

In 1977 he returned to Charlottesville as his final choice of residence in retirement.

Two of his colleagues at Southern Methodist University, Professors Franklin G. Balch, III, and James M. Gerhardt, have recorded their appreciation of his recent four years with them in the following statement:

No task was too small for him. As friend and wise counselor, he shared the depth of his experience throughout the Department and within the University. He helped us to refine and participated in teaching our freshmen introduction to political science. He gave guidance to both faculty and graduate students in our public administration program. He served on University committees, including our most recent presidential search committee. He was a man of wit, wisdom and compassion. He enriched our academic lives in countless ways and his friendship and fellowship will be long with us.

Throughout the last 11 years of his life, Egger was much involved with the continuing activities of the International Institute of Administrative Sciences. He became editor-in-chief of its journal in 1968 and was still serving in that capacity when he died. He also continued intermittently his advisory services to governments abroad and to agencies of the United States government. His was a multi-faceted career with many brilliant passages. For his services abroad he was decorated repeatedly: Order of Leopold, Belgium; Order of the Condor, Bolivia; Order of the Cedars, Lebanon.

Egger was noted for his colorful command of the English language. He left a considerable published output of books and articles, most of them from his earlier years. He will be greatly missed by his colleagues at several universities and by his long-time associates in the international field of public administration.

Paul T. David
University of Virginia, Emeritus

John V. Gillespie

In 36 years John accomplished more than most hope to achieve in a lifetime twice that long. He co-edited and co-authored four volumes and 23 articles that spanned nearly all major journals of the profession. He was an active participant at many professional meetings through the years, presenting papers, chairing panels and acting the role of discussant. He had been invited by 12 universities and colleges to present lectures over the years and had held a number of grants from the National Science Foundation, the Advanced Research Projects Agency and the Ford Foundation which together totalled over a half million dollars. His service to the profession included membership on the National Science Foundation grant awards panel, co-chairmanship of the Midwest Political Science Program Committee, Vice President of the Midwest Political Science Association and Associate Editor of the journal, *Behavioral Science*.

John taught at all levels of the curriculum, from the most basic introductory course to the most advanced graduate course. His excellence in teaching was obvious from the increasing enrollments of his courses and the large band of devoted undergraduate "Gillespietes" that followed John from course to course. His impact and significance at the graduate level is clearly signalled by the number of thesis committees on which he served: he chaired 11 and belonged to an additional 29 others. John received the Amoco Foundation Award for Distinguished Instruction in 1978.

But he was not only a fine researcher and a superior teacher; John was also an extraordinary administrator. He has been Director of Graduate Studies, Placement Director and Director of the Center for International Policy Studies. There are very few committees within the Department on which John has not served. Indeed, as committee assignments are handed out each year I have been told that the chairpersons of each committee battle over the opportunity to have John on their committee. To keep the peace John often served on multiple committees.

Not surprisingly John moved from assistant to associate professor within three years and from associate to full professor in six, becoming at 34, the youngest full professor in the history of the Political Science Department.

All of these facts and figures are true. Yet somehow they miss the point. They skim across the surface without touching those qualities that made this person so very special to those of us who worked closely with him. John was an intellectual warrior willing to do battle on almost any field. You name the topic, John not only had an opinion but facts and figures to back it up. You could discuss the downfall of Idi Amin or the prospects of the I.U. football team—John had a position, an explanation and the necessary data. John loved ideas and the challenge of intellectual debate. One of his more startling qualities was the ability to react to the ideas of others—obviously the reason so many graduate students sought him out time and time again. You could present John with the kernel of an idea and within minutes he could spin 20 variations, implications, extensions. One graduate student said that if he had to sum up John in a single word it would be "enthusiasm."

But John's excitement over ideas, problems and issues extended beyond the academic. He was equally at home with the problem of how to best model in mathematical terms an arms race between four nations or the question of the optimal way to allocate space in the architectural plans for the renovation of the Political Science Department. John had one of the best understandings of institutional processes that I have ever encountered. Unquestionably this is why his talents were so sought after by so many committees. There was simply no problem for which John could not find some angle and solution. As a graduate student put it: John could make seemingly impenetrable barriers disappear.

But while intellectually aggressive and administratively facile, John had a great warmth and kindness, a deep empathy for others. He had a strong need to make others feel at ease and although he could be critical and hold high intellectual standards, these never interfered with his feelings for people. You could be on opposite sides of an intellectual issue but this was irrelevant to your personal friendship. You could talk to John at almost any level about almost anything. He was concerned, perceptive, insightful. When presented with a personal problem he would listen carefully and sketch alternative solutions; he would never recommend or interfere. No matter how busy he was, John always had time for you. There were no status levels in John's world. He never asked anyone to do anything he would not do himself. Although the research project employed many assistants John never felt it was beneath him to punch cards, move furniture, file papers, look up bibliographies, run errands. Quite simply for those of us who worked with him, John was our very best friend.

For me personally, John's life had a very special message. I have collaborated with John on research projects for 12 years and known the excitement of sharing and developing ideas with him. As a member of the Political Science Department I have benefitted from his ingenuity in working through solutions to problems. As a person I have gained immeasurably from this man's warmth and kindness. But above all I have learned something about living. For me the most incredible quality of this person was the way he lived his life. John refused to be sick. If his body was ailing John's mind and spirit refused to be a party to the fact. At times it was difficult to accept, as John lifted boxes, taught huge classes through pain, and insisted on taking on more commitments than any normal person could possibly manage. But John was absolutely determined to live life on his own terms. Quality, not quantity, was what he wanted. I will remember John for his great intellectual talents and his wonderful friendship, but most of all I will remember him for the way he lived his life.

The John V. Gillespie scholarship fund has been established at Indiana University. Those interested in contributing should contact the Chairman, Alfred Diamant.

Dina A. Zinnes
Indiana University

G. Theodore Mitau

G. Theodore Mitau, Distinguished Service Professor and former Chancellor of the Minnesota State University System, and Macalester College Professor of Political Science, died July 5, 1979 at the age of 59.

Ted Mitau's service to education in Minnesota began at Macalester, which he attended after escaping Hitler's Nazi Germany. A member of the class of 1940, he began teaching German to

his fellow students as an undergraduate, and upon earning a B.A. in political science, he joined the faculty. His tenure at Macalester was continuous—while serving in World War II, while earning the M.A. (1942) and Ph.D. (1948) from the University of Minnesota; while leading the State University System at its first Chancellor from 1968 to 1976; while teaching throughout the System as Distinguished Service Professor; and at the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Minnesota.

Scholar, author, reviewer, adviser, analyst, he participated in civic, political and governmental activities at the state and national levels, including consultantships for mayors, governors, the U.S. Senate and the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

An early teaching and political colleague of Hubert H. Humphrey, he aided Humphrey's 1943 mayoral victory in Minneapolis and coordinated the "diaper brigade" of student volunteers who helped elect Humphrey to the Senate in 1948. The campus coordinator was Walter Mondale, one of the thousands of students whom Ted inspired.

Ted Mitau also devoted much of his career to exploring innovative instructional techniques to make higher education accessible for a broader range of people without much prior traditional education. He was instrumental in the development of Minnesota Metropolitan State University, the "college without a campus" which offers a college education to working adults, and he was a consultant to Antioch College.

Through the years, many educators and public officials sought Ted's advice. He served as a consultant to the Commissioner of Education in the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and to the U.S. Civil Service Commission. Frequently an advisor to Minnesota's governors, he focused on the areas of constitutional revision, reapportionment and executive reorganization.

Among his major publications are *Politics in Minnesota* (University of Minnesota Press, 1960); *State and Local Government: Politics and Processes* (Scribner's, 1966); and *Decade of Decision: The Supreme Court and the Constitutional Revolution, 1954-64* (Scribner's, 1967).

A sixth book was in the works, on the subject of personal privacy and privacy laws, a subject which Mitau felt to be the consuming issue of the coming generation.

Since surgery in October brought the diagnosis of inoperable cancer, many of Ted Mitau's friends decided to honor him with the establishment of an Endowed Lectureship in Public Policy which would bring outstanding scholars to the campus for a portion of each academic year to explore on a continuing basis the kinds of issues which were central to Ted's concern during his full and productive career. Announcement of the Lectureship was made at a special convocation in February, at which the master teacher, wearing a neck brace to ease the pain of a ravaging disease, was surrounded by