

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
North Texas State University

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