

small classes would never forget the mobile face reflecting delight, dismay, excitement, dissent, his resonant voice that seemed to penetrate one's heart as well as mind, the blackboard drawings that began with a central idea and widened out in great concentric circles to broader questions.

Starting as a militant thinker on the left, Max Lerner followed a long journey toward the right, as so many of his generation did. He was disillusioned, perhaps, not so much by liberalism as by the mediocrity intellectually of so many 1970s and 1980s liberal publicists and politicians. Throughout his long engagement with life, however, he remained consistent in his belief in the power of ideas, as well as committed to the maxim he urged on Williams students in the turbulent late thirties—think as men of action, act as men of thought.

James MacGregor Burns
Williams College

Annick Percheron

Annick Percheron was known to few American political scientists. She rarely published on American politics, and few of her articles and books were translated into English. She studied political science for a year (1966-67) at the University of Chicago, and she attended an occasional APSA meeting. But the many American scholars who spent time in Paris in the 1970s and the 1980s eventually met Annick and drew on her generosity and guidance, which extended not only to visiting professors but to their students. All those who dealt with her will agree that her importance to political science goes far beyond her visibility among members of APSA.

Annick was a dedicated political behavioralist. Her research on childhood socialization enjoys a permanent place in the literature, and her contributions to comparative political socialization include collaboration with some of America's leading scholars on the subject, including David Easton, Fred Greenstein, Jack

Dennis, Kent Jennings, and Sidney Tarrow. Annick created one of the largest independent survey research centers in France, l'Observatoire Interregional du Politique (OIP, 1985), which may also be unique in the world for having built its foundation upon the paid memberships of the country's regional governments. For her efforts she was awarded the Legion of Honor by Premier Rocard himself (1989). During the 1980s, Annick also served as Director of the Center for Research on Contemporary French Politics (CEVIPOF), one of the major research centers associated with Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, and as one of the highest ranking social scientists at CNRS (a French NSF).

However, Annick was educated in the classics, read widely in ideological and institutional aspects of politics and was an essential colleague to those of us who were interested in parties, policies, bureaucracies, and regionalism. She taught courses with a humanist historian (René Remond), an institutionalist (Georges Lavau), a V. O. Key-type scholar (Alain Lancelot, current Director of the Institute of Political Studies in Paris), and an expert on American politics (Marie-France Toinet).

Annick died on March 15, after a long and heroic fight against cancer. Although only a relatively few APSA members will directly sense her loss, political science itself will be the poorer for it. This is our modest effort to give Annick our thanks for her help and friendship and to give her, albeit belatedly, the recognition she deserves.

Theodore Lowi, *Cornell University, and past president of APSA*, for David Easton, *University of California, Irvine, and past president, APSA*;

Peter Gourevitch, *University of California, San Diego*;

Kent Jennings, *University of Michigan and University of California, Santa Barbara*;

Duncan MacRae, *University of North Carolina*; and

Sidney Tarrow, *Cornell University, with apologies to the friends we overlooked or could not reach.*

Hibbert R. Roberts

This tribute to Hib Roberts certainly wasn't supposed to come so soon. Hib was supposed to retire and live and enjoy many more years before a memorial would ever have to be written, but we can't always have what we wish for.

A longstay as chair of the Illinois State University political science department and familiar face at American Political Science Association conventions, especially in the recruitment room as he chaired a growing department, Hibbert R. Roberts, 60, passed away on June 7, 1992. Joining Illinois State University as an associate professor in 1968, Roberts moved rapidly into the chairmanship in 1969, a position in which he remained until his death. Hib was a natural in the chairmanship due to his quick wit, intelligence and diplomacy.

By any measure, Hib was a remarkable man who overcame many obstacles in his life. Raised in his youngest days by a widowed mother, Hib understood adverse conditions and always went out of his way to help others less fortunate than himself. For that reason, upon learning of his terminal illness, he made arrangements to establish a scholarship for political science students at Illinois State University and to reach the larger community by establishing an ethics and public policy lecture-ship to be administered by the United Campus Christian Foundation. Contributions to the scholarship should be sent to the "Hibbert Roberts Memorial Scholarship," Illinois State University Foundation, Normal, IL 61761. Contributions to the ethics and public policy lecture-ship should be mailed to UCCF, in care of Rev. James Pruyne, 201 W. Mulberry St., Normal, IL 61761. If Hib touched you in his teaching, in his leadership or any other way, honor him by contributing to one of the above funds.

Hib received a bachelor of arts degree from Cornell University in 1953, a master's degree and doctorate from the University of Washington in 1957 and 1967 respectively. Before joining the faculty at Illinois State University, he had been a faculty member at Whitman College.

At Illinois State University, Hib's talents were endless and his interests diverse. As an international relations and American foreign policy expert, he was naturally interested in the university's international studies program and led two groups to China. He was in Beijing during the Tiananmen Square uprising in 1989 and, as always, exercised quick judgment in getting his group safely back to Hong Kong and then to the United States.

Hib also served as past president of the Illinois Political Science Association and as a member of the Illinois Board of Higher Education Committee for the Study of Undergraduate Education. In 1990 he was named by Governor James Thompson to the Council on Education and Economic Development and accompanied the governor on a mission to Japan.

A devotee of classical music, Hib was also instrumental in helping to secure funding for WGLT, the university's national public radio station, and for selecting the director of the station. Additionally, he was the founder and first president of the university club, a meeting place for discussions among faculty members at the university.

The list of Hib's activities is endless. Needless to state, Hib was often called upon to help the university and the community and he did so graciously and willingly. His talents will be missed more than he will ever know.

Hib was a warm, caring individual blessed with a delightful sense of humor and a willingness to extend a hand to others. He will be missed. But, in teaching generations of students and guiding the faculty at Illinois State University, his impact will be felt for a long time to come. We learned much from him and can only succeed if we care for other people as much as he did. It is hard to say good-bye.

Hib is survived by Sandra, his wife, and two children, Brady Roberts and Nicole Roberts-Soule. He was also the proud grandfather of Keegan Patrick Soule.

Nancy S. Lind
Illinois State University

Mulford Q. Sibley

Mulford Q. Sibley, professor of political science and American studies emeritus at the University of Minnesota, died on April 19, 1989 at age 76 from cardiac arrest after an asthmatic attack from which he never regained consciousness. A Meeting for Remembrance to celebrate his life was held on May 26, 1989 at Augsburg College in Minneapolis under the care of the Twin Cities Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers). He is survived by his wife Marjorie, a son, Martin, and a daughter, Muriel.

After receiving his B.A. from Central State College in Oklahoma and his M.A. from the University of Oklahoma, Mulford completed his doctorate at the University of Minnesota in 1938. He then taught at the University of Illinois until 1948 when he returned to Minnesota, becoming a full professor in 1957. He stepped down from his post in 1982 as he approached age 70. In his last years, he suffered from complications of Parkinson's disease and problems related to a viral illness he had contracted in India, but he continued to teach a course at Hamline University Law School until a year before he died.

Spanning a period of over four decades, Mulford Sibley's numerous articles and books constitute a major contribution to political theory. His first article, "Apology for Utopia," appeared in two issues of the 1940 *Journal of Politics*, and expressed what was to be a lifelong concern with the substance of political ideas and ideals. Sibley's 1958 essay on the "Legitimate Spell of Plato" in *Approaches to the Study of Politics*, edited by Roland Young, emphasized the centrality of the classical Greeks for political theory. Both the utopia approach and what Sibley called the "classical paradigm" are again prominent in his *Nature and Civilization: Some Implications for Politics* (1977), which grew out of his participation in the Loyola Lectures in Political Analysis. In this key work he sought to define the relation of nature, human nature and civilization to one another and to such problems as the achievement of liberty, equality, justice and fraternity. In his

Technology and Utopian Thought (1971), Sibley examined the treatment of technology in historical utopias and went on to argue that since complex technology is vital for the public weal, its introduction should be subject to public deliberation.

Sibley's masterful text, *Political Ideas and Ideologies: A History of Political Thought* (1970), includes minor as well as major thinkers, chapters on the ancient Hebrews and the New Testament, and insightful treatment of religious ideas in relation to political theories. Moreover, Mulford's intimate knowledge of historical political thought informed his work, *The Obligation to Disobey: Conscience and the Law* (1970), in which he examined issues of obedience and disobedience in relation to conscience and the philosophy of law.

Many of Sibley's writings reflect his intense concern about the horrors of war and its impact on human lives and personalities. Versions of his essay, "The Political Theories of Modern Pacifism," appeared in the *American Political Science Review* in 1943 and as a pamphlet in 1944, which was reprinted in 1972. In 1952 he co-authored *Conscription of Conscience* with Philip E. Jacob, a study of American conscientious objectors in World War II which won the Franklin Roosevelt Foundation prize for 1953 as the "best book contributing to an understanding of the relation of government to human welfare." In 1959 there was a lively debate on pacifism between Mulford and Professor Willmoore Kendall at Stanford University, published as *The Sibley-Kendall Debate: War and the Use of Force*. Other noteworthy writings on war and peace include *Unilateral Initiatives and Disarmament* (1962); *The Quiet Battle: Writings on the Theory and Practice of Non-violent Resistance* (1963); "Revolution and Violence," *Peace News*, 1965; "The Morality of War: The Case of Vietnam," *Natural Law Forum*, 1967; "Pacifism," *International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences*, ed. David L. Sills, 1968; *Pacifism, Socialism, Anarchism: Which Way to Peace and Justice?* (1980); and "The Future of Peace and the Peace of the Future," *Futurics*, 1981.