

consumed him more than the struggle to destroy Hitler and Nazism. He was tireless in his efforts to make Americans understand just how dangerous the Nazi regime was at a time when they did not believe that Hitler meant exactly what he said. It was a great relief to him when the United States finally entered the war, even though he had many relatives whom he loved in Germany who had to endure much during those years. At times he felt as if he alone had the responsibility of representing Germany's more noble traditions. In keeping with this obligation he became an ardent Zionist and later a champion of the State of Israel. To complete his task he also returned to Germany as an adviser to General Clay and took a very active part in the framing of the constitutions of the Federal Republic as well as of the various Länder. Later he taught regularly at his old university in Heidelberg. The impulses that had led him to these endeavors eventually took him to Puerto Rico, whose government he was to advise during a complex period of constitution making. These public services contributed much to his teaching. He was among the first to offer seminars in public policy at Harvard, and his enormous personal experience in government made these unique in their impact.

Indeed his greatest achievement was as a teacher who brought out the best efforts in young people by the force of his example and by his understanding. He was particularly good to the intellectually gifted to whom he was a tolerant and understanding guide. He clearly enjoyed the challenge and responses of these often difficult companions on the road to knowledge, and few, if any, can have forgotten what he gave them.

Judith N. Shklar
Arthur Maass
Harvard University

Samuel Hendel

Samuel Hendel died on August 27, 1984. He entered the City College of New York in 1926 at 17. A year later, he enrolled in Brooklyn Law School from which he graduated in 1930 with the

third highest grades in a class of 1,000. He was admitted to the bar in the following year but was soon dissatisfied. A life of teaching and scholarship promised the greatest satisfaction. While continuing his practice, he studied at City College and in 1936 graduated with a B.A., Phi Beta Kappa. He also studied at Columbia University on a part-time basis.

Sam began his teaching career in 1940 as a part-time tutor in the Evening Session of City College. A year later, he was full-time at the Baruch School of City College and within 11 years was a full professor. From the outset, he was committed to civil liberties and was never inhibited by careerist considerations. The College's president held back his promotion, it was believed, because of Sam's position on some controversial issues. He was to become one of the most articulate and persuasive voices, within City College and nationally, on issues of academic freedom.

At the City College, he was in the forefront: in support of honors programs; for the establishment of an interdisciplinary inter-college Russian Area Studies Program, which he headed for several years; for the upgrading of the department, which he also headed in the early 1960s; as a leader of the Faculty Council; and as the first ombudsman elected by the faculty. During the watershed years in the history of the College, 1969-1970, he fought on the side of the barricade that championed equality and evolutionary change toward "open admission" while preserving the tradition of educational excellence that identified City College as "the Harvard of the Proletariat."

Sam was at his best in the classroom. The zest and joy with which he taught were contagious. He was clearly one of the great teachers in the history of the College. His use of the Socratic method and the animated discussions elicited by his searching questions left a lasting imprint on the minds of generations of students. A recognized expert in the fields he taught—constitutional law, Soviet government and politics, and American government—he always kept revising his syllabi, providing the students with the most recent materials and tools. He made many trips to the Soviet Union, on one

occasion driving thousands of miles with his wife, Clara.

Sam always found time for professional and public service. He served on the Council of the American Political Science Association. For over four decades, he was active in the American Civil Liberties Union, serving as chairman of its Academic Freedom Committee from 1966 to 1973. Sam pioneered in developing and broadening concepts of academic freedom in new fields, not only for professors but also for students at secondary and college levels.

It is a wonder that despite many time-consuming public service activities Sam found time to engage in scholarly pursuits. He authored and edited a number of works that are still among the best in their fields. In 1948, he co-edited *Basic Issues of American Democracy*, which sold more than 300,000 copies in seven editions. In 1951, he published *Charles Hughes and the Supreme Court. The Soviet Crucible*, which he edited, is still one of the most popular texts in Soviet government courses. He also co-edited *The USSR After 50 Years*. Both of these reflected his search for objectivity. While he was always ready to acknowledge the positive achievements of the Soviet regime, he was deeply disappointed by the jettisoning of the heritage of Russian democratic thought and the Soviet system's betrayal of Marxist aspirations.

Sam continued to teach after retiring from City College, for eight years at Trinity College and afterwards at Barnard College and New York University until the back pains of his long illness made teaching physically impossible. His deep love of teaching, scholarship, and commitment to justice and liberty, shared by Clara, will always be an inspiration to his colleagues, friends, and students.

Randolph L. Braham
Thomas G. Karis
The City College/CUNY

Sejin Kim

The untimely death of Sejin Kim reminds us once again of an age-old Oriental adage that man's life is in the hands of

Heaven. Dr. Kim was a member of the American Political Science Association, the Association for Asian Studies and a founding member of the Association of Korean Political Scientists in North America. He died of cancer in September 1984 at age 51. His death was not only a tragic loss to his loving family but to his friends and colleagues who share many fond memories of his bountiful warmth, energy, and dedicated public service. He was a scholar, a diplomat, and an administrator. He filled each of these roles with consummate skill. He served as the Consul-General of the Korean Consulate of New York for three years before assuming his post as Vice-Minister of Commerce and Industry for the Republic of Korea. After 28 days in this post, he fell ill; and five months later he passed away.

Born in Pyongyang in 1933, he spent his boyhood days there. He received his education both in Korea and the United States. His short yet illustrious life evinces the trials and tribulations of the post-war Korean people—the division of the fatherland, fratricidal war, economic regeneration and persistent partition. After studying briefly at Yeonsei University in Korea, he came to study in the United States in the early 50s. Upon his completion of his undergraduate work at Southwestern University, he did his graduate work at the University of Massachusetts from which he received his doctorate in political science. He began teaching political science at Eastern Kentucky University in 1965, where he quickly rose to the rank of full professor. He left for Durham, North Carolina, in 1969 to assume the chairmanship of the Political Science Department at North Carolina Central University.

His most momentous personal and professional decision came more than two decades later in the mid-70s when, as a Fulbright exchange scholar in Korea, he decided to remain in his native country. First, he served as the director of the Research Center for Peace and Unification. Later, he joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as the director-general of its Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security. He left his marks at both institutes where he demonstrated his