

Agency. From 1946 to 1954 he was almost continuously employed full time or part time in the intelligence and psychological warfare activities of the United States.

In 1947 Francis Coker wrote William Anderson that Yale needed Willmoore Kendall more than the University of Minnesota did, and the Minnesota Department released him prior to his having taught a course at Minnesota. The succeeding years at Yale were marked by recurring controversy in matters of politics, political science, and educational policy, and in 1961 his service was discontinued by mutual agreement of teacher and institution. The next two years were devoted to study in Europe and teaching at Stanford University, Los Angeles State College, and Georgetown University. He managed also during this period to find time for an Associate Editorship of *National Review*. In 1963 he took the chairmanship of the new department of Politics and Economics at the University of Dallas.

Willmoore Kendall was esteemed by many of his colleagues and by others as a discerning critic and constructive adviser; for many of them manuscripts were greatly improved by generous donations of his time and thought. He was perhaps equally well known as an unyielding critic and fierce antagonist. He was out of phase with the liberal mood of American scholarship; he believed that liberal prescriptions were rooted in misconceptions or unconcern for sound political principles, and he thought it his proper business to expose the fraudulent and set the well-meaning right. He was by no means unaware of the price he paid for performing a service that was not always asked for and perhaps usually not appreciated.

As a teacher he was surely universally stimulating. He made probing analytic inquiry an important and urgent necessity for great numbers of students. Many of them remember a Kendall course today as a turning point in their intellectual interests. Some of those students entered into a continuing relationship of tutelage that crowded the borders of intellectual domination. For some of these young men the inevitable break was not easy, but I have never heard one of them say that his gains were not genuinely important and lasting.

Kendall's contributions to professional literature are less than they could have been, less than they would have been if he had not had such a raging compulsion to expose error and force recognition of sound principles here and now. His contributions are important, nonetheless; my own judgment is that few of his generation in American political science can match his claim for attention over the decades immediately ahead. This judgment rests not only on the admiration for his study of Locke which has been expressed

by American, English and other European scholars. The textbook on political parties which he co-authored, and his articles on the conditions and consequences of democratic government seem to me to provide some of the most perceptive and most persuasive analysis in our literature. Neither he nor his scholarly work will be soon forgotten.

CHARLES S. HYNEMAN

*Indiana University*

CHARLES R. CHERINGTON, Harvard University, died, June 7, 1967.

On June 24, 1967 JAY JULIUS SHERMAN passed away at Sequim, Washington, where he had been living since his retirement in 1957 from service as Professor of Political Science at Wayne State University.

Born November 9, 1888, Jay Sherman was educated in the schools of Iowa, at Iowa State Teachers College, and received his advanced degrees from the State University of Iowa. His teaching career included posts at the University of Iowa and a tenure from 1925 to 1957 at Wayne State University. For thirty years (1925-55) Professor Sherman was head of the Department over which he was the first to preside. His publications include articles in the *Palimpsest* and a now classic study of *State and County Drainage Systems*.

Beyond these professional and academic activities Professor Sherman can be noted as the first layman to be named Moderator of the Detroit Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church in the United States of America and for a period of years was upon its Board of Foreign Missions. In his years as Emeritus Professor Jay Sherman achieved literally a new career as member of the Clallam County Civil Service Commission and as a Justice of Peace of that County.

More importantly perhaps he will be remembered by hundreds of students as a warm personality, sympathetic indeed to youth and their aspirations. His erstwhile colleagues pause in tribute to his memory which is equally warm and perdurant to them.

—Charles W. Shull

*Wayne State University*

JOHN ALTON BURDINE, Professor of Government and Dean, College of Arts and Sciences at The University of Texas at Austin, died on September 15, 1967. His association with the University spanned some 45 years as student, teacher and administrative officer.