

the political science association and in the countries abroad, particularly in Asia, with whom he associated so closely and warmly over the years. Above all, perhaps, Wes Fishel will be remembered by his friends as a professional colleague who made a real difference through his presence. He used his knowledge of political science and of Asia and international politics in ways that commanded respect, whether in group conversation, university or community meetings, or more broadly on the national and international scene which he knew so well. He will be sadly missed.

Ralph H. Smuckler
Michigan State University

Warren Lee Kostroski

Warren Lee Kostroski died of a cerebral hemorrhage on January 4, 1978. At only 32 years of age, a recipient of a Ph.D. from Washington University and an M.A. from the University of Illinois, Warren already had compiled a distinguished record as a teacher and scholar in political science, a field he loved dearly. Warren taught at the University of Wisconsin, LaCrosse, from 1968 to 1970 and was appointed Assistant Professor of Political Science at Wittenberg University in 1972, where he subsequently received tenure. He was Visiting Assistant Professor of Political Science at the University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana, in 1974-75. His publications were in the area of the American legislative process. They appeared in the *American Political Science Review* ("Party and Incumbency in Postwar Senate Elections: Trends, Patterns and Models," December, 1973) and in the *Policy Studies Journal* ("Elections and Legislative Reform: External and Internal Influences on Legislative Behavior," June, 1977). Another article is forthcoming in *The Journal of Politics* ("The Effect of the Number of Terms on the Re-election of Senators, 1920-1970"). At the time of his death he had submitted four other manuscripts for publication in professional journals and a manuscript for a book. Additionally, Warren was active at professional meetings, having presented ten papers since 1972 at meetings of the Midwest, Southern and American Political Science Associations. He was organizing a section of seven panels for the 1978 Midwest meeting at the time of his death.

Warren Kostroski's enthusiasm for learning was infectious. Many students and faculty at Wittenberg can recall conversations with Warren when he was bubbling over the excitement of a discovery or a new idea. He encouraged his students and colleagues alike to share his commitment to research and professional activity and he helped them develop opportunities to do so. Warren was committed to the proposition that political life and governmental processes could be known and understood through the application of rigor, scientific methods. His undergraduate education at the University of Wisconsin, Stevens Point, led him more deeply into the study of physical sciences and

mathematics than is common among social scientists. Perhaps the roots of his scientific approach can be found here. Warren also believed that becoming educated included the development of the capacities for clarity and precision in the use of the spoken and written word, as well as sensitivity to questions of political values. He held most firmly to these goals in his approach to teaching and scholarship.

Most recently, Warren was on a year's leave from Wittenberg as a faculty fellow in the U.S. Civil Service Commission, helping organize seminars on Congress for high-level civil servants. In his characteristic way, he had become immersed in a range of activities related to his new job and his profession. When he visited Springfield during the holiday season he was filled with enthusiasm about the learning and insight he was gaining from being in Washington. He outlined a new study of administrative reorganization he and a Washington colleague were launching. We laughed with him as he contemplated the effect that might be achieved when he appeared before classes next fall dressed in his best Washington bureaucrat's uniform—a blue, pin-striped, vested suit.

In the brief time he was among us, Warren Lee Kostroski left his mark in many areas of Wittenberg University. He demanded much of himself. He contributed much to us and to his profession. The promise left unfulfilled by time cut short seems a cruel denial. But let us remember his contribution and pursue in our own ways the excellence to which Warren was committed.

Joe H. Bindley
William I. Buscemi
Richard S. Flickinger
George E. Hudson
Jeffrey Y. Mao
Department of Political Science
Wittenberg University

Charles Griffith Nelson

Charles Griffith Nelson died January 22, 1978, in Washington, D.C., at the age of 37 years.

He was reared in Oak Park, Illinois. His maternal grandfather, Charles Clayton Morrison, was a Presbyterian minister, founder of the *Christian Century* magazine, and an influential publicist in behalf of the Kellogg-Briand Pact. His father, who was graduated in his early 20s from the University of Chicago School of Medicine, is a physician.

Charles Nelson had a brilliant mathematical mind. As an undergraduate at Amherst College, he majored in physics. After a tour of Europe he returned to this country and Indiana University, from which he received an M.A. in economics and the Ph.D. in political science.

He wrote his dissertation on the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

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(OECD). The research for it he did as a French-government fellow at the Institut d'Études Politiques in Paris.

He was fluent in French and Swedish and learned passable Russian. He was also an accomplished amateur pianist.

His published articles on international relations and on statistics demonstrate the honesty, the rigor, and the humanistic concern that he brought to the pursuit of scientific truth.

Death came from a lingering kidney disorder which he faced, both while teaching at the University of Missouri-Columbia and subsequently, with fortitude and good courage. At the time of his death, he was working for the United States Department of Energy.

Besides his parents and a sister, he is survived by his widow, the former Beverly Fretz, and by a daughter, Barbara.

Glenn N. Schram
Marquette University

Robert Stanley Rankin

On June 4, 1976 Robert Stanley Rankin, Emeritus Professor of Political Science, Duke University, died. He was born on November 17, 1899 in Tusculum, Tennessee, the son of Thomas Samuel Rankin and Mary Isabel Coile Rankin. His father was a Professor of Latin at Tusculum College for 45 years. After graduating *summa cum laude* from Tusculum College he went to Princeton University where he received his Ph.D. degree under the guidance of Edward S. Corwin in 1924. In 1927 he joined the faculty at Duke University. Although he taught occasionally at other universities—Stanford, Columbia, Alabama, Wake Forest—he remained at Duke throughout his entire professional career. During this long period he served as Assistant Dean of the Graduate School from 1929-36 and as chairman of the Department of Political Science from 1949 to 1965. In September 1933 he married Dorothy Newsom. Both his daughter, Dorothy Battle Rankin Robinson, and his son, Robert Stanley, Jr., are lawyers.

"Bob" Rankin's career after coming to Duke was a combination of teacher, scholar, and public official, in all of which capacities he performed admirably. He helped to found the Southern Political Science Association and became its president in 1931. He served on the

Council of the American Political Science Association from 1951 to 1953. His publications were as extensive as his other professional activities with a heavy emphasis in constitutional law, local government and state government. These writings included *When Civil Law Fails* (1939), *Political Science in the South* (1946), and *The Government and Administration of North Carolina* (1955). He was joint author with Winfried R. Dallmayr of *Freedom and Emergency Power* (1964). He contributed to the professional journals and edited a number of publications. In his official capacity he was consultant to the Connecticut Commission on State Government, designer of a new program of government for the District of Columbia, member of a state commission to study local government in North Carolina, and a member for more than one term of the Durham City Council. These manifold activities did not restrict his dedicated and influential role as an active churchman.

In 1960 he was appointed by President Eisenhower as a member of the United States Civil Rights Commission. His tenure of 16 years to 1976 on the Commission was longer than that of any other individual. In recognition of his continuous contributions the Civil Rights Library of the Commission was renamed the Robert S. Rankin National Civil Rights Library. Commission staff director Howard A. Glickstein's words about Professor Rankin appearing on a plaque which now hangs in the Rankin Library read: "to the deliberations of the Commission. Dr. Rankin brought the knowledge of a scholar, the finesse of a master of the political process, and the decency of a man with deep humanitarian instincts." These attributes and sentiments were known not only to the Civil Rights Commission, but to his former students as well. They are reflected in a Festschrift which was published by them in 1970 under the title of *Law and Justice: Essays in Honor of Robert S. Rankin*.

Robert S. Rankin made a major contribution to political science, to scholarship, and to the citizens of his state and nation. He touched deeply the lives of students, colleagues and friends.

Carl Beck
University of Pittsburgh

R. Taylor Cole
Duke University