

RICHARD S. WELLS, University of Oklahoma: associate professor.

CHARLES WESTON, Western Illinois University: assistant professor.

ORION F. WHITE, University of Texas: associate professor.

GUNNAR WIKSTROM, JR., Northern State College, Aberdeen S.D.: assistant professor

JAMES Q. WILSON, Harvard University: professor.

JOHN W. WOODS, University of Oklahoma: professor.

WILLIAM W. YOUNG, Sonoma State College: professor.

#### RETIREMENTS AND RESIGNATIONS

CHRISTINA P. HARRIS has retired from Stanford University.

E. ALLEN HELMS, Ohio State University, retired at the end of June with the rank of professor emeritus. He joined the University in 1928 and became a professor in 1937.

OLE R. HOLSTI has resigned from Stanford University.

ERICH HULA, New School for Social Research, has retired after 29 years of service at the School.

JAMES D. LAING has resigned from Stanford University.

STUART A. MACCORKLE, University of Texas, has resigned as professor of government and director of the Institute of Public Affairs. He spent 37 years at the University.

E. W. PETERSON, Iowa State University, has retired.

RAM M. ROY has resigned from Memphis State University.

WALTER F. SCHEFFER, University of Oklahoma, has resigned as chairman and will devote full time to teaching and research at the University.

WARREN A. ROBERTS retired from Wabash College in June, 1967.

ALBERT STURM, Florida State University, has resigned as director of the Institute of Governmental Research and will devote full time to teaching and research at the University.

HARVEY WALKER, Ohio State University, retired at the end of June with the rank of professor emeritus. He joined the University in 1925 and became a professor in 1935. He will continue to teach part-time at the University on a visiting professor basis.

### IN MEMORIAM

The stormy career of WILLMOORE KENDALL came to an end on June 30, 1967. Death occurred in his home a few hours after a visit to the doctor who was treating him for a heart disorder. He was 58 years of age. Since 1963 he had been Chairman of the Department of Politics and Economics at the University of Dallas. He is survived by his wife and mother. He had two previous marriages but no children.

Kendall was born and grew up in Oklahoma. He entered Northwestern University at the age of 14, but withdrew for a period of further study under his father's direction. His B.A. degree was from the University of Oklahoma. His first years of graduate training, at Northwestern University and the University of Illinois, were in French and Spanish literature. While an instructor in Spanish at the University of Illinois, he was named a Rhodes Scholar. He read political theory and economics under R. G. Collingwood at Pembroke College, receiving the B.A. in 1935 and the M.A. three years later. Upon completing

study at Oxford he went to Madrid as a correspondent for United Press and observer of the Spanish Civil War.

Kendall returned to the United States to study for the Ph.D. degree in political science at the University of Illinois. Here he wrote the dissertation, *John Locke and the Doctrine of Majority Rule*, which was later published and gave him a claim to scholarship that could never be impeached. Before completing the dissertation and immediately afterward he taught at Louisiana State University, Hobart College, and the University of Richmond. At the outbreak of World War II he joined the staff of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. During 1944-46 he was in the United States Army, serving principally in liaison work with Spanish-speaking allies of the United States. At the close of the war he accepted an appointment in political science at the University of Minnesota only to be borrowed back for service in the organization that soon emerged as the Central Intelligence

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.