

baseball Giants; his loyalty followed them when the franchise moved from New York to San Francisco in the late 50's. But Harry was more than a spectator. After heart surgery 20 years ago, he became a marathon runner and enthusiast, and until he became ill last spring, he was a player/coach of an over forty basketball team in the Honolulu city league.

An inveterate traveler, Harry had friends all over the world inside and outside of academia. He had planned a trip back to Peshawar and Rawalpindi for his anticipated last sabbatical in the fall of 1996. Harry lived a very active life, but despite the considerable demands he made on himself, he never used his personal choices as standards to judge other lives; he treated everyone with whom he came in contact as important and worthy of respect. The public life of our department, when it is working well, constitutes a celebration of Harry Friedman's life and work. Harry's commitments to democracy and hospitality were expressed not only in his field work and scholarship but also in the interpersonal and collective ways of being he encouraged. He believed that the political life of the department—how it conducted itself in meetings, in classrooms, in the community, and in national and international encounters—was the most important aspect of its pedagogy.

Harry's initial efforts at making the department a scholarly community with both a locally aimed political pedagogy and an active participation in national and international scholarly publicity were rewarded. This work was subsequently extended by others whom Harry helped to inspire. But Harry never withdrew from what he regarded as his most important pedagogical task, ensuring that the department—faculty, students, and staff—maintain an open, creatively agonistic, public life. Over the years, some have had their views implemented in curricula, hiring decisions and other aspects of policy and some have not. Thanks largely to norms of governance owed to the moral and political leadership of Harry Friedman, no individual or constituency has been excluded from participation. And, thanks to Harry's

work, our grief at losing him is tempered by a public life that encourages us to share it.

Michael J. Shapiro  
*University of Hawai'i*

### Don F. Hadwiger

After a very long illness, Don Hadwiger died of leukemia on January 16, 1997 in Ames, Iowa. At the time of his death he was an Emeritus Professor in the Department of Political Science of Iowa State University.

Don was born in San Bernardino, California on April 3, 1930, but was raised in Alva, Oklahoma; he served with the Oklahoma National Guard in Japan and Korea during 1950–1952. Don received a B.A. degree from the University of Oklahoma (1953), a M.A. degree from the University of Nebraska (1954), and a Ph.D. degree from the State University of Iowa (1956). Then Don taught at Southwest Missouri State College from 1956 until he joined the political science faculty at Iowa State University in 1962. During 1958–59 he was an APSA Congressional Fellow, and in 1965–66 an Outside Scholar in the United States Department of Agriculture.

Hadwiger's principal area of research was in the field of US agricultural politics and policies. Soon after coming to Iowa State University he began to establish himself as a pre-eminent scholar in that important policy area. *Pressure and Protests: The Kennedy Farm Program and the Wheat Referendum of 1963* (with Ross Talbot) was published in 1963; it came to be extensively cited in political science literature, predominantly because of the superior quality of Don's field research and his conceptualization of how a case study should be structured and analyzed. Then came *Policy Process in American Agriculture* (with Ross Talbot) in 1968, followed by his study, *Federal Wheat Commodity Legislation* in 1969, and later his *Politics of Agricultural Research* (1982). By 1970, Hadwiger had come to be well-recognized in the political science academy in his field of specialization. He edited, and published in, several books and symposia, often with William Browne, beginning with their

*The New Politics of Food* (1978). During these years, he was also a contributor of chapters in several policy studies. His essay, "Agriculture Policy", in *Nationalizing Government: Public Policy in America*, edited by Theodore Lowi and Alan Stone (1978) became a standard reference.

As would be expected, Don's articles in political science and policy journals came to be interspersed with his book-length publications: *Agricultural History*, *Public Administration Review*, *Policy Studies Journal*, *Public Personnel Management*, *Food Policy*, *Journal of Soil and Water Conservation*, *Technology in Society* were among the professional journals in which he published.

For several years Hadwiger was intensely involved with the activities of the Policy Studies Organization, and with its principal publication, *Policy Studies Journal (PSJ)*. He was on its editorial board, and during 1990–1993 was co-editor (with Uday Desai) of that journal. This was truly a labor-of-love for Don, and he would certainly have continued his close association with *PSJ* if his health had permitted him to do so. Also, Don served on the editorial boards of *Agricultural History*, *Journal of the Great Plains*, *Agriculture and Human Values*, *Journal of Alternative Agriculture*, and the *American Review of Political Science*. Throughout his career, he was an energetic organizer of and participant in numerous professional panels and symposia.

Don was an ardent believer in the proposition that a political scientist should involve his expertise in the on-going political life of his community, state and nation. He didn't love or seek controversy, but he was certainly willing and able to enter the public arena when he decided, as often he did, that it was his civic and professional responsibility to do so.

After his death, *The (Ames) Daily Tribune* did a front page story about Don. The headline is so descriptive of his life: "Friends remember Ames, ISU activist for [his] concern and caring". Among his other public activities he had an intense, on-hands involvement in the Association for Retarded Citizens and *Mainstream Living*. Ten years ago,

## In Memoriam

he and his wife, Ellen, were named National Parents of the Year by the Association of the Severely Handicapped. Don's activism—always ardent and constructive—extended into several areas of social concerns, conservation, water pollution, Democratic party politics, among others. He taught himself to become an expert wind-surfer, and loved many water sports, both as an observer and a participant.

Yet Don will not be remembered most for his social activism or his many academic accomplishments. It will be for his status as a man, a most humane and loving person.

Certainly not least, Don Hadwiger's death was the cause of much anguish and sadness to his colleagues in the Department of Political Science, and those of us elsewhere. He was a splendid colleague, mentor and friend; to say that he is already greatly missed would be a grievous understatement. His passing brought tears; his life brought us joy.

Ross Talbot  
Ardith Maney  
*Iowa State University*  
William Browne  
*Central Michigan University*

### William R. Kintner

William R. Kintner, 81, a soldier, scholar, diplomat, author, and professor emeritus of political science at the University of Pennsylvania, died on February 1 after a long bout with cancer.

Born in Lock Haven, PA, Kintner graduated from West Point in 1940 with a B.A. and a commission as second lieutenant. He continued his education at Georgetown, where he took an M.A. and a Ph.D.; his doctoral dissertation, *The Front is Everywhere*, a study of the Soviet Communist Party, was published in 1950.

Kintner retired from the Army in 1961 at the rank of colonel. At the time, he held various posts within the Office of the Chief of Research and Development and the strategy analysis coordination group for the Army's Chief of Staff. He also had earned a Bronze Star and a Legion of Merit, both with oak leaf clusters.

When he retired, Kintner was appointed professor of political science

at the University of Pennsylvania. During his tenure, he was active in the Foreign Policy Research Institute (FPRI), where he served as deputy director from 1961, and became director in 1969. In 1970 Kintner was to oversee the separation of the Institute from the University as Penn implemented a policy prohibiting classified research, which was applicable to some FPRI research on arms control.

In 1973, Kintner left his post as director to become then-President Ford's ambassador to Thailand. He had the task of securing Thai support for a war that the United States was leaving. He returned to Philadelphia in 1975 to assume the position of president of FPRI. A highlight of his achievements was orchestrating a joint project with the Soviet Institute for the Study of the United States and Canada that permitted annual exchanges of top non-governmental scholars and analysis despite the Cold War. Retiring from the Institute in 1985, he served on the board of directors of the United States Institute for Peace.

Kintner authored many books, including *Forging a New Sword* with Joseph Coffey and Raymond Albright; *A Forward Strategy for America* with Robert Strauss-Hupé and Stephan Possony; and *Soviet Global Strategy*. He also published in *Esquire*, *National Review*, *Reader's Digest* and the *New Leader*. His last book, *The Role of Ancient Israel*, subtitled *A Swedenborgian Perspective*, was published in 1996.

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### Nicholas A. Masters

Nicholas A. Masters, 67, a former political science professor and Capitol Hill aide who was legislative affairs director of the Belew Law Firm in Washington, DC, died of a heart attack November 3 in Alexandria, VA.

Masters worked for the House Budget Committee from 1974 to 1993, serving as majority staff director and special assistant to the chairman of the committee. Earlier, he worked as an aide to Sen. Philip Hart (D-Mich.), as a legislative con-

sultant to the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress and as staff director of the Joint Committee on Congressional Operations. He became a legislative consultant to the law firm of Winston and Strom in 1993, then joined Belew.

Between 1955 and 1974, he was a professor of political science at Pennsylvania State and Southern Illinois universities and also taught at Wayne State and Washington universities.

Masters was a native of Carbondale, Ill. He served in the Navy in Guam during World War II. He was a graduate of Southern Illinois University, where he also received a master's degree in political science. He received a doctorate in political science at the University of Wisconsin.

He was a research consultant to former Harvard University president James B. Conant on a project on education in the United States; co-author of a book, "State Politics and Public Schools"; and author of "The Greater Powers of the Presidency." He also wrote for scholarly journals.

*Adapted from The Washington Post*

### John H. Millett

John H. Millett, emeritus professor of political science at Wichita State University, died January 26th at age 77 in Sarasota, Florida, following complications from heart-bypass surgery. A native of Wheaton, Illinois, John earned his Phi Beta Kappa key at Beloit College where he received his B.A. in 1940. He took a M.A. in public administration from the University of Cincinnati in 1942. Following service as an army captain in Korea during World War II, John enrolled at the University of Illinois where he received the Ph.D. in 1950.

John's first full-time teaching position was at the University of Rochester (1948–1957) where he taught, among other courses, upper-division classes in public administration. Why would John Millett teach public administration? He did because Rochester hired him for that. As John would remind colleagues with grim humor, his dissertation, after all, was