

tive politics of industrial societies to undergraduate and graduate students, as well as for training future researchers in this field. These interests were reflected in the publication of *Major Governments of Modern Europe* (1960). In addition, he maintained a strong concern with institutional reform, expressed in *The Presidency: Crisis and Regeneration* (1960). He merged his activities as a scholar and as a citizen by serving on the Chicago Regional Port Authority from 1955 to 1966. His vital concern with the future of Israel was reflected in his vigorous activities as a public speaker and in the publication of *Dulles over Suez* (1964).

Professor Herman Finer was to the end of his life a distinguished scholar. But he also leaves the forceful memory of a rare individual who combined most successfully the life of the scholar with that of the public servant and of the militant citizen. Above all, however, he was a teacher. Many of his London School of Economics students from the commonwealth went on to play major political roles in emerging nations; many others, in England and in the United States, became distinguished scholars. It is a most fitting tribute to his memory that the undergraduates at the Chicago campus of the University of Illinois, where he taught after his retirement from the University of Chicago, overwhelming voted in 1968 that the award as best teacher be given to Professor Herman Finer.

Aristide R. Zolberg
University of Chicago

MARY CLARKE SANTOPOLO died at her residence in Lexington, Kentucky, on December 24, 1968. She received the Ph.D. degree from The Johns Hopkins University in 1951. She was an Associate Professor of Political Science at Eastern Kentucky University and also taught at Fordham University, Bryn Mawr College, The Johns Hopkins University, and the College of Notre Dame of Maryland. She was a researcher with the Legislative Research Commission of Kentucky. Her husband, Frank Santopolo, is a member of the faculty at the University of Kentucky.

Frederick D. Ogden
Eastern Kentucky University

CHARLES D. FARRIS, Professor of Political Science at the University of Florida, died of lung cancer on Monday, February 24, 1969 at the age of 54. He was a former member of the

Council of the American Political Science Association and a member of the Council of the Inter-University Consortium of Political Science. He had made important contributions to the field of political behavior, including legislative analysis, applications of Guttman scaling to legislative roll calls, community studies, studies of minorities in politics and political parties origins in the United States. He was co-author of *Profiles in Town Politics* (1963) and *City Managers in Politics* (1962). He also was author of some dozen articles, many of which were reprinted. He served on the editorial board of the *Journal of Politics*.

Professor Farris received his B.S. Degree from the University of Florida in 1936, M.A. in 1941 and Ph.D. from the University of Chicago in 1953. He was assistant professor of Political Science at the University of Alabama from 1949-1958, and associate professor and then professor at the University of Florida, 1958-69.

Professor Farris held grants at various times from the Social Science Research Council, the Rockefeller Foundation and the National Science Foundation. He received from the University of Florida Student Body an award for distinguished teaching. Many graduate and undergraduate students, under his direction, received from him broad training both in substantive political science and in methodology.

Surviving Professor Farris are his wife, Patricia, one son, Charles Junior, ten; and a daughter, Lee who is 14.

Manning J. Dauer
University of Florida

LENNOX ALGERNON MILLS, Emeritus Professor of Political Science, University of Minnesota, died after surgery in Victoria General Hospital in Halifax, Nova Scotia, on December 23, 1968, at the age of 72. Burial was in the Anglican Church cemetery at Wolfville, Nova Scotia, where he lived since 1963 and taught at Acadia University. He had been a member of the Department of Political Science at the University of Minnesota from 1928 until retirement in 1963. Professor Mills was a leading authority on colonial government and imperialism, the development of the British Empire and Commonwealth of Nations, and political and economic problems of Southeast Asia. His books centered primarily upon British colonial government in Malaya, Ceylon, and East Asia, and upon post-colonial problems in Southeast Asia. They retain their

place among the most authoritative, in some cases the definitive, treatments of these subjects.

He was a native of Canada, born in Vancouver July 30, 1896. His undergraduate training was completed at the University of British Columbia (B.A., 1916, gold medalist in History and Classics). He then held fellowships at the University of Toronto (M.A., 1918), the University of California, Berkeley (1918-1919), and Harvard University (1919-1920). Awarded a Rhodes Scholarship in 1920, he took the B.A. degree in history at Oxford in 1923, and the D. Phil. degree in 1924. His doctoral research on Malaya led to his first book, *British Malaya, 1824-1867*, published in Singapore by the Malayan Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society in 1925, which has remained the standard authority on the subject. A revised edition appeared in 1960, edited with extensive bibliography by C. M. Turnbull and a new introductory chapter by D. K. Bassett; it was reprinted in Kuala Lumpur by Oxford University Press in 1966.

At the University of Minnesota Professor Mills established himself as a stimulating and provocative lecturer. For thirty-five years he offered the elementary course in World Politics to large classes, developing his lectures with skillful organization, clarity, and high literary quality, enlivened by a wry and often sardonic humor. In international relations he was a realist of the realists, insistent upon close examination of historical background, economic, geopolitical, and other ecological factors, and notably skeptical of emotional or sentimental approaches to outlawry of war, collective security, and various idealistic panaceas of his day.

His scale of values set high store upon careful scholarship, patient research, and clear, felicitous expression. Much of the committee work and administrative activity of the University he considered irrelevant to these objects, but he never grudged time for long conferences with students, during which he made detailed suggestions about the organization of their papers and research projects, or sources of information, and carefully reviewed and criticized work they had done. There was always something of the Oxford tutor in his approach to university training.

The first notable product of his mid-thirties research on East Asia was *British Rule in Eastern Asia: A Study of Contemporary Government and Economic Development in British Malaya and Hongkong*, a comprehensive study of economic, political, and social conditions in

British Malaya and Hongkong, with detailed analysis of British colonial administration there.

When World War II and the revolutionary nationalist and communist movements which followed it brought Asian problems sharply to the front, Professor Mills was one of the small group of seasoned scholars able to satisfy the rapidly growing professional and public interest in them, and he continued to do so. In 1949 he edited a widely used volume, *The New World of Southeast Asia* in which chapters on the several countries of the area and on principal problems of government, economics, and international relations were contributed by leading authorities. He wrote himself an introductory chapter, "The Situation in Southeast Asia," and chapters on "Malaya" and "Problems of Self-Government."

In the five-year period between 1943 and 1948 he was active in the Twin Cities as a radio commentator (Station WCCO) upon international problems, and also contributed a weekly editorial article to the *Minneapolis Shopping News*. In both he was able to illuminate many current problems by his knowledge of the historical background and determining factors, and to do this with clarity and wit which made the matter interesting to the public. In professional circles he was also much in demand for lectures and conferences. These included chairmanship of a roundtable on South Asia at the annual meeting of the American Political Science Association in 1951, papers read at a number of other Association meetings, and service as Associate Editor of the *Review* in 1943-1945.

Most of Professor Mills' work took the form of specialized monographs. An exception was *World Politics in Transition* (New York: Henry Holt, 1956), a textbook for introductory courses in international politics, written with the collaboration of a colleague, Professor Charles H. McLaughlin. It was intended not so much to provide a theoretical framework for the study of international politics as to give freshmen and sophomores a solid grounding in the principal factors determining international action, the agencies and processes both in and among states used in international intercourse, and the directions of recent international history. It was used successfully by a number of colleges and universities for a decade but was not reissued because instruction in this field has in recent years moved in other directions.

In his most recent work Professor Mills again examined the course of events in the area of his long time interest. He continued to

keep in close touch with developments in Southeast Asia. *Malaya: A Political and Economic Appraisal* examines the impact of Japanese occupation and postwar communist rebellion upon political reconstruction in Malaya, followed by a detailed study of the rubber and tin industries. His final book, *Southeast Asia; Illusion and Reality in Politics and Economics* provides a perceptive and highly informed review of political and economic trends in each of the countries of Southeast Asia, in which hard facts and the welter of propaganda statements, opinions, and hopes

are sorted out with discrimination and candor.

At the time of his death he was still actively at work, with many uncompleted plans for research and writing. His passing removes an outstanding authority on colonialism and the post-colonial world of Southeast Asia, whose vigorous teaching and primary research in these areas reflected his mastery of history and economics brought to the service of political analysis.

Charles H. McLaughlin
University of Minnesota

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