

foundation; a contractor who accepted a government contract could challenge those programs in court. Frustration at the persistence of hiring discrimination had brought a "vast leap" from non-discrimination to Affirmative Action, he wrote but "while this frustration makes Affirmative Action *understandable*, it does not thereby make it *legal*."

His scholarly interests were also reflected in his course: "Law and Social Change," which became one of the most popular courses in the department. Students sensed his concern, and his penetrating and comprehensive knowledge of the subject matter. Howard also participated in scholarly activities by giving papers at conventions while his health permitted. Likewise, he was involved in the periodic department colloquia where his colleagues were anxious to have the advice and opinions of one who was clearly concerned, involved and breaking new ground in the profession. He was universally respected by his colleagues.

That able academic, Gilbert Highet, told us in his book, *The Immortal Profession* that higher forms of human happiness are functions of learning, the fulfillment of love, and intellectual creation. Moreover, able teachers who promote the aforementioned happinesses are members of an immortal profession. Howard Sherain enjoyed an amplitude of these pleasures; he was also an elite member of the immortal profession.

Howard deeply cherished learning. He masterfully inculcated this reverence among his students. Howard's courses were electrically alive, and passionate with scholarly excitement. Each semester he was without peer in student evaluations, though he maintained rigorous standards that few equalled. The quality of his teaching made him a major force in the department.

The fulfillment of love was, to Highet, an even higher happiness than learning. Howard Sherain was respected—nay loved—by his students.

Howard excelled in what Highet called the highest happiness—intellectual creation. His well trained and perceptive mind guided him well in his pursuit of intellec-

tual and moral truth, and his creations were his stimulating lectures, discussions and articles.

Howard Sherain's academic contributions will have a lasting impact. He was special. His teaching was special. To his colleagues he was left a memorable legacy to emulate in terms of performance and tenacity and courage in the face of adversity. The department has lost a good friend, a fine scholar, and a superb teacher.

Leroy C. Hardy
William M. Leiter
Barry H. Steiner

California State University, Long Beach

Donald Bruce Johnson

Donald Bruce Johnson died in August 1981 at the age of 60, having been a professor of political science at the University of Iowa since 1951. During World War II he served in the U.S. Navy, participating (as a Lieutenant in command of a landing craft) in the battle for the Normandy beaches. He then taught briefly at Duluth Junior College and went on to do graduate work, getting his Ph.D. at the University of Illinois in 1952. In 1945 he married Eleanor Thomas, who survives him along with three children.

Johnson's career as a teacher, scholar, and active leader in the affairs of the university and community was distinguished and versatile. He was a magnificent teacher who managed to be tough and demanding, yet still immensely popular. Through his teaching, his advice, and his caring, he changed lives, and through the lives he changed he moved the world in the direction he knew it should go. During three summers he helped other teachers by directing Taft Seminars in Practical Politics for them. In addition to his teaching, he published. He wrote *The Republican Party and Wendell Willkie* (1960). He joined with Kirk Porter in editing the first edition of *National Party Platforms*, and was editing the seventh edition of that work (forthcoming) when he died. He joined with a former student, Professor Jack Walker, in writing and editing *The Dynamics of*

the American Presidency (1964), and with another student, Professor James R. Gibson, in writing "The Divisive Primary Revisited," published in the *APSR*. And he wrote other articles on American party politics, elections, and the presidency. He was National Associate Director of the Citizenship Clearing House in 1959-1960, and he served as Chairman of his department from 1962 to 1965. In 1978-1979 he was Vice-President of the Midwest Conference of Political Scientists. As a visiting professor he taught at the University of Washington, the University of Maine, Emory University, and San Francisco State College.

Johnson was a leader in the affairs of the University of Iowa, serving on numerous committees through the years, including committees to assist in the selection of the President and Academic Vice-President of the University. In 1968-1969 he was Chairman of the Faculty Council and the Faculty Senate.

Johnson was likewise active in public affairs outside the university. He served as a member of the Governor's Committee

on Human Relations and as a Consultant of the United States Commission on Civil Rights during the period of the 1960s when so many new initiatives were being taken. For a number of years he served as an Examiner and Consultant of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and as Chairman of the Academic Board of Visitors of the American Graduate School of International Management. In politics, he served on the Johnson County Democratic Central Committee, volunteered his services in numerous campaigns, and in 1980 was a delegate at the Democratic National Convention.

Throughout his life, Johnson was devoted to the advancement of human rights, liberal education, and the welfare of students and faculty—at the University of Iowa and elsewhere. He translated his beliefs into action with the warm humanity, quiet good sense, and good humored firmness that were so much marks of his character.

Lane Davis
Vernon Van Dyke
The University of Iowa

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