

sultant. In early September, after attending the Moscow IPSA meetings, at the age of 48, he took his own life. His insightful writings, combining American and German methodological approaches, will be missed by scholars on both sides of the Atlantic.

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Stein Rokkan

On July 22, 1979, Stein Rokkan died in Bergen, Norway. He was 58 years old. Although his health had seriously deteriorated over a period of several years prior to his death, he continued his scholarly work until the end.

Stein Rokkan was born in Holandshamn in northern Norway on July 4, 1921, completed his gymnasium years in 1939, and in 1948 received a *magister artium* in political philosophy from the University of Oslo. His interest soon shifted to empirical work in comparative politics, particularly European political systems, a subject on which he was to become one of the masters of our time. To this task he brought formidable resources. He was at home not only in the Scandinavian languages but in French, English, and German; he also read Spanish and Italian. His knowledge of the modern history of European states and society was extraordinarily broad and deep, and lent an historical perspective to much of his work. While his detailed historical understanding made him acutely sensitive to the unique aspects of each nation's development, his research and writing were animated by a search for patterns, for similarities in the midst of diversity.

He often seemed to his friends to have read everything of significance in modern history, recent political science, and sociology. An untiring worker himself, he also stimulated and encouraged others. He carried on a huge correspondence. He was indefatigable in meetings and conferences, and in addition a superb organizer. His myriad activities and his unending generosity in helping students and fellow scholars did not prevent his own steady production of important new work.

His contributions to international political science were immense. Possibly his most influential writings dealt with the development of European political systems. In the early 1960s he began to formulate the macro-model, as he called it, of Western European political development, with which he sought to account for the individual characteristics of the party systems in Western European countries as the resultant of the interacting effects on a country's development of four major revolutionary changes: the Reformation, the National Revolution, the Industrial Revolution, and the International or Russian Revolution. However, because Rokkan was far too aware of and sensitive to historical differences to apply any theory of development in a simplistic or mechanical way, he added a number of other explanatory factors that made

his model quite complex, one understood and appreciated best by scholars who shared some of his vast range of historical knowledge. At the time of his death he held a German Marshall Fund fellowship awarded to provide him the time he felt he needed for further specifying, testing, and evaluating his model.

Although his best known contributions are European and cross-national, Stein Rokkan never lost his scholarly interest in the Norwegian political system, on which he wrote extensively; and because he normally wrote and published in English, he helped extend knowledge of Norwegian politics to American, British and European political scientists and sociologists. In his work on Norway he emphasized the clash between "center" and "periphery," and thereby created interest in that dimension of conflict among political scientists considering other countries. In one of his essays on Norway he also emphasized the conflict between "numerical democracy" on the one hand and, on the other, the increasing *de facto* and *de jure* importance of "corporate pluralism," by which he meant decision making by the nationally organized interests—employers, trade unions, farmers, and consumers. Here again he announced a theme that other scholars took up as the existence of "corporate pluralism" became evident in more and more countries.

While his own research and writing aided many other scholars and directly influenced their research, he also had a major impact on political science through his fostering, encouraging, training, and stimulating others to carry on scholarly research in political science and sociology. With this end in view, he organized a large number of summer schools and workshops. He also was a prime mover in the conceptual and practical work of developing data archives, and in the creation of the European Consortium for Political Research, of which he was chairman from 1970-76. Perhaps no single scholar contributed more to the development of political science in Europe.

In his last years this ideal example of international cooperation was showered with international honors and recognition—sometimes, alas, accompanied by heavy duties. After serving actively in the international associations both of political science and sociology, he was invited to serve as president of each. He accepted the presidency of the International Political Science Association, where he served from 1970-1973. He also was president of the International Social Science Council for four years, three times a fellow of the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, and visiting professor at Manchester, Stanford, Geneva, the London School of Economics, and the Institut d'Etudes Politiques in Paris. He held a permanent appointment as Visiting Professor at Yale University. He was a foreign honorary member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a foreign associate of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States, and a member of the Finnish and Norwegian Academies of Sciences. He received honorary degrees from the University of Uppsala in 1970,

the University of Helsinki in 1971, and the University of Geneva and the University of Aarhus in 1979.

For us as for numerous others, the death of Stein Rokken brings to us the loss not only of an eminent scholar whose work greatly influenced our own, but also a deeply valued friend. We collaborated closely with Stein on several projects extending over a decade; our friendship with him covered an even longer time. When we were engaged in a collaborative effort at the Center at Stanford in 1967, we met for working sessions nearly every day; more often than not we met again at lunch. On these occasions as on all others he revealed himself as a man who combined great strength with great gentleness, firmness of purpose with unfailing kindness and consideration, seriousness with humor. He was as unsparing of himself as he was generous toward others. In intellect and culture he was at once a Norwegian deeply attached to his country, and also European and American. He was as much at home in Paris, a city he dearly loved, as in Bergen; in the little Welsh village of St. David's, where he spent many holidays with his family (his remarkable wife, our friend Elizabeth, was Welsh), as in Bellagio, Rome, or Brussels. He liked the United States, Americans, and American universities, and he frequently knew more about this country than we who lived here.

If Stein Rokkan was invariably an authoritative presence in any gathering of political scientists anywhere, his authority flowed wholly from the respect that others felt for his qualities of mind and character, and, for those of us who knew him well, from a deep and abiding affection.

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Gerard F. Yates, S.J.

Rev. Gerard F. Yates, S.J., Professor Emeritus of the Department of Government, Georgetown University, died of a heart attack on September 13, 1979, at the age of 72 years. His sudden death came as a shock to many since he continued to remain vigorous and professionally active after his partial retirement in 1972.

Father Yates was born on April 1, 1907 in Staten Island, New York. On July 30, 1923, he entered the Society of Jesus and was ordained on June 21, 1936. He received a B.A. (1929), M.A. (1930), and S.T.L. (1937) from Woodstock College and continued graduate studies in theology and canon law at the Ancienne Abbaye, Tranchiennes, Belgium. After graduate studies in government and international relations at the London School of Economics (1938-39), he went to Yale University and received his M.A. (1943) and Ph.D. (1947).

Throughout his long career, Father Yates was active as teacher, administrator, and scholar. As

teacher, he rose from the rank of Instructor to Professor at Georgetown University, with which he was associated for a span of 40 years. Although his major field of teaching was political theory, he was one of that old school of teachers who were ready, willing, and able to teach basic courses in all fields of the discipline. During the 1950s and 1960s he was a Lecturer and Visiting Professor at the University of Fribourg, Switzerland. He served as Lecturer at the Air War College and Strategic Intelligence School in the United States. Since 1976, he had served in the spring semester as Scholar-in-Residence and Visiting Professor of International Studies at Southwestern at Memphis.

As administrator, Father Yates played a major role in the development of his beloved University. From 1943-1949, he was Director of Libraries; 1947-1949, Chairman, Department of Government; 1949-1954, Dean, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences; 1955-1956, Director of Georgetown-at-Fribourg; and 1958-1971, alternately Foreign Student Advisor, Chairman of the University Committee on Foreign Students, and Director, International Student Programs.

At the time of his death, he had been serving for a number of years as Assistant to the President of the University for Alumni Relations.

As scholar, Father Yates' field of specialization was Christian political thought. He was a frequent contributor to Catholic periodicals and his major book-length publication was *Papal Thought on the State*, a book which he originally edited in 1958 and revised in 1974. In the last years of his life, Father Yates was actively continuing research in Christian political thought in the early centuries of the Christian era.

Among his roles as teacher, administrator, and scholar, it was above all as teacher that Father Yates will best be remembered, and, indeed, would want to be remembered. He was at his best in dealing with individual students, or in discussions with small groups. Some two generations of Georgetown students came in contact with an at once demanding and yet humane teacher. At one level, there was no nonsense about sloppy reasoning or bad English syntax. And at another level, there was unfailing courtesy, sympathetic understanding for personal problems, and genuine fellowship. To have come to know Father Yates was to form a lifelong friendship.

He never forgot his students, had an encyclopedic memory for the minutest details of their lives, and made a point of keeping in touch with them long after they left Georgetown. Many asked that he perform their marriage ceremonies.

He was a founding member of the Chimes, a Georgetown University singing group (several times recorded), which contributed greatly to the enjoyment of music at the University. The Chimes have remained a close knit group. Many, some quite young, some elderly, came