

The two main categories he used to interpret the American experience were "feudalism" and "liberalism." The meaning he gave to feudalism, which has sometimes been criticized by historians, he got from Marx, and ultimately, I should say, from Montesquieu. His concept of liberalism could also be accepted by a Marxist, except for the radical departure of saying that in America this outlook enduringly characterized not just one economic class, but a whole society. Hartz uses "Locke"—a very democratic Locke—as shorthand for this outlook. He does not say that Locke was the cause or the source of these ideas. Indeed apart from the absence of feudalism, he is not much concerned with historical origins. His question is: if a society lacks a tradition of revolutionary class struggle against a feudal order and shares a pervasive liberalism, what will be the consequences for its politics? One is that, lacking such a past, this society will have no foundation for a true Tory conservatism on European lines. More important, it will not have the concept of class and class struggle necessary to convert the economic presence of a proletariat into a socialist movement. For, concludes Hartz, "socialism is largely an ideological phenomenon, arising out of the principles of class and the revolutionary revolt against them which the old European order inspired."

The purpose of his analysis was to enable Americans to get a better understanding of others, as well as themselves. Comparison performed both functions, and, from *The Liberal Tradition* on, Hartz continually emphasized the need to study systems and sub-systems not in isolation but in comparison with one another and in the light of some larger framework of analysis. The pursuit of such a framework constantly enlarged his sphere of study. In *The Founding of New Societies*, as Ben Barber has observed, Hartz transformed the specific thesis about American liberalism into a general hypothesis about new societies. Starting from the complexities and dynamism of Europe, he examined how the "fragments" of this whole, when embodied in new societies, lapsed "into a kind of immobility" and like America were confronted with the problem of self-transcendence.

Louis Hartz was driven by a passion for ideas. Not merely for their bearing on the "crisis of our times," but above all for their own sake. My friendship with him sprang from an hours-long argument—about Locke—in 1946 and continued until he left Harvard in 1974. It was for me one of those supremely rewarding experiences of academic life which occur once in a while when you meet someone with whom you agree and disagree in just the right balance to make conversation continually irresistible and constructive. The bond was entirely intellectual. We had in common few other tastes, gustatory, social or recreational. It seems now as if we spent nearly thirty years talking, off and on, about political theory. Hartz' very passion for ideas, inherently impersonal and abstract, could at the same time create a close personal tie. I have been made especially aware of this by the many communications I have recently received from former friends and students. Their concern obliges me to say a word about his sad, last years.

Hartz suffered from some severe emotional disturbance that in time led to estrangement from his family, his friends and his students. It is impossible to give a name to this trouble since one of its symptoms was his refusal to seek professional help. In 1973 a bitter and unnecessary altercation with students in one of his courses led ultimately to his resignation from the university. He lived in London for a while; then went to New Delhi, where he was warmly received and greatly admired, returning to New York in 1978. In 1982 he published in photo-offset and loose-leaf form a summary of his latest ideas, *A Synthesis of World History*. Some passages still shine with the old brilliance. A review is forthcoming in *Political Theory*. Friends and former students are planning a scholarly commemoration of his work as a whole.

Samuel H. Beer
Harvard University

John D. Lees

John Lees, who died on February 23, 1986, was one of the leading British political scientists working in the field of

People in Political Science

U.S. politics. He was well known throughout the international academic community and, through his teaching and his writing, he influenced a generation of students of the American political system.

John Lees took his first degree, in PPE, at Oxford, in 1960. He then gained an E.S.U. Fellowship to the University of Michigan where he was a Teaching Fellow between 1960 and 1962, when he took his M.A. Returning to the U.K. he went to the Department at Manchester University, and was awarded his Ph.D. in 1965.

Appointed to Keele in 1964 he was immediately given leave to run as parliamentary candidate for the Liberal Party in the South Fylde constituency. He was unsuccessful in that endeavor, but fought the seat again in the general election of 1966, and found this experience of practical politics illuminating for his academic work. He contributed a great deal to the foundation of the American Studies Department at Keele in 1965, and to the establishment of the David Bruce Centre for American Studies in 1969. He developed the study of U.S. politics at both undergraduate and post-graduate levels, was a devoted colleague and a committed tutor. He worked not only in American Studies but also in the Politics Department and, consistent with the ethos of the American Studies Department, not only remained in the mainstream of his discipline but maintained his teaching and research interests in comparative politics. He was promoted Senior Lecturer in 1970 and Reader in 1977.

His expertise was recognized by visiting appointments at Arizona State University (1966), Warwick (1973-74), Carleton University (1977), and the University of British Columbia (1980). He was also honored by appointment as Research Associate at the State University, New York at Binghamton (1970), visiting scholar at the Brookings Institution (1977), International Scholar-in-Residence at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, in 1980, and Guest Scholar at the Roosevelt Center in Washington, D.C. in 1983.

At various times John Lees addressed the annual conferences of the Political Studies Association, the British Association for American Studies and the European American Studies Association. In 1974 he was invited by USIS to undertake a lecture-tour of South Asia. Throughout his career he was widely sought after as lecturer and external examiner. At Keele he served on both Senate and Council and a number of committees, and was a leading member of the Staff Cricket Club. Nationally he was a loyal member of BAAS, served on its executive committee, microfilm sub-committee, and was a member of the Association's screening committee for research awards. His work for the Politics Studies Association embraced membership of the editorial board of *Political Studies* and of *Politics*; he was a founder and chairman of the American Politics Group, and editor of its *Newsletter* from 1975-1979.

John Lees was as committed a research and writing scholar as he was a teacher and professional colleague. His Ph.D. dissertation was co-winner of the Gilbert Campion Award, and it formed the basis of his first book, *The Committee System of the United States Congress* (1967). His work on congressional committees was developed in numerous articles over the following years, and in 1979 he was co-editor of *Committees in Legislatures: A Comparative Analysis*. His reflections on American politics, which were illuminated by rigorous attention to the historical dimension, strengthened by his membership of the American Studies team, were widely circulated by the success of his text, *The Political System of the United States*, first published by Faber in 1969, and revised in 1975 and 1983. The breadth of his interests found expression in his pamphlet for BAAS on *The President and the Supreme Court: New Deal to Watergate* (1980), in a co-edited volume on *Political Parties in Modern Britain* (1972) and on *American Politics Today* (1982), a text for younger students.

His American studies and political science colleagues worldwide, his students and former students, his friends and family, have established a Fund as a per-

manent memorial to his devotion to his profession, to the welfare of his students, and to the University of Keele. The Bursary will be derived from the interest on the capital fund. It may be divided between two or more candidates, and will be awarded annually. Candidates must be full-time or part-time graduate students in the University of Keele, registered either for the degree of M.A. by examination in U.S. History and Politics or for the degree of M.A. or Ph.D. by research, and specializing in U.S., Canadian, or North Atlantic comparative politics. The Bursary will be awarded to facilitate visits to research archives and/or to assist in the completion of their graduate program by candidates whose personal circumstances require assistance beyond that provided by other sources of support.

Contributions should be sent care of David K. Adams, the Bruce Centre for American Studies, University of Keele, Keele, Staffordshire, ST5 5BG. Checks should be made out to the Dr. John D. Lees Memorial Bursary.

It is my privilege to send out, in response to numerous solicitations, this appeal for endowment of the John Lees Memorial Bursary. John was not only a distinguished scholar and teacher; he was also a devoted and loyal colleague, and a personal friend and counsellor with whom I shared twenty-two years of experience.

David K. Adams
University of Keele

Robert V. Stover

On April 13, 1986, Robert V. Stover succumbed to the complications of cancer at the age of 41. His death came after more than a year's struggle against the disease. His passing is a profound loss for family members, friends, and colleagues. He is survived by his daughter, Carissa, and by his parents of West Lafayette, Indiana, a sister in Boulder, and a brother in Bozeman, Montana.

Bob grew up in Indiana and graduated from Indiana University in 1966. He was elected to Phi Beta Kappa as a junior. In

1972 he completed his Ph.D. in political science at the University of Wisconsin, Madison. He joined the faculty of the political science department at the University of Colorado, Boulder, in 1970 where he taught courses in the legal process, judicial behavior, and public law. In 1980, Bob further affirmed his dedication to understanding and applying the principles of law by earning a JD at the University of Denver. In addition to his teaching and research, he maintained a commitment to public interest law by practicing for the American Civil Liberties Union.

The midwestern virtues of integrity, honesty, and simple living were an integral part of Bob's personal and professional life, even in sophisticated Boulder. His students knew him as a demanding and innovative teacher whose commitment to using the law to improve the human condition was matched by his dedication to helping them learn the promise and limits of American law. He mastered the Socratic style of teaching but also relied upon less traditional techniques such as classroom simulations and community surveys. His students were as likely to encounter the law as participant-observers in the back of a police car as they were in the pages of a casebook. And always, no matter the source of his insights, Bob was committed to teaching the political sources and implications of legal practice.

Those who knew Bob recognized in him the marks of a true intellectual. His interest in his subject was completely free of pretense or self-promotion. He was a meticulous scholar familiar with quantitative methods, the case approach, and in command of a lucid writing style. His concern for the socially and politically disadvantaged is reflected in his published research on public defenders, compliance and public interest law. Most recently, he completed a book manuscript on the effects of law school education on legal values entitled *From Law School to Law Firms: The Eroding Preference for Public Interest Practice*. Bob collected the data for this project while attending law school, and was supported in his work by a grant from the National Science Foundation.