

director of research for the Illinois Legislative Council and Research Director of the Illinois School Problems Commission from 1951 to 1963. He directed a survey by the Commission to Study Illinois government and wrote many research reports for the State of Illinois in addition to a monograph on the Ohio school system. In 1954 he assisted in the establishment of the Ohio School Problems Commission and served as its Director of Research.

During the years when Southern Illinois University was expanding rapidly, Professor Alexander served as the University's legislative representative in Springfield. Because of his effectiveness in this position, he was regarded as one of the founding fathers of the Southern Illinois University system.

As chairman of the Department of Political Science at SIU-C for 19 years, he was primarily responsible for the initiation of the doctoral program. During his tenure he was noted for the warm relations he cultivated with the Department's graduate students and for the personal concern he demonstrated for all members of his staff.

His performance in the classroom, especially with undergraduates, received public recognition on several occasions. By vote of the alumni he was named SIU's Great Teacher for 1974, and in 1976 he received the Alumni Achievement Award.

In civic affairs, he was known throughout the State of Illinois as a leading member of Lions International, serving as district governor for southern Illinois. Alexander's selfless and modest concern for others in all his activities was reciprocated by widespread respect and affection for him. He had high ideals, strong character, the courage of his convictions and a warm sense of humor.

Professor Alexander received the B.Ed. from Southern Illinois University (1931), and his M.A. (1934) and Ph.D. (1936) from the University of Iowa. He taught at North Central College, Naperville, Illinois, for two years before coming to Southern Illinois University in 1938, and served as visiting professor at University of Miami (Florida) in 1945 and Winston-Salem State College in 1966. Alexander was

one of the founders of the Midwest Political Science Association and served as its vice president in 1966.

He is survived by his wife, Ola, and two sons, Dee of Carbondale, and Jon, professor of political science at Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada. An Orville Alexander Memorial Fund has been established through the Southern Illinois University Foundation, Carbondale, Illinois 62901.

Frank L. Klingberg  
Southern Illinois University-Carbondale

## **Berndt G. Angman**

Dr. Berndt G. Angman, 61, professor of political science at Northwest Missouri State University, died on September 8, 1982. A member of the Northwest faculty since 1955, Dr. Angman held the Ph.D. from the University of Texas, and bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Houston. He held teaching positions at the University of Houston, University of Texas, and Wharton Junior College. He also taught a summer as a visiting professor at the University of Missouri. At Northwest, he had sponsored the Young Republican Club and the Foreign Student Club. During World War II, he served in the Army Corps and saw action in New Guinea, Leyte, and Okinawa.

Dr. Angman held numerous positions with educational and professional organizations. He was one of the founders of the Missouri Political Science Association and was an active member of the American Political Science Association. Dr. Angman was both in Gothenburg, Sweden. Survivors include his cousin, Dr. Claes Dohlman, professor and chairman of the department of ophthalmology at the Harvard Medical School, Dr. Dohlman's wife and their six children, and relatives in Sweden.

Faculty of Political Science Department  
Northwest Missouri State University

## **Phillips Bradley**

Phillips Bradley, born in Lincoln, Massachusetts, in 1894, died on July 13,

1982, at Crosslands, Kennet Square, Pennsylvania, where he had been living for the past five years. He was graduated from Harvard (A.B. 1916) and received his Ph.D. (1936) from the London School of Economics, University of London. Dr. Bradley's career was primarily as a professor of political science, which he taught at Amherst College, Wellesley, Vassar, Queens College, Cornell, Maxwell Graduate School, Syracuse University, University of Illinois, Berea College (Kentucky), Grinnell (Iowa), and Lincoln University (Pennsylvania). During his teaching career, he was also Director of Education and Research, New York State Joint Legislative Committee on Industrial and Labor Conditions, Director of Extension Secretary, and professor, New York School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University, and founder and director, Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, University of Illinois.

In addition, between 1957 and 1964, Professor Bradley was in India and Katmandu, Nepal, where he served as Cultural Affairs Officer, U.S.I.S. (U.S. Information Service), Consul, Chief Cultural Affairs Officer, and professor, Indian School of International Affairs.

After retiring, he was instrumental in the formation of the Maine Human Rights Commission, for which he received a meritorious service commendation from Governor Curtis. He served also as a member of the Human Rights Commission. In addition, he was a visiting professor at the Maine Maritime Academy.

His outstanding contribution, among his many writings, is an extensive historical essay with editorial notes and bibliographies of the Henry Reeve text of A. de Tocqueville's *Democracy in America*, two volumes (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1945).

## Robert Kent Gooch

Robert Kent Gooch, professor emeritus of political science at the University of Virginia, died in Charlottesville on May 22, 1982, at the age of 89.

During his association with the University

for more than a half century he distinguished himself as a gifted student, athlete, master teacher, learned scholar and capable administrator. In addition, he rendered public service during both world wars. In all of these endeavors it is generally agreed among persons who knew him that he embodied the ideals on which this Jeffersonian academic community was founded.

His achievements as an undergraduate were recognized by election to Phi Beta Kappa and the Raven Society and his selection as a Rhodes Scholar. He received his B.A. and M.A. degrees from the University in 1914 and his D.Phil. from Oxford in 1924. He interrupted his studies during World War I to serve first in the French Ambulance Corps and then in the American Army in which he rose to the grade of captain of artillery. During World War II he served in the Department of State.

After teaching for two years at the College of William and Mary, he was appointed assistant professor of political science here in 1924 and professor in 1926. He was a dedicated teacher who was well known and admired for his infinite patience, courtesy and generous service to students who respected his commitment to the highest standards of academic achievement. His deep concern with this matter prompted him to take a leading role in establishing the College Honors Program and the Liberal Arts Seminars to encourage independent, yet disciplined, learning by undergraduates. Even in altered forms these programs stand today as monuments to his many contributions to liberal education in the College.

His administrative contributions to the University included the chairmanship of the Department of Political Science for many years and brief tenures as head of the Institute of Public Affairs (1938), the Woodrow Wilson School of Foreign Affairs (1946), and dean of the College of Arts and Sciences (1958). His service on committees was tireless. His commitment to the Honor Code made him an invaluable counselor to a succession of honor committees. He was marshall of the university for 32 years. Even in retirement he served as honorary chairman of