revealed his own inclination, reflective of deeply held principle, to embrace "those philosophies which taken an optimistic view of human nature, recognize the possibility of progress, accept the universality of change, welcome inquiry and experiment as sources of knowledge, and emphasize the values of tolerance and freedom." Above all, Burns was a superb teacher and, by dint of his own example, he served as a source of inspiration to students and colleagues alike. He was a Fulbright professor at the Free University of Berlin in 1959-60. After retirement, he held lecture-

ships at Vanderbilt University, the University of California at Santa Barbara, and Southwest Texas State College. His text, *Western Civilizations: Their History and Their Culture*, was widely used in the teaching of undergraduate courses in history; it has been revised and expanded over a period of several decades.

Burns' exceptional dedication to the highest standards of instruction and research were known to all who were fortunate enough to study under his direction and to all who were privileged to associate professionally with him. He never faltered in extolling as well as in exemplifying the virtues of scholarly excellence, reasoned discourse, freedom of the spirit, and plain hard work. His many years at Rutgers will be long remembered.

Stanley H. Friedelbaum
Rutgers University

Preston William Edsall

Preston William Edsall, professor emeritus of politics and former head of department at North Carolina State University, died on May 17, 1972 at the age of 70 years. Born in Roxbury, New York, he did his undergraduate work at New York University and his graduate study at Princeton.

In a working career that spanned almost half a century, he served on eight college and university faculties as well as in the U. S. Department of Justice, with the United States Civil Service Commission, and with the National Archives.

Always active in politics, he was a delegate to six state conventions of the North Carolina Democratic Party. He was twice appointed Chairman of the Wake County Board of Elections.

His professional activities were extensive. He participated in the American Political Science Association's Cooperative Project on National Political Conventions of 1952. In 1965 and 1967, he was Director of the North Carolina Center for Education in Politics. He was a member of the Executive Committee of the Southern Political Science Association from 1958 to 1961 and President of the Association, 1966-67.

His end came as he was doing what he most enjoyed—probing and participating in the political process. He collapsed and died at the conclusion of a meeting of the Triangle Chapter of the