

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.

Professor Burdine was born in Smithville, Mississippi, February 9, 1905. His public school education was completed in Paris, Texas in 1921; in the same year he entered The University of Texas and earned both the B.A. and M.A. degrees. His Ph.D. was from Harvard. Professor Burdine's early professional years were devoted to teaching and scholarship. A talent for consultation and administration rather soon introduced both elements into his career and for the remainder of his life he meshed extraordinarily well the diverse demands made of the teacher-consultant-administrator.

At The University of Texas he was either chairman or member of numerous major policy-making committees; and at various times served the institution as vice-president, associate dean, and dean. The wide range of his contribution in public affairs is illustrated by the numerous agencies he served as consultant or member, some of which include the U.S. Employment Service and Texas State Employment Service, Federal Security Agency, U. S. Civil Service Commission, Texas Conference of Social Work, Texas Education Committee, and the Southern Regional Committee of the Social Science Research Council. His interest in the affairs of his community brought him into association with the Community Chest, the Community Council, and a long and active interest in his church. He was a Vice-President of our Association during 1951. J. Alton Burdine was a man of integrity, fortitude, and sound judgment. He clearly thought of his years on this earth as happy and rewarding ones. And so they were.

—Wilfred D. Webb
University of Texas

GEORGE BARNES GALLOWAY, Senior Specialist in American Government and Public Administration in the Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress, since 1946, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., January 9, 1898. After a long and distinguished career as a political scientist, he died in Washington, D.C. on July 29, 1967. For one who knew him and his family during almost all of his professional life, it is difficult to write of him and his work without a greater use of superlatives than might be thought appropriate for the purposes of this note. His many fine personal qualities—his unflinching courtesy, consideration for the rights and feelings of others, and a generous willingness to cooperate with his colleagues and associates—served to endear him to all who knew and worked with him, while a fine, well-trained and disciplined mind earned for him

their respect. These qualities also served to establish for him a well deserved recognition as one of the most outstanding members of the political science profession in the country.

His career was in many ways unique, for he possessed a rare skill which enabled him to put to productive use a great deal of the store of knowledge that the profession has built up during the last half century. While he was probably best known for his work on Congress which brought him widespread recognition as an authority on the legislative process, his contributions were by no means limited to this field because, at one time or another, his influence was felt at every level of government—local, national, and international. He was one of the original group of students in the Robert S. Brookings Graduate School of Economics and Government, where he completed his work for the doctorate.

His first position with the Philadelphia Bureau of Municipal Research was followed by a period devoted to economic planning with the National Planning Association. He then took up the seemingly impossible task of modernizing the archaic governmental structure and procedures of the government of the District of Columbia—a task to which he applied his great talent and a very considerable amount of time and energy. Finally, in his later years, his deep interest in the legislative process, coupled with his close personal relationships with many Members of the Congress, opened the way for him to make a substantial contribution in the international field while he served as Executive Secretary of the United States Group of the International Parliamentary Union.

At the time of his death in late July, the Washington Post commented editorially: "It is unlikely that any contemporary possessed a more detailed knowledge or a more profound understanding of the workings of the United States Congress than George Galloway, a professional political scientist, primarily a scholar, exceptionally learned in the theory and structure of American political institutions. All that he did was informed, more-over, by a disciplined fervor for human liberty. His books and his lifetime of study constitute an invaluable legacy. Many Members of Congress, and many journalists and students as well were the beneficiaries of his learning, his generous readiness to be of help and his sensitive understanding of the problems of a free society." What finer tribute could be paid to a really great and distinguished scholar?

The George B. Galloway Memorial Fund