

countering John patiently tracing the path of some public policy through the pages of the *Congressional Record* or a set of lengthy committee hearings. Over the years of his career, he devoted his attention to health policies and environmental regulation. He was the author of articles on medical policy and legislative oversight in *Polity* and the *Western Political Quarterly* and on the environmental consequences of airline deregulation in the *Texas Journal of Business*.

John's careful attention to his students was also well-known. He made it a point to try to know each undergraduate as well as he knew the graduate students in his research seminars or those who wrote theses and dissertations under his direction.

Always gentle and quiet, John Bradley nevertheless was capable of voicing and fighting for strong convictions. His last year in the department was marked by great personal tragedy, as he first suffered through the terminal illness of his wife prior to the onset of his own final struggle with cancer. All those who knew him would have argued that John of all people deserved a better fate.

C. Neal Tate  
North Texas State University

## Bernice B. Cronkhite

Bernice Brown Cronkhite, Dean Emerita of Radcliffe College, died on August 3, 1983 at the age of 90.

Considered one of Radcliffe's most influential administrators, she was Dean of the College from 1923 to 1934, Dean of the Radcliffe Graduate School from 1934 to 1959, and Vice President and Trustee of the College from 1923 to 1960.

The Cronkhite Graduate Center, completed in 1960, was named in recognition of her support for graduate education for women and her efforts to establish the residential community where they could live, work, and share ideas.

"As a scholar, educator, and ardent supporter of women's education, Bernice Brown Cronkhite was closely connected with Radcliffe College for more than 70 years," Radcliffe President Matina Horner said. "The Cronkhite Graduate Center . . . bears witness to her energetic encouragement of women to pursue advanced scholarship and professional careers at a time when women's place was deemed to be primarily in the home.

"The College mourns the passing of this courageous and visionary pioneer who dared to act on her firm belief that women had the right as well as the responsibility to develop and contribute their intellectual talents for the betterment of society."

Born in Calais, Maine, in 1893, Cronkhite spent her childhood in Providence, Rhode Island. She entered Radcliffe College in 1912, having spent two summers as a volunteer in a city playground and a year as teacher in a rural one-room school. She concentrated in government. In her junior and senior years, she won the Baldwin Prize for essays on municipal government: the first, on billboard regulation; the second, on new sources of municipal revenue.

After graduation, she enrolled in the graduate school while working half-time as a bibliographer in Harvard's Bureau for Municipal Research. She was made an assistant in Government 1 with the understanding that "there was no male candidate available and that it was for one year only."

When the United States entered World War I, her interests shifted from municipal to international government. She studied at Yale Law School on a grant from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and received her Ph.D. in political science at Radcliffe in 1920, the first person to earn a degree in that field at Radcliffe. Her special field was international law, and her thesis was on "The Status of Armed Merchantmen," written under George Grafton Wilson, who, among many distinguished offices, had been vice-president of the APSA. She studied constitutional law under Albert Bushnell Hart, American politics under Arthur N. Holcombe, and municipal gov-

ernment under William Bennett Munro, all of whom were at one time president of APSA.

She spent the next year at the University of Brussels on a fellowship from the Commission for Relief in Belgium.

In 1923 she became Dean of Radcliffe College, the youngest in the College's history and in America at that time. "The girls called me the 'baby dean,'" she later recalled. Cronkhite was responsible for both undergraduate and graduate students. When the college was reorganized into undergraduate and graduate colleges in 1934, she became Dean of the Graduate School. While her major activity was the Graduate School, she held numerous volunteer posts in municipal, state, and federal government.

Cronkhite long recognized the need for a graduate center for women. When she became Dean of the Graduate School, Radcliffe graduate students were living secluded in their own apartments or in one of three small wooden houses. "They had no place to meet and educate each other to grow as people instead of as specialists alone," she said. "The Graduate Center will not be just a dormitory. It will be a way of life, an environment," she declared when presenting the plans for the center.

Following her retirement in 1960, she traveled extensively and continued to lend support and counsel to Radcliffe.

Throughout her years at Radcliffe, Cronkhite amassed numerous awards and honorary degrees. She was also the author of three books: *Handbook for College Teachers* (Harvard, 1950), *Graduate Education for Women: The Radcliffe Ph.D.* (Harvard, 1956), and her memoirs, *The Times of My Life* (1983).

Held in high esteem by her family and for her role as a homemaker, Cronkhite was married to the late Leonard W. Cronkhite, a nuclear scientist and businessman who developed atomic power for peaceful purposes, especially in medicine.

She is survived by three stepchildren—Bayard Morse Cronkhite, Leonard W. Cronkhite Jr., and Elizabeth Minot. She also leaves eight grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

## Stephen M. Gorman

Stephen Michael Gorman, assistant professor at North Texas State University, died July 2, 1983. He was 32. A skilled and popular teacher, Steve was a prolific writer on the politics and international relations of Western South America and on the revolutionary governments and conflict in Nicaragua and El Salvador. His numerous articles appeared in political science and Latin American studies journals such as *Government and Opposition*, *Latin American Research Review*, *Journal of Latin American Studies*, *Inter-American Economic Review*, *Caribbean Review* and *Parameters*, and in widely-read anthologies such as Walker's *Nicaragua in Revolution*. In addition, he was co-author of *The Yom Kippur War* (University Press of America, 1980), edited and contributed heavily to *Post-Revolutionary Peru: The Politics of Transformation* (Westview, 1982), and regularly published translations of scholarly and political documents from Latin American sources. At his death, he was completing final revisions for a new anthology on *Leftist Opposition in Democracies*. His expertise and frequent travel to the region made him a popular resource for local and, indeed, national media concerned with events in Central America. Steve joined the North Texas State faculty in 1979. Prior to that he taught briefly on the faculties of Purdue University, Dickinson College, and SUNY-Geneseo. He received his B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. from the University of California at Riverside.

C. Neal Tate  
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## John S. Saloma, III

The political science career of John S. Saloma, III, was devoted to a belief that political parties could better serve the public. From his outstanding doctoral dissertation at Harvard on *British Conservatism and the Welfare State* to his forthcoming book about the United States, *The New Political Order: A History of the Conservative Infrastructure*, he sought to