

Stephen D. Kertesz, professor emeritus of government and international studies and director of the Institute for International Studies, University of Notre Dame.

J. D. Williams, University of Utah, has retired after ten years as the founding Director of the Robert H. Hinckley Institute of Politics at the University of Utah.

Corrections

Ellis S. Krauss, Western Washington State College, was listed in the Summer 1975 *PS* as having been promoted to "professor." This listing should have read promoted to "associate professor." *PS* regrets this error.

Naomi B. Lynn, Kansas State University, was incorrectly listed in the Summer 1975 *PS* as being affiliated with the University of Kansas. *PS* regrets this error.

In Memoriam

Donald P. Brown

Donald Perl Brown, retired chairman of the political science department, Illinois Wesleyan University, died suddenly on July 2, 1975 at the age of 70.

Anatole France once wrote that the whole art of teaching is only the art of awakening the natural curiosity of young minds for the purpose of satisfying it afterwards. Donald Brown was a teacher who always valued, and often reminisced about, his services as an administrator. Believing with Plutarch that the city is the teacher of the man, Donald Brown sought in the classes he taught, and in the internships he established and superintended, to bring to undergraduate students the same satisfactions and experiences he himself had encountered, awakening and satisfying green curiosities in the young. The city of Bloomington, Illinois, spreading across the flat and fruitful prairie, became a training ground for college students who first grappled with, and then learned with assurance the arts of satisfying public need and dealing with the people that the administrator must practice. The street became, under Donald Brown's direction, a citadel of learning equal to the classroom. A special mark of his success in this activity, and a part of his memorial, is found in the lives of his three sons, James, Mark, and Peter, each of whom he both raised as a parent and trained as a teacher to become public administrators.

Before he returned to the state of his birth, and after receiving his baccalaureate degree in 1930 and his master's degree in 1940 at Northwestern University (with previous undergraduate work at Knox College), Donald Brown worked with the O.P.A. during World War II and, until 1947 with the U.N.R.R.A. He was instructor in government at the University of Maryland, 1947-1948, and assistant professor at American University, 1948-1950. In 1952 he completed

his doctorate of philosophy at American University.

From 1949 until 1956 Donald Brown was a public administrator in the state of Kentucky, becoming successively involved in economic development, bookmobiles, and welfare. He was president of the Kentucky Chapter of the American Society for Public Administration. In 1956 and 1957 he was business consultant to Kentucky Wesleyan College. In 1957-1958 he was business manager and treasurer of Union College and came to Illinois Wesleyan University in the latter year as associate professor. In 1965 he became chairman of the department of political science and, in 1967, professor. In Illinois, he continued his association with the American Society for Public Administration, meeting in Kansas City, elected Donald Brown its president. He retired in 1971 but returned to the campus to teach courses in public administration at Northern Illinois University and, in 1975, at Auburn University.

It was typical of his reaching mind that Donald Brown would continue his professional development at a steady pace even as he reached retirement. In 1964 he was a Hill Family Foundation fellow in the Institute on the Middle East at Hamline University. In 1965 he studied Egyptian civilization in Egypt under a Fulbright-Hays grant. These experiences rekindled an interest in comparative government and resulted in a new and widely taken undergraduate course, administration in developing countries. In the year before his retirement, he instituted a requirement that political science majors take courses in statistics, computer programming, and research methods.

"To know how to suggest," Amiel wrote, "is the great art of teaching." Donald Brown skillfully combined the suggestions of need, public good, service, and the art and science of administration to create a series of powerful models to lure and lead students.

Robert G. Leh
Illinois Wesleyan University

Franklin L. Burdette

Franklin L. Burdette, longtime member of the Department of Government and Politics and Director of the Bureau of Governmental Research at the University of Maryland, died August 8, 1975, at the age of 63. Specializing in the areas of public policy and political affairs, he contributed generously and richly over the years to both academia and public affairs.

Born in Huntington, West Virginia, Professor Burdette graduated *summa cum laude* from Marshall College (1934) and received a master's degree from the University of Nebraska the following year. After pursuing additional graduate work at the University of North Carolina and the University of Chicago, he received a second master's degree and, in 1938, his doctorate from Princeton University. He was awarded an honorary doctor of laws degree by his alma mater—Marshall College—in 1959.

News and Notes

His academic and public service career spans four decades. He served as instructor in politics at Princeton University and as research associate of the Princeton Local Government Survey, 1939-1940. For the following six years he was a member of the faculty of Butler University in Indianapolis, at which time he also held the executive secretaryship of the National Foundation for Education in American Citizenship. He joined the faculty of the University of Maryland as associate professor in 1946 and became a full professor a year later. He served as head of the Department of Government and Politics from 1950 to 1954, when he took leave of absence to become chief of the Information Center Service of the U.S. Information Agency. In that capacity he had charge of American overseas book programs, exhibitions, and related cultural activities. He resumed his professional duties and was appointed director of the Bureau of Governmental Research when he returned to the University of Maryland in 1956.

Active in the American Political Science Association since the 1930s, Franklin Burdette was a member of the Council (1962-1964) as well as a member of various Association committees, including that which named Congressional Fellows, and he established a record of attendance at 40 consecutive annual meetings. He gave yeoman's service to the Association by compiling and editing the first (1945), second (1948), and fourth (1961) editions of its *Biographical Directory*, and was a member of the Advisory Committee for the third edition (1953). He also served as an adviser for the fifth (1968) and sixth (1973) editions. He also was named to the board of editors of the *American Political Science Review*, and for years he prepared the comprehensive bibliography on American government published quarterly in the *Review*.

He was equally involved in the affairs of Pi Sigma Alpha—honorary political science society—in which he held several national offices—secretary-treasurer (1946-1948), president (1956-1958), and national director (1960—), participated regularly in the activities of the University of Maryland chapter for nearly three decades, and represented the national office in the Association of College Honor Societies. He was instrumental in establishing the Pi Sigma Alpha award, conferred annually for the best paper presented at Political Science Association meetings, which award is henceforth being named in his honor.

Also active in other national, regional, and local professional societies, he served as president of the National Capital Area Political Science Association (then the Washington, D.C., Chapter of the American Political Science Association, 1950-1951), vice president of the Southern Political Science Association (1952), president of the Middle States Council for the Social Studies (1953-1954), president of the Maryland Chapter of the American Society for Public Administration (1958-1959), president of the Association of College Honor Societies (1969-1971), and council member of the National Civil Service League, and he was affiliated with the American Historical Association,

the American Society of International Law, the National Municipal League, and other societies. In addition, he served on the board of directors of the American Peace Society and was named its vice president in 1975, as well as on the board of directors of the Council of Islamic Affairs (1957-1960). Evidencing his broad interests in higher education, he was a trustee of Westminster Choir College, Princeton, New Jersey (1952-1963), trustee and secretary of the board of the Institute for American Universities, Aix-Marseille, France (1958—), and trustee of Montgomery Junior College (Montgomery County, Maryland, 1969—).

At the University of Maryland, Professor Burdette distinguished himself not only as a teacher and administrator, but also as an active and productive university statesman, functioning regularly in a consultative and committee capacity at all levels, including participation and leadership in several major reorganizational study groups. As director of the Bureau of Governmental Research, he participated in the affairs of the Maryland Municipal League and in developing and guiding the investigations and activities of the Maryland Technical Advisory Service and the Urban Research Group, as well as in promoting many governmental review and planning projects.

Among other matters, an authority on state and local government and legislation, he served on important public advisory commissions and headed a number of special study groups for both the State of Maryland and local governments. He was chairman of the Maryland Governor's Commission on Reapportionment of the Legislature (1962-1964) and was appointed a member of the Maryland State Constitutional Commission (1965-1967) and an elected delegate to the Maryland State Constitutional Convention (1967-1968). Under his directorship, the Bureau of Governmental Research produced dozens of studies and reports on state and local public problems, addressing itself to a wide range of subjects, recently emphasizing governmental reorganization and modernization. He also was personally active in civic and community matters, and served as a member or committee chairman of several major county study commissions.

In the field of scholarship, Dr. Burdette was the author and editor of many articles, monographs, and books, including most notably *Filibustering in the Senate* (1940), *Political Parties: An American Way* (1945), *Lobbyists in Action* (1950), *Election Practices in Maryland* (1950), *The Legislative Process in Maryland* (1958), and *The Republican Party: A Short History* (1968, 2nd ed., 1972), and he co-authored *Maryland: A History* (1974). For years he was a member of the board of directors of Operations and Policy Research, Inc., and since 1948 he was the political science editor of the D. Van Nostrand Company, which published a list of some twenty textbooks in the field. He was a frequent contributor to *The Americana Annual* and the *Encyclopedia Americana*, and held general editorial assignments with the *Encyclopedia Americana*, the *National Civic Review*, and *World Affairs*, for which he

was chairman of the board of editors since 1965.

Of Franklin Burdette's many noteworthy qualities, none were more evident than his dedication, his sense of commitment, and his loyalty to the institutions with which he was affiliated and to the academic and professional excellence of his students and associates. He possessed a broad spectrum of academic interests and manifold professional and governmental contacts and friends. He pursued lofty goals and fixed rigorous standards. He brought to his varied duties a wealth of background knowledge and constructive insight, a devotion to responsibility, a willingness to serve, an ability to achieve positive results, a high degree of professional and personal integrity, and loyalty to those with whom he worked. As put by one of his colleagues, he became an institution in himself—an institution within an institution—and we, his colleagues, may count ourselves as his enriched beneficiaries.

Elmer Plischke

In cooperation with Horace V. Harrison, Don C. Piper, and Clarence N. Stone of the University of Maryland and Howard R. Penniman of Georgetown University.

Lawrence L. Durisch

Dr. Lawrence L. Durisch, professor emeritus of political science in the University of Tennessee, died on August 19, 1975, in Gainesville, Georgia, after a brief illness. He was born on March 13, 1902 in Lincoln, Nebraska.

He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1927 and Master of Arts in 1928, both from the University of Nebraska. The degree of Bachelor of Laws, received from the same institution, was converted in later years to the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence. In 1932, he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Chicago, where he was a student of the late Leonard D. White. Early in its history he joined the staff of the Tennessee Valley Authority, to whose services he devoted the major portion of his life. His first rank in TVA was that of Associate in Public Administration, in the agency's Social and Economic Division. He became chief of this organizational unit in 1938, having served for some years as assistant chief under the late T. Levron Howard. Dr. Durisch continued in this position until 1966, although under various titles. His agency was the principal research agency of the Authority in the area of general economic and political studies.

Lawrence Durisch had an abiding interest in teaching, an occupation for which he was abundantly endowed by a combination of critical mind, gentle nature, and regard for his students. He was attached to them, and they to him. During his employment with TVA he was frequently allowed leave for excursions into the academic world. He was Visiting Professor at the University of Alabama in 1945 and 1947, at the University of Illinois in 1954, and Vanderbilt University in 1965. In the 1940s and from

the years 1959 to 1965, he served as part-time lecturer and professor at the University of Tennessee, and upon his retirement from the Tennessee Valley Authority in 1966, he joined the staff of the Department of Political Science at the University of Tennessee, where he served until his second retirement in 1972. After his retirement he continued to offer an occasional class at the University of Tennessee.

Dr. Durisch was widely known in his academic profession and in governmental circles. He was TVA's representative in a number of national and international conferences and had an active career on intergovernmental and interagency committees. He was one of the early members of the regional research group in public administration which brought together the public administration teachers of a number of the state universities of the South, under the leadership of the late Roscoe Martin. He served a term as president of the Southern Political Science Association.

Dr. Durisch's writing was principally concerned with public administration, with a significant emphasis on the administration of natural resources. In recognition of this interest plans are being developed for the creation of an endowment at the University of Tennessee for the support of research in the general area of natural resource administration. His works include books and articles in professional journals dealing with this area, as well as with the general field of intergovernmental relations.

Lawrence Durisch was universally respected and loved by his colleagues and his students, an exceedingly modest man, quiet, rarely excited, almost never moved to anger; quick jabs of wit were the frequent reward of those who attended carefully to his soft comments. In the sometimes messianic atmosphere of one of the outstanding of the New Deal agencies he never lost his critical perspective on the world.

He is survived by his widow, a son, Larry, and a daughter, Karen, together with his grandchildren, and two brothers.

Lee S. Greene
University of Tennessee

Howard Burton White

Howard B. White was born in Montclair, New Jersey on the 27th of August, 1912. He took his undergraduate degree from Hamilton College and his Masters and D.S.Sc. from the Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Science of The New School for Social Research, to which he returned as a faculty member in 1948, after a brief teaching interlude at Coe College. From 1961 to 1966 he served as Dean of the Graduate Faculty. On the 4th of November, 1974, Howard White left us with only his writings and teachings, and the memory of a great-souled man.

Although he favored the questions (but not always the answers) of the ancients, he was no antiquarian. A brief look at his writings and reviews reveals a scope not limited to strict disciplinary lines. Aside from his masterful books on Bacon and Shakespeare, he wrote on Loyalty, Military Morality, Privacy Freedom,