

a number of the publications referred to above were the product of this period of his career.

At the time that he became an administrator we were entering a period of crisis and tough decisions were necessary. Dave made such decisions but acted always in what he considered to be the best interests of all concerned. He always stood firm, to the best of his ability, in the support of *academic excellence in the liberal arts tradition*. Despite the fact that his official concern as Graduate Dean was with graduate studies, he did everything possible to support undergraduate education as well.

Few men have the opportunity to do great things. In his official capacities Dave Deener made an impact on the world in which he lived. Moreover, unknown to most, he helped and befriended innumerable individuals and had a profound effect on the lives of each. He was a person of great warmth and wit with an earthy sense of humor. He had many interests ranging from Latin to math to modern languages to music to art to life itself in all of its many manifestations. In an age too frequently marked by cynicism and despair he maintained a strong but realistic sense of optimism. Perhaps this is his greatest legacy to us all.

Just before he discovered he had cancer Dave Deener donated a number of books to the Tulane Library to start a "Collection on the Development of Political Science" as a discipline. After his death the Political Science Department decided to designate this Collection as a "Memorial" to Professor Deener. Anyone desiring to contribute books or money to this Memorial Collection should address the contribution to Dr. William B. Gwyn, Chairman of the Department of Political Science, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana 70118.

Warren Roberts
William B. Gwyn
Newcomb College
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Claudius Osborne Johnson

On February 26, 1976 the profession lost another of its distinguished members. Claude Johnson died at the age of 82, following a relatively short series of mild heart attacks. Although he officially retired in 1960, he kept regular office hours and remained fully engaged in research and writing, from headquarters in the social science building that bears his name, until about a year before his death.

A product of Virginia, Claude earned his bachelor's degree and membership in Phi Beta Kappa at the University of Richmond. His graduate work (M.A. and Ph.D.) was done at the University of Chicago. Before assuming his duties as "head" of the department of history and political science at Washington State University, 1928-1951, he taught at the University of North Dakota and the University of Chattanooga. Although WSU remained "home base" after 1928, he served from time to time, both prior to retirement and during most of the first

ten years thereafter, as visiting professor at such institutions as the University of Colorado, Montana, California (Berkeley), Calgary, North Carolina, Illinois, Chatham College, Lewis and Clark College, and Eastern Washington State College. In addition, he was a Fulbright Lecturer in Australia, 1953, and in Greece, 1961-62. The diversity of these appointments attest to his popularity as a gifted and stimulating (often entertaining) teacher, in spite of a near-dogmatic and demanding approach to his subjects that, for most students, made him one of the most unforgettable and dynamic "characters" who ever entered a classroom, or a meeting of almost any other kind, for that matter. These qualities, together with his absolute intellectual and personal integrity, as well as his consistently fair treatment of students and peers, commanded the respect of all who had the opportunity to know him. Perhaps he can best be described in seemingly contradictory terms, since he was simultaneously overpowering and generous and kind.

Apart from Claude's devotion to the art of teaching, his life was centered on his research and writing. While he produced countless articles and wrote the best-known biography of Senator William Borah, among other works, his textbooks made his work familiar to a host of students for at least a generation. His *Government in the United States* first appeared in 1933, and his *American State and Local Government* appeared in 1950. These works were regularly revised, the last editions in 1970 and 1972 respectively.

In recognition of his outstanding work as teacher and research scholar, Claude was the recipient of many honors of local origin. In addition, he was national president of Pi Sigma Alpha, and Vice President of the APSA. He was one of the founders and early officers of the Western Political Science Association. In 1961, he was awarded an honorary doctoral degree from his alma mater, the University of Richmond, and in 1967 he received a certificate of commendation from the Governor of Washington for his contribution to the cultural life of the state. From that date, in the seventh year of retirement, he continued until the end—as he had done throughout his long career—to enrich the lives of those around him, and in the larger community of scholars as well.

H. Paul Castleberry
Washington State University

Cephus L. Stephens

The death of professor emeritus Cephus L. Stephens in a fire at his home November 3 lost to hundreds of alumni and colleagues the very model of a beloved, small college teacher. A doctoral student of Peter Odegard at Ohio State, Professor Stephens served on the faculties of Harvard and Rochester before coming to Denison University in 1949 as department chairman. Here, Ceph marked out a distinctive contribution to the discipline by his exemplary

teaching and to his university by his respected service as counsellor and committeeman.

In the latter role, he contributed his salty advice, always realistic about human finiteness but always encouraging about the need to struggle. Regularly elected by the faculty to key committees, he continually contributed to the strengthening of the quality of that faculty.

But it is in his teaching of political theory that he will live for a generation of students. Conservative in a discipline not noted for that viewpoint, he impressed students and colleagues alike with the relevance of conservatism to the modern world. More than one of us were pressed firmly, but never arrogantly, when we accepted uncritically the fashionable currents of liberalism. But for all of us, he demonstrated a constant sensitivity to our demands for improving the condition of humankind, even though he was skeptical about that eventuality.

The contradictions each of us possesses emerged in Ceph in an admiration for the clarity and necessity of Machiavelli's advice to *The Prince*, even though he never manipulated persons in his own life. His passion for Woodrow Wilson's lofty idealism joined an appreciation of the earthiness of humankind to which such ideals would apply. He would lovingly help students draw out from themselves imminent knowledge in a manner that Socrates knew well. Events of the external world constantly marched into his classes, not shadows on a cave wall but the stuff of life, important for inquiry and application—often accompanied by searing criticism of the hypocrisy of political leaders.

He felt deeply about his party and its programs, reflecting his roots in an old family of rural southern Ohio. But he would condemn his own party leaders for violations of due process, for infringement upon free speech and press, or for just plain stupidity. Yet his partisanship was not mean, and he never let it define his friendships; he was with Jefferson who once wrote a friend that, "I have never suffered political opinion to enter into the estimate of my private friendships, nor did I ever abdicate the society of a friend on that account till he had first withdrawn that friendship."

At his last class before retirement, he gave no sentimental discourse on a lifetime of teaching. Rather, he brought to class a bottle of Gran Marnier and a glass for each student, and they sipped and discussed political theory in an unspoken communion with all those students who had gone before.

Cephus Stephens always practiced his profession with style, passion, insight, and sensitivity to young minds. A translator and advocate of scholarship rather than a contributor to journals, he provided much to the national profession in a small college by his love of intellect and by his wise advice about the political system. In this, he personified the master teachers of small colleges everywhere. A generation of citizens are better men and women in some respect because of them. And I, like my colleagues, am less a fool and more respectful

of intellectual differences because of Cephus Stephens. He will be remembered in Shakespeare's words for Wolsey:

"He was a scholar, and a ripe and good one; Exceeding wise, fair-spoken, and persuading."

Frederick M. Wirt
University of Illinois
with the Department of Political Science
Denison University

Robert Renbert Wilson

Robert Renbert Wilson, James B. Duke Professor Emeritus of Political Science, died on April 29, 1975, at the age of 76. He was born in Hillsboro, Texas in 1898. He received his undergraduate degree from Austin College, which later awarded him an honorary degree, an M.A. degree from Princeton University and, in 1927, the Ph.D. degree from Harvard University. He felt that each of these institutions had made significant contributions to his academic development. Edward S. Corwin at Princeton and George Grafton Wilson at Harvard had a particularly deep influence on his subsequent career.

Robert Wilson came to the newly founded Duke University in 1925 and became the first chairman of the Department of Political Science when it was separated from the Department of Economics in 1934. He served from 1934 to 1948 as Chairman of the department and subsequently for some years as the Director of Graduate Studies in Political Science. In 1948 he also began teaching in the Duke University Law School. During this long time span, he functioned in many administrative and advisory capacities in the University. He was a visiting professor in a number of leading American universities, including Texas, Stanford and North Carolina. In 1951-52, he was a lecturer at the University of Istanbul Law School in Turkey, an experience which he always fondly recalled.

Beginning in 1931-32, Professor Wilson served in a number of capacities in the U.S. Department of State. He later became a full-time advisor on commercial treaties in 1944-46, and a consultant from 1946-1953. During these years he was a member of a number of U.S. delegations to negotiate commercial treaties. He was, as one competent observer recalled, "the architect of the precedent-making China treaty" of 1946. He was a meticulous worker and his role as a negotiator and treaty drafter bore the imprint of these qualities.

Robert Wilson took an active interest from the beginning in the affairs of the Southern Political Science Association and the American Political Science Association and attended the various meetings with regularity. In 1940, not long after it had been organized, he was elected President of the Southern Political Science Association. In 1938-41, he was selected as a member of the Executive Council of the American Political Science Association. He was frequently requested to read and approve articles,