

may be permitted to add, in the presence of close friends and his beloved step-daughter, Diane.

Diamond was, as Senator Daniel P. Moynihan said in the Senate shortly after his death, "a man often called upon by our country's highest political figures for instruction and counsel, and that instruction and counsel will be sorely missed in legislative halls and executive offices as well as in the academic world." Diamond had keenly looked forward to his new positions in Washington to bring him into more sustained contact with American public life so that he could bring his special talents and point of view to bear upon it. He had hoped for a decade or two; he had plans, projects, insights, and wisdom enough for many times that.

Herbert J. Storing  
Robert K. Gooch Professor of Government  
University of Virginia

*A bibliography of Martin Diamond's writings, together with a Eulogy by Irving Kristol and other material may be found in a Memorial published by the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research (Washington, 1977). A limited number of copies are available by writing to AEI, 1150 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.*

*This memorial was completed just before Professor Storing's sudden death on September 9, 1977. A memorial for Professor Storing will appear in the Winter issue of PS.*

### Theodore H. Erb

Theodore H. Erb, Associate Professor of Political Science at California State University, Long Beach, died on November 21, 1976, at 57 years of age.

Ted Erb's achievements reflected a rare blend of academic and non-academic pursuits, to all of which he brought great energy, optimism, and a spirit of adventure. In 1939, as an undergraduate at the University of Southern California, he interrupted his studies to join the Army Air Corps, and after American entrance into the Second World War, flew over 200 unarmed solo missions into Germany from a North African base as a member of an air squadron taking aerial photographs for intelligence purposes. Later in that war he flew many additional missions on the China/Burma/India front. For these exploits he received numerous military decorations and promotion to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Ted returned after the war to the University of Southern California and received his B.A. degree in International Relations/Political Science in 1947. He had joined the Army Reserve, but later returned to active duty with the newly created U.S. Air Force. He subsequently received his M.A. from Georgetown University in 1950, a Diploma from the Industrial College of the Armed Forces in 1960, and a Ph.D. from American University in 1968, all in the study of International Relations/Political Science. In the

meantime he studied Soviet and East European languages while on duty with the Directorate of Foreign Liaison in Washington, D.C., and at the Army Language School in Monterey, California, later serving for a time as Air Attache in the American Embassy in Prague, Czechoslovakia. Until 1961, he worked at U.S. Air Force Headquarters in Washington, D.C., and served also on assignment at various times with the National Security Council, the State Department, and the Central Intelligence Agency.

While with the Air Force, Ted received considerable training in politico-military affairs, and he lectured before specialized audiences on such subjects as American foreign policy, national security policies, and Soviet and Eastern European Affairs, most notably as a faculty member of the Industrial College of the Armed Forces from 1961 to 1965. In 1965 he retired from the Air Force with the rank of full Colonel, and became a member of the faculty at California State University, Long Beach, where he taught until his death. He borrowed extensively in his teaching from his experiences as a policy practitioner, and his career demonstrated how a teacher's prior broad-ranging government service can contribute to the enrichment of his students and his academic community. He was likewise interested in applying the knowledge he gained as a teacher to the management and solution of policy-relevant problems.

As a teacher, he constantly emphasized the need to apply political controls to the use of force in international affairs, and refused to believe in the inevitability of nuclear war. In his last years, he came to focus increasingly on those politically significant issues—such as world-wide depletion of material resources and rising interdependent relationships between states—that can be coped with satisfactorily only through non-military and accommodative behaviors. In 1973, he was appointed Commissioner and elected Vice-Chairman of the Los Angeles County Energy Commission, remaining a member until the time of his death.

Ted was an approachable, warm human being, giving much time as a teacher to students. Through his own experiences, shared with students, he became a model to many who admired his growth and contributions and tried to aspire to them. With his gentle demeanor, he had good rapport with students, and was an immensely popular teacher.

Ted constantly sought new ways of expression and exploration. As a teacher, he had the ability to take a complicated question and pose it in a straightforward and direct way for students, yet also encouraging students to speculate about it and reflect on it. Accommodating himself to his students, he made academic life meaningful, even exciting, for them. He was always congenial and friendly with associate faculty members, often finding words of encouragement when the faculty collectively was faced with a particularly difficult problem. In whatever he did, he was totally lacking in

pretense and invariably even-tempered. Indeed, most impressive about Ted Erb was the way he accommodated himself to the infinitely varied and challenging surroundings he encountered during his life. He excelled in all challenging situations, because in his own way, he was prepared for the novelty of all the challenges.

Robert Delorme  
Ronald Schmidt  
Barry Steiner  
Leroy C. Hardy  
California State University, Long Beach

### Harold F. Hartman

Dr. Harold F. Hartman, a member of the Villanova University faculty since 1936 and still teaching two courses each semester, died on August 7, 1977, at age 69. "Doc," as he was affectionately called by those who knew him, received his A.B. from Notre Dame in 1930, and his M.A. in 1931 and Ph.D. in 1935, both from Cornell. His areas of expertise included Constitutional Law and Development, the Constitutional Convention and the Marshall Era, Federal Regulatory Agencies and Government and Business.

Doc served as chairman of History and Political Science for 20 (it was a combined Department in those days), and then served as Associate Dean for Arts for 15 more years. He held the rank of full professor, and just last May was awarded an honorary degree by Villanova in recognition of his more than 40 years service to the school.

Doc belonged to the American Political Science Association, the Academy of Political Science, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Catholic Historical Association, and the Order of St. Augustine.

He is survived by his wife Eileen, three daughters, three sons, six grandchildren, and a sister. He shall be missed by all at Villanova, a place to whom he gave so much of himself with sincere dedication. We are grateful for his efforts and proud that he spent his career with us.

Robert W. Langran  
Villanova University

### Walter Rice Sharp

Walter Rice Sharp died late last March in Palo Alto, California, after a long illness. The imprint of his kindness and wisdom remains with generations of former students, colleagues, and government officials around the world who learned from him and enjoyed his friendship during his long and varied career.

Professor Sharp was born in 1896 and received his bachelor's degree from Wabash College in 1917. After World War I service as an infantry captain and some graduate study at Yale University, he received an American Field Service Fellowship in 1920, the first year the fellowships were offered, and proceeded to earn

his doctorate in law at the University of Bordeaux in 1922. Subsequently he taught briefly at Washington and Lee and for a decade and a half each at the University of Wisconsin (Madison) and Yale University, where he retired in 1964.

In the 1940s, between Wisconsin and Yale, Sharp was Professor at the City College of New York and found time to play an important role among the creators of the specialized agencies of the United Nations. From 1943-45 he was Chief of Organization Planning in Washington for the new Food and Agriculture Organization; 1946-48 he was Senior Administrative Assistant of the World Health Organization in Geneva; and 1948-50 he was Chief of the Division of International Cooperation of UNESCO in Paris. Later this richly innovative experience (plus a year 1954-55 in Cairo at the new UN-sponsored Egyptian Institute of Public Administration) served him well as background for the path-breaking study of *Field Administration in the United Nations System* that he published in 1961. Subsequently in 1969 there came his major work on *The United Nations Economic and Social Council*.

Professor Sharp had retained his early interest in France and comparative politics. His 1938 *Government of the French Republic* was for many years a standard work on the Third Republic. A connecting thread to his later concentration in international organization was comparative administration. Thus his authoritative 1931 work on *The French Civil Service: Bureaucracy in Transition* together with his 1940 *Contemporary International Politics* (co-authored with Grayson Kirk) together foreshadowed the interest in international administration that became a commitment during his experiences of the 1940s. His was the good fortune to be both an alert scholar and an effective practitioner in an era of institutional genesis on a worldwide scale. He was realistic about the limitations of the UN specialized agencies that he was building and writing about; but he retained a modest sense that their contribution is considerable and their promise important. And he knew—and could convince others—that procedural details (not just grand visions) matter in constructing a better world.

At Yale his graduate and undergraduate courses on international organizations were highlights of the programs in political science and international relations and his influence was extended widely through his full decade of service as director of graduate studies.

Those who knew him well will remember a gentleman of the old school, with an easy courtliness, warm and benign, always generous with what he knew and with what he could do to help, yet not imposing himself or thwarting diverse schools of thought. His style was supportive and his encouragement widespread. He did not breed disciples; yet his ambience was productive. All over the world there are men and women who have appreciated what he did