

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

writing papers that he delivered at conferences and conventions. When he died, he was busily engaged up to the last minute in trying to complete a book manuscript. In his scholarly and social activities, he was surrounded by a coterie of congenial friends from Eastern and Western Europe, Canada and the United States. He kept in touch with Eastern Europe and with his friends there by frequent trips, some of which were for scholarly research and others involved escorting students on study tours during the spring and summer months. He particularly loved Yugoslavia and, through his many contacts and friends, he worked out exchange programs that over the years gave many Yugoslav and American students and professors opportunities to spend academic years in each other's countries.

He was an active member of the American Political Science Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, and the International Studies Association. At WMU, he was Director of European Studies, which he built into a strong interdisciplinary program.

As a person, George was unpretentious, gregarious, and understanding. He was a totally honest intellectual. He often took unpopular positions, not because he was obstreperous but because he exuded sympathy for the underdog. He was kind and gentle, loved by his family and friends. He was unable to contrive. His likeable quality of absentmindedness, while it often upset the practical world around him, held fast to the world of truth and correct perception. Never did he warp ideas or insights to his self-interest. He worked strenuously for the good of his family, his department, his university, his community, and his nation.

George Klein—June 7, 1928–December 5, 1981—will be missed by his family, his colleagues, and his friends.

Jack C. Plana
Western Michigan University

Howard Sherain

Howard Sherain, Professor of Political Science at California State University, Long Beach, died after a long illness on October 30, 1981. Howard was 39 years of age and is survived by his widow, Gail and two children, Robin and Michael.

Howard was born in New York City and attained his undergraduate degree from Brooklyn College. For his graduate degrees he attended the University of California at Berkeley for an M.A. in 1965 and his Ph.D. in 1969. He joined the faculty at CSULB shortly after receiving his doctorate and moved through the ranks, being awarded a full professorship in 1979.

His academic attainments were many. In his specialty of public law he published widely in law journals, including an article on abortion ("Beyond Roe and Doe: The Rights of the Father" in the *Notre Dame Lawyer*), an article on Judicial Self-Restraint in the *Albany Law Review* and an article on Affirmative Action in the *Journal of Urban Law*. It was in the area of affirmative action that he concentrated his attention the last few years. During his sabbatical leave in 1978-79 he made substantial progress on a book entitled, "Fighting Racial Discrimination Through Affirmative Action."

His work was noted for his academic thoroughness, his grace of style, and his keen insight into a problem area he deemed crucial to the transition of American society. Even early in his academic career, Howard had attained recognition by scholars and practitioners.

In his widely commented-upon article, "The Questionable Legality of Affirmative Action," published in the *Journal of Urban Law* (vol. 51, August 1973)—cited extensively, for example, in a debate on the floor of the U.S. Senate on May 13, 1975—he challenged the conventional wisdom that affirmative action programs had the status of legal obligation. No congressional legislation mandated those programs, he argued, and therefore the executive orders that did so had a questionable