

He viewed the university, and especially the Department of Government, as a community of youthful and veteran scholars pursuing learning together. He valued his membership in that community and by encouragement and example supported his fellows and their shared ideals.

In this memorial, that community records both its sadness at his passing and its thanks for his years with us.

Raymond F. Cour
University of Notre Dame

Ben G. Burnett

Ben G. Burnett died on September 3, 1975, after several months of illness. Ben was a noted Latin American scholar, a faculty leader, and a great teacher, but most of all Ben was one of the finest individuals we were privileged to know.

Ben Burnett was born in Seattle, Washington in 1924. After serving in Europe during World War II, he returned to UCLA where he received his A.B. in 1948 and Ph.D. in 1955. He served as an instructor at Kent State University (1951-1953) and moved to Whittier College in 1953 where he rose to the rank of full professor in 1964 and served as chairman of the Political Science Department from 1971 until his death.

Professor Burnett served as a Haynes Fellow in 1958 and 1966, a Danforth Fellow in 1959, and a Social Science Research Council Fellow in 1963-64. His numerous books and articles on Latin America included *Political Forces in Latin America* (with Ken Johnson), *The Rise of the Latin American Labor Movement* (with Moise Poblete Trocosco), and *Political Groups in Chile: The Dialogue Between Order and Change*. In addition, Ben served as a reviewer for five journals, was a consultant and contributor to the Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques of the University of Paris regarding its world study of political parties, acted as consultant on Latin America for the U.S. Government, and prepared commentaries on labor law reform for Chilean presidents Frei and Allende.

Foreign travel and research were among his greatest pleasures and contributed greatly to Ben's scholarly achievements and the content of his classes. While Chile was his major interest he traveled extensively throughout Latin America and Europe and directed Whittier College's Copenhagen program (1960-61). Ben was on a sabbatical in the Middle East when illness forced him to return home.

Ben never permitted his research, writing, and traveling to interfere with an active involvement in college affairs. He was Faculty Chairman for two years, chaired the College's Faculty Personnel Committee, and contributed greatly to the development of Whittier's new curricular program. Ben's greatest service, however, came through his teaching and work as department chairman. A member of his department wrote the following to the Faculty Personnel Commit-

tee: "Ben has shown great personal concern for each member of the department. He takes an active interest in our well-being and in our growth as teachers and professional political scientists. He encourages our exploration of new approaches, spends many hours reviewing our ideas and writings, and calls attention to ideas or opportunities we may have missed. Ben has served as a model in terms of teaching and advising by his ability to establish warm relations with students. Furthermore, he is a catalyst for our intellectual growth, presenting and encouraging discussion of disciplinary and interdisciplinary matters!"

His desire to learn served as a model for students and colleagues alike. He was widely read, spoke flawless Spanish, was comfortable with French, German, and Russian, and was studying Arabic just before he died. While his specialty was Latin American affairs, he taught courses in American Government, Public Opinion and Propaganda, Political Development, European Politics, Government and Business, The Politics of the University, and The Politics of Espionage and State Secrets. His last sabbatical was designed to broaden his scope in the comparative field through a study of labor politics in several Arab nations and Israel. Ben's articulate lectures were invigorated by his humor and the war stories with which he enthralled his classes. Even the *Underground Guide to Colleges and Universities* rated him as one thing "not to miss" at Whittier College.

His love and concern for students won him the nicknames of "Uncle" and "Gentle" Ben. Both were appropriate: he provided extensive advice on academic, career, and personal problems to hundreds of students; he was a kind man of immense personal strength and fortitude. His personal magnetism was such that he literally could not work in his office; the door was always open and students or colleagues were ever present.

Students consistently rated him as one of the best, if not the best, teacher on campus. While it is difficult to measure what leads to a great teacher, perhaps a clue can be found in Ben's statement to the Faculty Personnel Committee about his own teaching. He wrote: "I continue to be thankful for whatever great good luck brought me into the teaching profession. Considering that circumstances cut off my father's education before he completed high school and my mother's before finishing grade school, that our home held no more than two or three books before I learned to read, and that I was the first to attend college makes the learning-teaching process a particularly wondrous and joyous one for me. Accordingly, I am truly grateful for being at Whittier where we possess a fine pluralist mix of wonderful young people and dedicated teachers." No teacher was more dedicated than Ben Burnett; and for legions of students and scores of colleagues, being with him and sharing in his humor and sincere

enthusiasm was indeed a wondrous and joyous experience.

Michael J. McBride
Frederic A. Bergerson
Howard W. Harrison
John H. Neu
J. William Robinson
Whittier College

Frederic Howland Guild

Frederic Howland Guild, whose career constitutes a landmark in the movement to improve the state legislative process, died February 25, 1976, in Carbondale, Illinois, at the age of 83. He is survived by his wife and a daughter.

Professor Guild was born in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1892, and took the A.B. at Brown University, the M.A. at Indiana University, and the Ph.D. at the University of Illinois. From 1916 to 1924, a period which also saw him serve in the army during World War I, he worked with various Indiana legislative research groups and on the faculty of Indiana University.

In 1924 Frederic Guild moved to the University of Kansas to become Professor of Political Science and Chairman of the Department. Ten years later this affiliation was marked by an extended part-time leave of absence so that he could take up duties with the newly created Kansas Legislative Council, but he continued to serve as department chairman until 1940 and remained associated with the Department until his retirement in 1963 from both the University and the Council. Then, from 1963 until a second retirement in 1972, he was a Visiting Professor of Political Science and research scholar on legislative problems at Southern Illinois University-Carbondale.

The period of nearly three decades, from 1934 to 1963, during which Guild was Director of the Research Department of the Kansas Legislative Council, was especially fruitful and brought him nationwide recognition. The service he rendered the Legislature and people of Kansas was not only widely acknowledged in his adopted state but also as a model in a considerable number of other states that adapted to their needs the legislative council research system he established. Moreover, several staff members he had trained as Director of the Kansas Legislative Council's Research Department later took positions with councils in other states.

He served as consultant to a number of states on the organization of legislative service agencies including Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Nebraska and Texas. In 1952, he was chosen as Special Consultant for the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization in Puerto Rico.

Among his other special governmental services were the following: American Collaborator, Commission on Constitutions, International Committee of the Historical Sciences, 1928-38; member, Executive Council, American Political

Science Association, 1929-1932; member of the Committee on State Government of the National Municipal League which revised the fourth and fifth editions of the Model State Constitution, 1941 and 1948; member of the organizing group for the first National Legislative Conference in 1947 and serving as its President in 1952; member of the National Committee on School District Reorganization which issued its report in 1948; and member of the Committee on American Legislatures of the American Political Science Association which published its report, *American State Legislatures*, in 1954.

Professor Guild was the author of four editions of *Legislative Procedure in Kansas* and numerous other monographs, articles, reports on legislative councils, legislative reorganization, procedure and problems.

Frederic Guild had an exceedingly effective relationship with Kansas legislators and governors among others. At a 1963 retirement dinner given him by 300 Kansas government, business and political leaders, he called the Legislative Council system an attempt to develop teamwork among the research scientist, the practical politician, and the citizen. When the Council system began, he said, many people did not understand the difference between fact-finding and policy: "That is the contribution of the Legislative Council: you don't argue facts. You get the facts, and then argue policy." Shortly after his retirement in the State of Kansas in 1963, Legislative Council Directors in 30 other states sent him an autographed plaque honoring him for his leadership over the years and naming him Dean of Legislative Council Directors.

The Senate and the House of the State of Kansas, upon learning of his passing, adopted a concurrent resolution paying special tribute to Dr. Guild stating that "his community and the State of Kansas have suffered a memorable loss." This same sense of loss is now found at Southern Illinois University and the city of Carbondale as well as in many other parts of the country among those persons who, over Guild's 60 year span of professional activity, knew him as a dedicated researcher, highly respected and revered teacher, colleague, and authority on the legislative process.

Frank L. Klingberg
Southern Illinois University at Carbondale

Andrew Edgerton Nuquist

Andrew Edgerton Nuquist, Emeritus McCullough Professor of Political Science in the University of Vermont, died on September 4, 1975, a few weeks short of his 70th birthday. A steady and steadfast member of the faculty for 37 years, his service was without parochial limitation, extending into the community, state, region, nation, and world. His talents and interests were many, his insights and opinions were shared widely, and his faith and deeds had great impact on people in broad spectrum. The