

Award for his two recent books: *Urban Politics and Policy* and *Comparing Housing Systems*.

In Memoriam

John T. Dorsey, Jr.

John T. Dorsey, Jr., professor emeritus of political science at Vanderbilt University, died August 3, 1993, at the age of 68. He was a native of Opelika, Alabama, and received undergraduate and graduate degrees from the University of Alabama, where he was a member of Phi Beta Kappa. He served in the US Army in Europe from 1943–45 and won the Silver Star for heroism. It was typical of his modesty that none of his colleagues knew of that honor.

John was a Fulbright Scholar at the Institut d'Etudes Politiques, University of Paris in 1951–55, and after receiving his doctorate in 1955 he joined the faculty of Michigan State University. In 1955–56 and 1957–59 he was a member and then Chief of the Michigan State University advisory group to the government of South Vietnam on issues of public administration.

Professor Dorsey joined the Vanderbilt faculty as an Associate Professor in 1961 and became a Professor in 1967. His area of teaching and research was that of public administration, with particular attention to developing nations. He was a visiting professor at the Fundacao Escola de Sociologia e Politica de Sao Paulo, in Brazil in 1964. He also served in various capacities for the Comparative Administration and Organization Theory Groups of the American Society of Public Administration. He was a member of the Joint Committee on Latin American Studies of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council, as well as the editorial boards of *Administration and Society* and the *Journal of Comparative Administration*.

He published numerous journal articles throughout his career on issues of public administration in developing countries. His careful supervision of doctoral disserta-

tions was well known to his colleagues and graduate students. One of his students, Allen Bergerson, won the Leonard D. White award from the American Political Science Association in 1978 for the best dissertation in the general field of public administration.

John had been a civil rights activist from his student days at the University of Alabama. He was on the steering committee of La Casa, an organization devoted to ending oppression in Central America. He was a member of the Nashville Peace Alliance and helped found the Peace and Justice Center. He was extremely knowledgeable about jazz and was a former president of the Tennessee Jazz and Blues Society.

He served on the executive committee of Phi Beta Kappa at Vanderbilt and was Director of Graduate Studies in the department of political science.

A memorial service for John was held at Vanderbilt in August. At that time his son, Jefferson, characterized his father in words that sum up John's character to his friends:

"He was full of humor and wit. Central to everything, he was humble. I sometimes used his character as a yardstick to measure against others, to their detriment. I could ask no better for myself than to be like my father."

Erwin C. Hargrove
Vanderbilt University

Harold C. Hinton

Born in 1924, Harold Clendenin Hinton moved with his family to Washington, D.C. in the early 1930s. He served in the Far East during World War II. After the war, he returned to Harvard, where he received all three of his degrees, including, in 1951, the Ph.D. in Far Eastern history. He subsequently taught at Georgetown University, the Foreign Service Institute, and Trinity College in Washington, and served as a senior staff member of the Institute for Defense Analyses. He joined the faculty of The George Washington University on a full-time basis in 1964, and spent

the remainder of his career there, the latter two decades as professor of political science and international affairs. He was closely affiliated with the Institute for Sino-Soviet Studies throughout his years at GW. He was awarded emeritus status in 1992.

Harold's abiding interests as a scholar were directed toward the modern and contemporary Far East, and more specifically toward Chinese politics and foreign policy and Sino-U.S. and Sino-Soviet relations. He was the author of many articles in such journals as *Current History*, *Orbis*, *The Annals*, *World Politics*, *Journal of Northeast Asian Studies*, and *Korea and World Affairs*. His books included *The Grain Tribute System of China, 1845–1911*; *Leaders of Communist China*; *Communist China in World Politics*; *The Bear at the Gate: Chinese Policymaking Under Soviet Pressure*; *An Introduction to Chinese Politics*; *Three and a Half Powers: The New Balance in Asia*; *The Sino-Soviet Confrontation: Implications for the Future*; *Peking-Washington: Chinese Foreign Policy and the United States*; *Korea Under New Leadership*; and *East Asia and the Western Pacific*. He also edited several volumes, organized numerous conferences, lectured throughout the United States and Asia, and held countless travel grants and research awards.

Harold was, in the words of one long-time colleague, "the consummate professional." He emerged in the post-World War II era as a leading member of a new generation of scholars who took a more "objective" view of East Asia than had previously been the norm. For his entire career, he worked tirelessly and productively to broaden the existing knowledge base about East Asia, a goal he pursued through his own pathbreaking research and through the unstinting energy he devoted to training graduate students who could carry on in the same tradition.

In the spring of 1992, many of Harold's friends, colleagues, and students gathered to honor him on the occasion of his retirement from the GW faculty. The collective reminiscences of those thus assem-

bled painted a lasting portrait of Harold as a dedicated scholar-teacher and an unassuming, outwardly gruff but genuinely gentle man possessed of a dry wit and an unwavering desire to cut to the heart of the business at hand.

After his retirement from full-time faculty status, Harold continued his research and writing, and also served as a visiting lecturer at the University of Colorado as well as continuing to direct the doctoral research of his students. He died on September 24, 1993, in Estes Park, Colorado, at age 68.

Lee Sigelman
George Washington University

Sabe McClain Kennedy, Jr.

Sabe McClain Kennedy, Jr., University Professor in the Department of Political Science at Texas Tech University, died in Lubbock, Texas, on September 12, 1993. His passing brought to an end a long, distinguished career in academic life, military service, and community leadership.

Mack Kennedy was born on May 1, 1923, in Wootton, Colorado. After graduating as valedictorian of his high school class in Dickens, Texas, he entered Texas Tech as a fifteen-year-old freshman in 1938, beginning a 55-year association and love affair with the University. In 1942, he entered the Army Reserve, and, after graduating from Texas Tech in 1943, was called to active duty, seeing service in the European Theatre.

At the War's end, he returned to Texas Tech, where he received his M.A. in 1946. After receiving his Ph.D. from the University of Colorado in 1952, he returned to Tech to teach in the Department of Political Science. His principal teaching and research interests lay in Political Geography, International Relations, and National Security Policy. He published on the geopolitics of food, the geopolitics of arid and semi-arid lands, the British Conservative Party, and academic administration, as well as contributing to numerous government reports dur-

ing his active and reserve service in the U.S. Army.

Mack Kennedy rose rapidly through the academic ranks at Texas Tech. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1953 and to Professor in 1957. He served as Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences from 1961–1966 and as Vice President for Academic Affairs from 1966–1973. He became University Professor in 1973 and Professor Emeritus on his retirement in 1984. "Retirement" was not, however, a word that came easily to Mack Kennedy. He continued to teach two to three courses during each fall semester until the time of his death.

Without doubt, Texas Tech influenced Mack Kennedy greatly, but he also had considerable influence in shaping its destiny. His love of and interest in academic governance were reflected in his tenures as Dean and Vice President, which came during a time of rapid expansion in the University as it changed from a regional college to a national university. He had the satisfaction of seeing the realization of his vision of a University with a full panoply of educational programs, graduate degrees, and extensive research activities. During his tenure as Dean, Mack Kennedy instituted a formal tenure and promotion policy for the College, which he extended to the whole campus as Vice President. His commitment to academic freedom and to faculty governance were evidenced in his successful effort to remove Texas Tech from AAUP censure and in the creation of a Faculty Senate during his time as Vice President.

Returning to his love of teaching, he engaged in the study and travel necessary to remain up-to-date. As time passed, he assumed the role of an elder statesman among the faculty, possessed with a wisdom, courage, and integrity that allowed him to offer valuable counsel to his department and the University.

Mack Kennedy's contributions did not stop at the borders of Texas Tech. He remained in the Army Reserve after World War II, rising to the rank of Brigadier General, at which rank he retired in

1983. He completed nearly all of the professional schools offered by the Army, from Officer Candidate School to the Army War College. Of his many military assignments, the one of which Mack was most proud was his assignment in 1975 and 1976 as Coordinator of the Joint Refugee Information Clearing Office. In this role he assisted in the successful settlement of nearly 500,000 Vietnamese Refugees in the United States, for which he was awarded the Legion of Merit. Among his other military decorations was the Distinguished Service Medal, awarded for his "unprecedented standards of performance in each assignment, . . . total dedication to duty, exceptional leadership ability, dynamic and truly professional approach to challenges of complex command and staff problems."

In the City of Lubbock and the State of Texas, Mack Kennedy served on the Board of Trustees of Methodist Hospital, the Board of Directors of the Lubbock Regional Mental Health and Mental Retardation Association, the Children's Home of Lubbock, as an elder of the Broadway Church of Christ, and the Board of the Texas Tuberculosis and Respiratory Disease Association. To all of these assignments he brought the same qualities of steady leadership, reflection, and dedication he brought to Texas Tech and the U.S. Army.

Never at a loss for words or a vision of what could be accomplished, Mack Kennedy dedicated his boundless energy to the task at hand. His friends and family will miss his optimism, his encouragement, his commitment, and, most of all, his stories.

He is survived by Mary (Peake) Kennedy, his wife of 47 years, his daughters, Marta Gott and Lori Scott, and five grandchildren. Memorial contributions may be made to the S.M. Kennedy Memorial Fund at the Texas Tech University Foundation.

Clarke E. Cochran
William Oden
Robert Rouse
Texas Tech University