

writing papers that he delivered at conferences and conventions. When he died, he was busily engaged up to the last minute in trying to complete a book manuscript. In his scholarly and social activities, he was surrounded by a coterie of congenial friends from Eastern and Western Europe, Canada and the United States. He kept in touch with Eastern Europe and with his friends there by frequent trips, some of which were for scholarly research and others involved escorting students on study tours during the spring and summer months. He particularly loved Yugoslavia and, through his many contacts and friends, he worked out exchange programs that over the years gave many Yugoslav and American students and professors opportunities to spend academic years in each other's countries.

He was an active member of the American Political Science Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, and the International Studies Association. At WMU, he was Director of European Studies, which he built into a strong interdisciplinary program.

As a person, George was unpretentious, gregarious, and understanding. He was a totally honest intellectual. He often took unpopular positions, not because he was obstreperous but because he exuded sympathy for the underdog. He was kind and gentle, loved by his family and friends. He was unable to contrive. His likeable quality of absentmindedness, while it often upset the practical world around him, held fast to the world of truth and correct perception. Never did he warp ideas or insights to his self-interest. He worked strenuously for the good of his family, his department, his university, his community, and his nation.

George Klein—June 7, 1928–December 5, 1981—will be missed by his family, his colleagues, and his friends.

Jack C. Plana
Western Michigan University

Howard Sherain

Howard Sherain, Professor of Political Science at California State University, Long Beach, died after a long illness on October 30, 1981. Howard was 39 years of age and is survived by his widow, Gail and two children, Robin and Michael.

Howard was born in New York City and attained his undergraduate degree from Brooklyn College. For his graduate degrees he attended the University of California at Berkeley for an M.A. in 1965 and his Ph.D. in 1969. He joined the faculty at CSULB shortly after receiving his doctorate and moved through the ranks, being awarded a full professorship in 1979.

His academic attainments were many. In his specialty of public law he published widely in law journals, including an article on abortion ("Beyond Roe and Doe: The Rights of the Father" in the *Notre Dame Lawyer*), an article on Judicial Self-Restraint in the *Albany Law Review* and an article on Affirmative Action in the *Journal of Urban Law*. It was in the area of affirmative action that he concentrated his attention the last few years. During his sabbatical leave in 1978-79 he made substantial progress on a book entitled, "Fighting Racial Discrimination Through Affirmative Action."

His work was noted for his academic thoroughness, his grace of style, and his keen insight into a problem area he deemed crucial to the transition of American society. Even early in his academic career, Howard had attained recognition by scholars and practitioners.

In his widely commented-upon article, "The Questionable Legality of Affirmative Action," published in the *Journal of Urban Law* (vol. 51, August 1973)—cited extensively, for example, in a debate on the floor of the U.S. Senate on May 13, 1975—he challenged the conventional wisdom that affirmative action programs had the status of legal obligation. No congressional legislation mandated those programs, he argued, and therefore the executive orders that did so had a questionable

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*