

University, departed this life on September 26, 1990, after suffering a massive cerebral hemorrhage the week before. He was 65 years old. In 1970, Tom came to chair the political science department, which he headed from 1970-75. Earlier, he had been a professor at Ohio State University (1967-70) and Oberlin College (1955-67). He is a former president of the Ohio Association of Economists and Political Scientists. From 1985 until his death, he served as the Politics Editor for the *Ohio Journal of Economics and Politics*.

Tom received his bachelor's degree in political science from the University of Minnesota, graduating summa cum laude and Phi Beta Kappa in 1947. As an undergraduate he also attended Lawrence College and honorably served his country as a Lieutenant in the U.S. Navy during the Second World War. He pursued his doctoral studies at the University of Minnesota and the London School of Economics and Political Science from 1947-51, and then took a variety of posts in party politics, the academy, and government before receiving his doctorate from Minnesota in 1957. These included positions as Executive Secretary to the Freeman for Governor Committee (1952), instructor of political science at Washington State University (1953), an executive aide in the U.S. Department of Interior (1953-54), and instructor of political science at the University of Minnesota (1954-55).

To his many friends and colleagues in the profession, Tom was a scholar of the first rank whose articles on state and urban politics and political parties appeared in leading journals (e.g., *APSR*, *AJPS*, *JOP*, and *WPQ*) and whose historical perspectives and cultural insights influenced a generation of scholarship. His most seminal contributions—e.g., “Party Responsibility in the States: Some Causal Factors,” “Local Party Leaders: Groups of Like Minded Men,” “Continuity and Change in Ohio Politics,” and “The Outline of Ohio Politics”—were picked up by leading scholars and reprinted in edited volumes. Others have either used him as an authority and extensively cited his research on party politics or invited him to write a special chapter on

Ohio politics for a book.

Tom was a man of uncommon intelligence and integrity—an academic par excellence who loved to read and discuss ideas. And we fondly recall the many enjoyable hours we spent together talking about different books and ideas and debating their merits. Truly, Tom's greatest commitment was to the life of the mind and the pursuit of scholarly knowledge. But he believed it was the “intuitivists” in the discipline who did the most to advance intellectual thought because they imparted understanding to knowledge.

Tom was also archetypically mainstream. He felt students needed more exposure to the ideas and values that had shaped American political thought and culture, especially the customs, habits, and traditions that gave meaning and expression to political and social life. He was also a courageous fighter for freedom of expression and intellectual honesty; he deplored rigid thinking and intellectual conformity. And if he didn't agree with a current intellectual fad or fashion, be it on the right or the left, he wasn't afraid to be a minority of one. Throughout his career, and later as a member of the National Association of Scholars, he consistently opposed those in the academy who would limit intellectual debate to so-called “politically correct” ideas.

Tom was an inspiring teacher as well. In a departmental survey of our alumni taken in the mid-1980s, Tom's courses received the highest rankings and he received the highest marks. He was beloved by all of his students as a good, decent, and fair person. Scores have gone on to graduate school and law school, many of them subsequently distinguishing themselves in the academic and legal professions. We remember many who in conversations at political science conventions would indicate their love and respect for him and ask how he was doing.

Finally, we remember Tom as someone who practiced what he taught and who worked and fought for the ideals in which he believed. Early in life, as a graduate student at the University of Minnesota, he was active in a reform group within the Democratic Farm-Labor Party and

formed lifelong friendships with Hubert Humphrey, Eugene McCarthy, Orville Freeman, and Walter Mondale. This group wrested control of the DFL from a communist and socialist faction and molded it into a powerful progressive force in state and national politics. In mid-life, as a college professor at Oberlin, he served on the City Council and was mayor of the city for a term. Later in life, as an active lay member in the Anglican-Catholic Church, he worked with others to preserve the Book of Common Prayer and other religious traditions he thought were important to the Episcopal faith. He also wrote papers on church-state issues for the Anglican Guild of Scholars.

How do you pay lasting tribute to an old friend and colleague whose loss you will always feel? Perhaps much of the meaning of Tom's life and our sentiments are reflected in a letter to his wife, Barbara, written by one of Tom's former students when he learned about Tom's death. It reads:

Dear Mrs. Flinn:

Someone called me today with the news of Tom's passing. I am so sorry to hear of it. Tom was teaching at Oberlin when I was a student there. More than anyone else, he was responsible for my interest in political science. So here I am, a well established professor at a major university (currently at Michigan), and Tom had a big part in that career path. But I also found him a good person and a good friend. I was very fond of Tom, and will miss him.

And so shall we. We mourn his passing, but we celebrate his life and its accomplishments. We learned much from him about our field, ourselves, and life itself. Goodbye dear friend and thank you. Until we meet again.

Everett Cataldo  
Ronald Busch  
Joel Lieske  
*Cleveland State University*

### Frank Benjamin Hurt

Frank Benjamin Hurt, of Ferrum, Virginia, educator, professor emeritus of two colleges, author, his-

torian and scholar, died at his home on February 16, 1992, following a short illness.

Born in 1899 in Ferrum, the son of John Kemper and Lelia Angle Hurt, Frank B. Hurt began his formal education at Ferrum Training School, from which he graduated in the first graduating class of 1919. He began his undergraduate education at Randolph-Macon College, and received his B.A. degree from Washington and Lee University in 1923. He received an M.A. degree (economics) from the University of Virginia, and a second M.A. degree (history) from Princeton University. Professor Hurt did doctoral studies at Johns Hopkins University and attended Harvard University during summer sessions.

In 1927 he returned to Ferrum Training School as an instructor. He received an appointment as an assistant professor of political science at Western Maryland College in 1930, and in 1947 was promoted to associate professor and head of the Department of Political Science. He married Mary Ann Wescott of Nassawadox, Virginia in 1943. In 1965, after 35 years at Western Maryland College, Professor Hurt retired and was subsequently made Professor Emeritus of Western Maryland College. He and Mrs. Hurt returned to Ferrum to live on the Hurt family property. In 1965 he accepted an appointment as professor of history and head of the Division of Social Science at Ferrum College. When he retired from teaching at Ferrum College in 1970 he was made Professor Emeritus.

Throughout his professional career he was a member of many professional societies and associations and is listed in numerous publications including *Who's Who in America*. He was honored by Western Maryland College by being elected to the Western Maryland Sports Hall of Fame in recognition of his 35 years as volunteer tennis coach, by Ferrum College as a Distinguished Alumnus, and received the Benjamin Moore Beckham Medallion in 1978. In 1982, Professor Hurt received an honorary Doctor of Humanities Degree from Ferrum College in recognition of his service to education and his community. The Alumni Association commissioned a formal portrait of

Professor Hurt which was presented to the College in 1991. The Board of Trustees of Ferrum College commissioned him to write a history of the College, and in 1977 *A History of Ferrum College—An Uncommon Challenge 1914-1974* was published as the first official history of the College. With the proceeds from the book, he and Mrs. Hurt established a student scholarship fund at Ferrum in memory of his parents. He published several other monographs dealing with the history of the foothills of the Blue Ridge and its people.

He was active in many civic affairs, including: past chairman of the Board of Directors of the First National Bank of Ferrum, active past president of the Franklin County Historical Society, member of the Lions Club of Ferrum, and the 50 Year Club of the Alumni Association of Ferrum College. He was a trustee of Ferrum College at the time of his death and a member and former trustee of St. James United Methodist Church of Ferrum.

### Joseph E. Kallenbach

Joseph Kallenbach, professor emeritus of political science at the University of Michigan, died November 13, 1991 in Ann Arbor. He was 89 years old. He was born in Tusculumbia, Missouri, received his bachelor's degree from Central Missouri State College in 1926, his master's from the University of Missouri in 1928 and his Ph.D. from the University of Michigan in 1939. He taught in secondary schools and colleges in Missouri before coming to Michigan, where he became an instructor in 1939 and a professor in 1953.

Joe was known from the beginning at Michigan for his excellence in teaching, careful scholarship, and effective participation in administrative roles. In the late thirties and forties he was one of the stalwarts in the early development of political science at Michigan. He was a junior member of a small department of 10 to 12 men. Together with Arthur Bromage, Harold Dorr and James

Pollock he taught the basic courses in American Government and Constitutional Law. He was knowledgeable, well-organized, inspiring as a teacher. Those of us who worked with him admired his skills as well as the training he gave us. He monitored our performance very closely.

Joe's book on *The American Chief Executive* in 1966 was a pioneering classic, still referred to today. Subsequently, in 1983, with his wife Jessamine he published *American State Governors, 1776-1976*, a three-volume work. He wrote seminal articles on civil rights, the electoral college, and the role of the Supreme Court in the American system. He had a variety of other functions. He worked with the war Labor Board 1944-46, was a member of the American Arbitration Association, was a regular member of the panel of arbitrators after the war, acted as associate chairman of the department of political science, helped develop the University's residence hall system, was for many years secretary of the faculty of the college of Literature, Science and the Arts, and was faculty representative on the Board in control of Intercollegiate Athletics. He even ran for Ann Arbor City Council in 1965. Joe's diversity of interests and versatility in performance was admirable.

Although Joe was no "behaviorist" (and indeed probably would dislike such a label) he had a very inquisitive quantitative orientation to the study of politics. He delighted in precision, in collecting statistics, and in mobilizing his evidence carefully. As one colleague put it: "If Joe had come along a little later and absorbed newer methodologies, he might well have become a state of the art behavioral scientist." He was, however, very effective in his own scholarly world, using his own approaches.

To his colleagues, friends, and students, Joe was a man and scholar of great personal probity, loyalty, and integrity. He had a great impact on those close to him. Two of his former students who coauthored a textbook on the presidency (now in its third edition) dedicated their book "To Joseph E. Kallenbach, who pointed the way and from whom we both learned much." We all have