

Arthur's writings and commission memberships are too numerous to outline here. Examples of books were his pioneering *American County Government* (1933), *State Government and Administration* (1936), and an influential text, *Introduction to Municipal Government and Administration* (1950, 1957). His experiences as a member of the Ann Arbor City Council were related in three studies (1950, 1951, and 1954). Examples of his work as a reformer are represented by his having been Secretary of the Michigan Commission on Reform and Modernization of Government (1938-1939), member of the Michigan Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (1954-1955), and member of the Michigan Constitutional Reform Study Commission (1960). Honors came from many sources, but he was especially pleased to be elected an *Honorary Member of the International City Manager's Association* (1956), and being named a *Life Member of the Michigan Municipal League* (1957).

The Second World War took Major Arthur Bromage to training officers in military government and, as a Lieutenant Colonel, to service in military government training in England and France, and then in military government itself in Munich.

His wife Mary—herself a former Dean of Women at Michigan and a distinguished Professor *emerita* of the School of Business Administration—shared her interests in Ireland with him. They traveled to Dublin often. Their daughter, Susan Patterson and her husband, to say nothing of grandchildren, drew them to Berkeley almost every Christmas. *If we miss Arthur, they miss him more.*

Arthur Bromage was an example of professional excellence and humaneness to all who knew him. His was a voice of reason in our midst. He cared about us, and we were devoted to him. We remain so after his death on February 9, 1979.

Richard L. Park  
University of Michigan

## Erwin Clyde Buell

A much-loved colleague, E. C. Buell, died October 1, 1979, after a long illness. He was a gentle man with a pleasing personality; quiet, but with fierce personal and scholarly integrity. His illness had forced his premature retirement in January, 1979. Before that, it had imposed severe burdens, threatening his ability to perform as a professional who could meet his own strict standards of excellence. Against these burdens E. C. struggled, always striving to carry his share of the load, preferring to give up positions of responsibility rather than to shirk their duties.

E. C. Buell was born September 19, 1918 in Roanoke, Texas. He received his bachelor's, and later his master's, degree from nearby North Texas State University. After receiving his undergraduate degree, he taught in Texas high schools both prior to and after his military

service in World War II. During the war, he served as a B-24 tail gunner, and was decorated for action in the European theater.

Upon completing his M.S., he taught for two years at Midwestern University in Wichita Falls, Texas, but left to pursue further graduate work at the University of North Carolina. He completed his Ph.D. with a concentration in comparative government in 1955. His dissertation, written under the direction of Federico Gil, reflected his lifelong scholarly interest in the politics of Latin America.

While completing his graduate studies, E. C. served as assistant professor at Davidson College, near Charlotte, North Carolina. Upon completion of the Ph.D., he returned to his native state, first teaching for a year at Lamar State University in Beaumont before accepting a position as associate professor at Baylor University in Waco.

In 1960 he moved to Memphis State University to accept the challenge of creating and organizing a new Department of Political Science. He served as Chairman of that department from the time of its formal inauguration in 1962 until 1967, when he resigned to accept a position at North Texas State University. He served here as professor until his retirement.

E. C. Buell was a dedicated teacher. No course he offered was ever taught without having undergone a penetrating revision. His concern for Latin American politics was supplemented by a strong interest in Western European, especially British, politics. In addition, he had a continuing interest in American state and local government, which had flourished during his days of civic activism in Memphis. While there, he had served as a member of the Charter Revision Committee which drafted and successfully campaigned for voter acceptance of a new city charter to replace Memphis' hoary commission form of government.

To his skills as teacher and academic administrator, E. C. added solid scholarship. He was the author of journal articles and co-editor of a local politics text, *Grass Roots*. But more impressive than the public manifestations of his scholarship was his private commitment. He was genuinely well-read—his comparative politics colleagues could always turn to him to fill in gaps in their own knowledge. He accepted no narrow-minded methodological orthodoxy, but looked for quality research wherever it could be found.

In the midst of the occasional battles which always seem to characterize academic department politics, E. C. Buell maintained the respect and, indeed, the friendship of all. He will be missed.

C. Neal Tate  
North Texas State University