Howard H. Kendler, one of the pioneers in the science of psychology, and Professor of Psychology at UCSB from 1963 until his retirement in 1990, died February 17, 2011. A New York City native, Kendler received his B.A. from Brooklyn College, where he worked for Abraham Maslow and took an experimental course from Solomon Asch. Inspired by the Gestaltist tradition, Kendler enrolled at the University of Iowa with the intention of working with Kurt Lewin, but found himself more intrigued by the ideas of Kenneth W. Spence, under whose direction he received the Ph.D in 1943. Kendler served in the US Army during World War II and was a Clinical Psychologist at Walter Reed Hospital.

His academic career began with an Assistant Professorship in Psychology at the University of Colorado. From 1948-63, he was associated with New York University, where, in 1951 he became Professor of Psychology and Chair of the Department of Psychology at University College. In 1963, he moved to UCSB where, except for sabbatical stints at Berkeley, Hebrew University in Jerusalem, and Tel-Aviv University, he remained until his retirement. He was selected as a Fellow at the Center for Advanced Studies in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford University in 1969-70.

During his varied and distinguished career, Kendler made empirical, methodological, and theoretical contributions to the discipline. His early empirical work focused on latent learning, and later, with long–time colleague Tracy S. Kendler, on human discrimination learning.

His most significant legacy to the discipline, however, was his wide ranging theoretical and methodological analysis of psychology as a discipline, reflected in four widely read books and more than 150 professional articles. In his influential texts *Basic Psychology* (1971, 1977) and *Historical Foundations of Modern Psychology* (1987), he offered a complete view of psychology that was sensitive to the diversity of views about the nature of psychology, of strategies for research, and of conceptions about the role of psychology in society. With his decades-long perspective of the field, Kendler argued in *Psychology: A Science in Conflict* (1981) that psychology's so-called cognitive revolution was more of an evolution, with the precedents of internal representation already appearing in Hullian theory, for example. A champion of the behaviorist approach for its scientific methodology, he nevertheless argued that psychology should never deny or abandon consciousness. In perhaps his most provocative work, Kendler's analysis in *Amoral Thoughts about Morality* (2000, 2008) led him to argue that

psychology is called upon to do things that as a science it cannot and should not do – for example, to provide a scientific basis for societal value judgments.

Kendler's influence on the field extended to professional service. He served as President of the Division of Experimental Psychology (1964-65) and of the Division of General Psychology (1967-68) of the American Psychological Association, as well as holding the office of Chairman of the Board of the Governors of the Psychonomic Society in 1968 and President of the Western Psychological Association in 1971.

The passionate pursuit of ideas was one of Kendler's most salient characteristics. His colleagues remember him as a brilliant raconteur and ardent debater, a man who loved to argue and was greatly skilled at the art. His broad knowledge and incisive thinking made him an articulate challenger of beliefs, but his convictions were tempered by good nature, and he was never cynical. The depth of his enthusiasm is perhaps best reflected in his own words: "When I started doing research, my whole life changed. It was a thrilling experience…Psychology was a kind of calling, and perhaps we were unrealistically idealistic, but it was a great deal of fun." He continued to think, argue, and write articles until he was almost 90.

Howard Kendler was predeceased by his wife and colleague Tracy S. Kendler and son Joel, and is survived by companion Madeline Hanrahan and son Kenneth and family.