

Schaefer published *Justice or Tyranny?: A Critique of John Rawls's 'A Theory of Justice'* and edited *The New Egalitarianism: Questions and Challenges*, both by Kennikat Press, Port Washington, New York, in 1979.

He received his B.A. cum laude in government from Cornell University in 1964 and his M.A. in 1967 and his Ph.D. in 1971, both in political science, from the University of Chicago. He lives with his wife Roberta and two daughters in Worcester.

Southern Illinois University at Carbondale

Members of the Department of Political Science at **Southern Illinois University at Carbondale** have won the Pi Sigma Alpha "Best Paper Award" at the Southwestern Political Science Association meeting three years in a row. The three most recent winners and their authors have been:

1979: "The Future of the American Party System," by John S. Jackson III and Allan McBride.

1980: "Social Psychological Characteristics and Telephone Interviewer Effectiveness," by Roy E. Miller and David A. Bositis.

1981: "Literature Drops in County Level Political Campaigns," by Roy E. Miller.

American Council of Learned Societies

During 1980-81, the American Council of Learned Societies, in national competitions, awarded two fellowships to professor of political science **Richard Ashcraft** of the University of California, Los Angeles, for a research project on revolutionary politics and Locke's *Two Treatises of Government*, and **Frances Fox Piven** of Boston University for a research project on the patterns of female devi-

ance and the American health system.

Stephen K. White of Virginia Polytechnic and State University received a research fellowship for recent recipients of the Ph.D. for Jurgen Habermas's communicative ethics and its implications for political philosophy.

Rhodes Scholar

Mark N. Kramer, a double major in political science and Slavic languages from Stanford University, has become the University's 42nd Rhodes scholar. He plans to study philosophy, politics and economics at Oxford. He is fluent in Russian and worked as an aide in Senator Edward Kennedy's office during 1979-80. After working as an intern with the Congressional Reference Service, Kramer became interested in arms control and disarmament. He worked closely with Jan Kalicki, Senator Kennedy's top foreign policy adviser, while in Washington.

In Memoriam

Harold W. Chase

Harold W. Chase, professor of political science at the University of Minnesota, died of a heart attack on January 12, 1981. Governed by an exceptional devotion to duty and an enthusiasm for difficult challenges, "Hal" Chase pursued a number of careers, each marked with distinction. The profession has lost a gifted teacher, a conscientious scholar, and a courageous administrator; the nation has lost a brave, forward-looking soldier and a dedicated public servant.

A native of Worcester, Massachusetts, Harold Chase was graduated from the Phillips-Andover Academy (1939) and went on to Princeton University for his undergraduate and advanced degrees (A.B., 1943; M.A., 1948; Ph.D., 1954). He was an assistant professor at the University of Delaware and at Princeton Uni-

versity before joining the political science faculty at Minnesota (1957), where he took the position that had become vacant as a result of William Anderson's retirement. While at Minnesota, he served as a visiting professor at Columbia University, the National War College, the University of Chicago, Hue University in the Republic of Vietnam, and the University of California at San Diego, where he was spending the winter term at the time of his death.

Professor Chase's academic interests were centered in the American field, with emphasis on constitutional and administrative law. Among the twelve books and numerous articles he produced, he won acclaim for his work on the problems of civil liberties and national defense, and his volume *Federal Judges: The Appointing Process of Federal Judges* is the definitive treatment of the subject. Noteworthy, too, are his casebooks on constitutional law and his regular updating of the classic study by his mentor, Professor Corwin, *The Constitution and What it Means Today*. He was engaged in several scholarly projects at the time of his death, including the editorship of a multi-volume *Guide to American Law*.

In the integration of research and teaching, few people approach the ideal of the scholar-teacher as closely as Hal Chase did. Often employing innovative formats, he encouraged his students to turn their intellectual equipment to full gauge. He was able to inspire young people, whether in large lecture halls, in small seminars, in independent study, or in private consultation. As a former student explained it, "I discovered that he had confidence in me, and through his efforts I gradually developed confidence in myself." He won the Distinguished Teaching Award in the College of Liberal Arts at Minnesota the first time it was offered—eloquent testimony to his work both inside and outside the classroom.

Harold Chase was unsparing in his service to the University of Minnesota. When he appeared in the department office, his requests were rarely for anything for himself; they were, rather, suggestions on how life could be made a bit

easier for a colleague or how a proposed action might benefit the institution. He willingly served on all types of committees at all university levels, no matter how unglamorous the group or how menial the work.

Without anyone being aware of it, he established linkages among the disparate units of a large campus so that people would get a better view of the whole and hence a sharper vision of the future. During the troubled period 1973-1974, he courageously accepted the appointment of Vice President for Academic Affairs on an interim basis, disregarding the laurel and using his position to strengthen the University's commitment to excellence.

Harold Chase was not content with a record of academic achievement that would have marked a full career for most people; he also gained national prominence in the military field. After joining the Marine Corps as a private in World War II, he became a commissioned officer and served in the Pacific Theater. He was wounded twice on Iwo Jima.

After the war, he retained his commission in the Marine Corps Reserve. He returned to active duty during the Korean War, and later, in 1968-69, he requested an assignment on the battle front in Vietnam. When he retired from the Marine Corps, he held the rank of Major General, the highest attainable in the Marine Corps Reserve.

A respect for the military and a passionate commitment to civil liberties are an unusual combination, but where some may find dichotomy, there was in this instance consistency. Hal Chase believed in certain unadorned values; he espoused them in public; and he was willing to go to the battlefield to fight for what he considered to be fundamental American ideals. After a lecture to ROTC students, he could return to his office to write an essay on "The Value of Dissent" for the campus newspaper.

In the late 1960s, he felt uncomfortable defending the war at home while young men were sacrificing themselves in Vietnam—so he requested a year of combat duty, even though he was beyond the age limit. On the day that he was ac-

cepted for such an assignment, he introduced in the University Senate a resolution condemning General Hershey's plan to use draft reclassification as punishment for war protesters. Similarly, he fought against the suggested requirement that students applying for loans should sign a loyalty oath.

As master of many arts, Harold Chase did not overlook his obligation to play an active role in governmental affairs. He served on a number of local and state agencies, including the Minneapolis Mayor's Police Committee, the Minnesota Ethical Practices Board, and the Governor's Reorganization Commission. He also participated in seminars for federal government officials, under the sponsorship of the Brookings Institution. He reached the high point of his public service when President Carter appointed him Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (1977-1980).

Achieving eminence in such diverse fields might suggest a man who was compulsive—even stern and humorless. But in Hal's case, such adjectives fall wide of the mark. As one of his military colleagues has expressed it, Hal Chase had a "contagious" personality. One can hardly forget the friendly grin and the twinkle in the eyes, often a prelude to a clever remark or a good story.

He was warm of heart—he cared about people, listening with understanding and sympathy and giving without ever thinking about the cost. Someone has described him as a complex mixture of "the tough and the tender." He would fight hard in a public debate, but when the rebuttals were over, he would shake his opponent's hand as a symbol of mutual respect, and though still divided on intellectual issues, they would part as friends.

But this record of accomplishments, even when considered along with his ebullient personality, captures only in part the measure of the man. For those who knew him, there was a quality of character that a listing of achievements does not disclose. Harold Chase was a man of reason—and compassion; of pride—and humility. He was a combat Marine—and a fearless fighter for human rights. He

was a romantic—and a tough-minded realist. He was a scholar who searched for truth; and he was a teacher who inspired the quest for truth.

Hal Chase's death—a sudden blow that awakens us to the loss we sustain—brings to mind the thoughts of John Donne: While every man is part of the main, Hal was a promontory. With his departure, the landscape has changed; we are all greatly diminished.

Professor Chase is survived by his wife, Bernice, and by two sons, Bryce and Eric. A scholarship is being established in his memory; The Harold W. Chase Memorial Scholarship, in care of the University of Minnesota Foundation, 120 Morrill Hall, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455. □

Robert T. Holt
John E. Turner
University of Minnesota

George Klein

Death came suddenly and unexpectedly at the relatively young age of 53 for our friend and colleague, George Klein.

Born in Prague, George spent his early life in comfortable affluence, the son of a successful lawyer. Those days ended when he became an unwilling witness to Nazi brutality in Czechoslovakia and in Germany. Imprisoned in a concentration camp, he was saved by an exchange made possible because his mother was an American citizen. Coming to the United States in 1945, he served in the U.S. Army from 1952 to 1954 and acquired U.S. citizenship.

In the world of education, George was in many ways a giant. He began his career in the field of political science and economics with a B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. granted to him by the University of Illinois. In 1958, after teaching two years at Illinois, George joined our faculty at Western Michigan University, and remained with us until his death. Over the years, he published voraciously—articles, chapters in books, edited books, pamphlets, and reviews. He was constantly involved in researching and