

sional Ethics and Academic Freedom Committee.

Given his interest in learning about political developments, it might be assumed that Chester would also become active in politics. But apart from voting, he never did. As the late sixties made clear, the wider purpose of his deep interest in learning about politics was to play his role not only as an informed citizen but also as a professional political scientist in promoting his chosen discipline. Evidence was forthcoming in Chester's actions in the American Political Science Association starting in 1969.

The late sixties was the period during which the Association had its "time of troubles" on a par with the campus disturbances throughout the United States. For the Association the issue was whether it was to remain a professional association of the discipline or whether it was to engage in the political disputes of the time, taking strong policy stands whatever the differences of view among the Association members. Ultimately, the resolution of this debate would depend on votes in the annual business meetings as well as the annual election of national officers by the Association membership.

Given *this* issue and *this* political situation, Chester did not remain in the background. He and a group of political scientists, including among others Austin Ranney, Donald Herzberg, and Herbert McCloskey, took the initiative of establishing an "ad hoc committee" for the purpose of informing the entire Association membership about the true stakes of the issue in dispute and the candidates who should be elected if the Association was to remain the professional association that it had been in the past. Chester took over the job of serving as secretary and treasurer of that "ad hoc committee" from its inception in 1969 until the conclusion of its activities at the end of the 1970s.

He also played an active role in the annual business meetings. Some of us will remember, for example, how he objected to improper parliamentary procedure at the Association meeting in 1971 and thereby singlehandedly prevented a new floor vote whose outcome because of the

confused parliamentary situation could have been adverse to the professional nature of the Association. Finally, it was the same concern for the nature of the Association which led Chester in 1972 to accept, as already mentioned, membership on the Professional Ethics and Academic Freedom Committee. By now he was fully galvanized to insure that ethical issues of the profession be resolved in terms of the enduring goals and purposes of the discipline.

These years proved to be Chester's shining hour on the national stage of the discipline. His actions fit into place with his passionate interest in learning about politics and thus being able to make informed judgments. In typical fashion, he was determined in 1969 that his professional colleagues throughout the country be fully informed before they cast their ballots at the annual business meetings and the annual elections. His commitment to this vision of the professional political scientist helped the American Political Science Association to weather one of its most serious crises.

Chester would have preferred that there be no public recognition of the ways in which we remember him. He was an intensely modest and private person and if there had to be recognition, then let it be about Valerie, not about him. He can almost be heard muttering behind the smoke of his inseparable pipe that we have said quite enough about him and that it is time to get on with living our lives and promoting the discipline of political science. Well, Chester, we will certainly try to do so. But it won't be quite the same without you. Your many friends are thankful for the opportunity to have known you. And we will try as best we can to live up to the ideals exemplified in the memories about you which we will continue to treasure in the years ahead.

Karl H. Cerny
Georgetown University

Robert Henry Horwitz

Robert H. Horwitz, teacher extraordinary and distinguished political theorist, was born in El Paso in 1923 and grew up in

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Nashville. He served with distinction as a combat infantryman in Europe during World War II, winning a Bronze Star for heroism. A graduate of Amherst College and the University of Chicago, he taught at the University of Hawaii and Michigan State University, then moved to Kenyon College where he built a department of political science widely acclaimed as the best at Kenyon.

A life member of the APSA, Horwitz was elected to the Executive Council and also served on the Departmental Services Committee and Finance Committee. In 1969-70 he helped organize the Conference on Democratic Politics, an organization working within the APSA to resist attempts to politicize it and to preserve the traditions of liberal education upon which our profession depends. Bob Horwitz worked tirelessly to broaden the profession and to ensure a place for the diversity provided by political philosophy. In 1974 he was instrumental in the creation of the Leo Strauss Dissertation Award, then followed through by raising the endowment for it.

From the beginning of his career, Bob Horwitz dissented from the reigning orthodoxies of the profession and was a leader of the "loyal opposition," this at a time when behavioralism had few critics. His earnest and searching consideration of Lasswell, part of Horwitz's attempt to engage his contemporaries in serious debate and dialogue, won the praise of Lasswell himself and taught him to think more deeply about his own work. In these ways and others, he was a leader in the movement to recover the tradition of political science, to teach the classics that comprise its heritage, and to question its modern manifestations.

Robert Horwitz's scholarship ranged from practical politics to political philosophy. He carried out empirical research on patterns of land tenure in Hawaii and on Hawaiian land policy for Hawaii's Legislative Reference Bureau and wrote about public policy issues like reapportionment as well as about citizen virtue and the moral foundations of the American regime. For well over a decade the educational thought of John Locke was his almost exclusive concern. At the time

of his death, he was working on a new text and translation of an untitled manuscript by Locke soon to be published as *Locke's Questions Concerning the Law of Nature*.

Robert Horwitz was a dedicated master teacher, a man who treated his students seriously and patiently led them to think again and again about their opinions as well as to demand the best of themselves. He put a lifetime of experience into developing an exemplary introductory political science course, "The Quest for Justice," that blends political and literary themes from Sophocles to the present in order to confront students with the fundamental issues of political life and engage them in the study of man's search for justice. In 1981 he established the Kenyon College Summer Institute on Teaching Introductory Political Science to assist both experienced and young instructors concerned with improving introductory courses. The Summer Institute provided over 200 political science professors the opportunity to study Kenyon's introductory political science course and to improve their teaching skills, and "The Quest for Justice" is now taught in over 150 colleges and universities across the country.

Robert Horwitz is survived by his wife of 39 years, Mavis, and by his children, David and Susheila.

To honor his memory the Robert H. Horwitz Memorial Trust has been established and is now accepting contributions. For further information or to make a contribution, please contact Professor Thomas Short, P.O. Box 599, Gambier, OH 43022.

Philip Marcus
Judith Finn
Charles E. Butterworth
Will Morrissey
Charles Rubin

Robert N. Kearney

Robert N. Kearney, professor of political science at the Maxwell School, Syracuse University, died on February 26, 1987, after a brief illness. Kearney had taught