

soon and published at the end of 2011, a posthumous testimony to Melvin Hinich's continuing influence and focus on the development of a science of politics.

On the day he died, Mel sent Jones an e-mail with the classic Hinich sign-off: "Are you back in Austin? I am at home today. I teach tomorrow. Be well, Mel."

Mel never quite felt fully appreciated; perhaps because his work spanned so many fields that none of us came anywhere close to grasping it, or perhaps more likely, because he was such a poor self-promoter. He would rather fume a little and then turn to the next interesting idea. The over seventy (as of October 10) of Mel's many friends, colleagues, and students from all over the world who have shared their recollections on a website that the government department at the University of Texas has established show that indeed he was appreciated as a scholar, colleague, mentor, and human being. Please share your insights into this fascinating, complex person at <http://sites.la.utexas.edu/melhinich/>.

The department of government has also established the Melvin Hinich Fund to support graduate student research. Members of the UT government department have donated more than \$12,500 to this fund and have been joined by several other of Mel's friends and colleagues. Please join us in this effort. Contact Stuart Tendler (smtendler@austin.utexas.edu) for information or go to <https://utdirect.utexas.edu/nlogon/vip/ogp.WBX?menu=LAGV>. Be sure to note that the donation is for Mel Hinich and the department of government.

Mel is survived by his wife, Sonje; their daughter, Amy Leksana; and two granddaughters, Catlin and Rachel Leksana. Our condolences to them.

Michael Munger

Duke University

Peter Ordeshook

California Institute of Technology

Bryan Jones

University of Texas at Austin

Tse-min Lin

University of Texas at Austin

STANLEY A. KOCHANEK

Stanley A. Kochanek, professor emeritus of political science at the Pennsylvania State University (University Park), died May 2 of complications following heart surgery.

Professor Kochanek was born in Bayonne, New Jersey, on May 10, 1934. He inherited a strong work ethic and faith in the opportunities associated with education from his immigrant parents, who operated a bakery for many years in Bayonne. He received a bachelor's and master's degree in political science from Rutgers University. Having participated in the Army R.O.T.C. program as a student, he was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the United States Army in 1956. He completed his active duty and returned to academia at the University of Pennsylvania, where he received his Ph.D. in political science in 1963. He was appointed assistant professor of political science at Pennsylvania State University in 1963 and spent his entire career there until he retired in 2001.

Stan quickly became one of the leading experts in the field of South Asian politics. He published six books and approximately 40 articles and book chapters. His works on India, including *The Congress Party of India: The Dynamic of One-Party Democracy* (Princeton University Press, 1968) and *Business and Politics in India* (University of California Press, 1974) were groundbreaking. Both works resulted from extensive field work in India, where he interviewed numerous political and business leaders. His analyses not only employed methodology associated with area studies, but also demonstrated a keen understanding of the literature on interest groups in the United States. His article "Group Formation and Interest Group Theory" (*Political Science Review*, vol. 19, no. 1) attests to this grasp. In 1983, he published *Interest Groups and Development: Business and Politics in Pakistan* (Oxford University Press), and in 1993, he published *Patron-Client Politics and Business in Bangladesh* (Sage). Both of these works paralleled his earlier work in India. Stan's co-authored textbook *India: Government and Politics in a Developing Nation* (Harcourt Brace Jovanovich) is in its fifth edition and continues to be widely used.

Stan received numerous grants, awards, and honors during his career. Although he spent considerable time doing research in South Asia, he was also a major contributor to the welfare of his political science department at Pennsylvania State University. He was a taskmaster to his students, his colleagues, and himself, dedicated to his teaching responsibilities, and an active participant in departmental and university-wide affairs. He served admirably as departmental graduate officer both during

my tenure as department head and again in later years. Stan also served effectively as acting department head during my sabbatical leave.

Stanley Kochanek, the hard worked and "hard-nosed taskmaster" was basically a "softie" who was a devoted son, husband, father, and friend. During the 40-plus years that I knew him, I admired not only his professional achievements, but also his family commitments. He did a remarkable job raising his two sons Christopher and Kevin, as a single parent during much of their childhood. I know from my conversations with him that, along with his twin brother Tony, he was also devoted to his mother until her death.

Like most of us, Stan experienced both sadness and joy in his life. But joy was an important motivator—he enjoyed good food and travel with his family. His plan to marry and embark on a new life with a lovely woman was cut short by the fatal complications of his cardiac surgery.

Robert S. Friedman
 Pennsylvania State University

JUDITH MERKLE RILEY

Judith Merkle Riley, longtime professor of government at Claremont McKenna College and bestselling novelist under her married name, Judith Merkle Riley, died at her home in Claremont, California, on September 12, 2010, of cancer. She was 68.

She taught under her maiden name, Judith Merkle, in the Claremont McKenna College government department from 1982 to 2005. She joined the college, formerly Claremont Men's College, in 1982, the year after it became fully coeducational and changed its name to Claremont McKenna College. She became the department's first tenured woman member. She is remembered as one of its most consummately attentive and successful teachers. Professor Merkle was one of a small cohort of women faculty hired in the 1980s who mentored the rapidly rising number of female undergraduates. She also championed the needs and interests of newly hired, younger female faculty. She taught organization and management, public and comparative administration, political ideologies, and health care and public policy courses.

Professor Merkle's magnum opus in political science was *Management and Ideology: The Legacy of the International Scientific Management Movement* (University of

California Press, 1981), described by Kenneth Minogue in a cover review in the *Times Literary Supplement* as “an interesting piece of work on a subject of central importance.” This book was a discussion of the spread of Frederick Winslow Taylor’s doctrine of scientific management from the United States, where it inspired Henry Ford’s production lines, to France, Germany, and especially the Soviet Union, where it was warmly embraced, and Great Britain, where it was largely frustrated by cultural barriers. Taylor (1856–1915) was considered the father of scientific management. His principles of measuring productivity outcomes at the bottom and imposing efficiency requirements from the top down still inspire health care and education reformers and draw opposition from the workers directly involved. Professor Merkle’s sympathies were with the workers and the softer, more consultative principles of Mary Parker Follett (1868–1933), who is often described as the mother of scientific management.

By 2000, Professor Merkle’s interests in organizational change focused her attention on the coming crises in the nation’s health care system. With CMC colleague Fred Lynch, she developed and taught a very popular class on health care organization and public policy. They also began collaboration on a long-term study of the growing efforts of mainstream medicine and insurance companies to absorb or “co-opt” the more profitable and scientifically acceptable forms of complementary and alternative medicine (CAM). “The CAM Establishment and the Co-optation Tango” was a well-received conference paper based on initial interviews and field research. The paper served as a pilot study for grant proposals and a possible book—efforts cut short by the onset of her final illness in 2005.

She was born to a family of scientists, mathematicians, and musicians and was a junior Phi Beta Kappa at the University of California, Berkeley. Her great uncle was the major league baseball player, Fred Merkle; her mother was a concert pianist. Her father, Theodore Charles Merkle, ran Project Pluto and was the associate director of the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory. Her brother, Ralph Merkle, is a pioneer in public-key cryptography and molecular nanotechnology. Her father’s Project Pluto aimed to make a nuclear-powered ramjet engine for a cruise missile. After two prototypes were successfully

tested, the project was canceled for fear that it would force the Soviets to copy it and that there would be no way to defend against it.

Professor Merkle received her BA and Ph.D. in political science from Berkeley and her MA from Harvard University. She was in the first class of women admitted to the master’s program at Harvard in Soviet regional studies. She taught at the University of Oregon, where she was director of its Russian and East European Studies Center, and at the University of California, Berkeley. After receiving her master’s degree, she worked for the U.S. Navy as an intelligence analyst.

Between 1988 and 1999, Professor Merkle published six historical novels: *A Vision of Light* (1989); *In Pursuit of the Green Lion* (1990); *The Oracle Glass* (1994); *The Water Devil* (1996/2007); *The Serpent Garden* (1996); and *The Master of All Desires* (1999). The *New York Times Book Review* praised *A Vision of Light* as “rich with the ambiance and flavor of the Middle Ages . . . a 14th-century story told with a 20th-century sensibility.” The *Los Angeles Times* proclaimed the book “fascinating and factual . . . If all chronicles of earthly life were recorded with such drama, flair, and wit, the world would be filled with history majors.” *The Oracle Glass* (currently under option as a motion picture) was described as “intelligent, witty and elegantly written” by the *San Francisco Chronicle*. *The Master of All Desires* was praised as “a tightly woven, suspenseful and fiendishly funny novel” in *Publishers Weekly*. All her novels were meticulously researched for historical accuracy. They were translated into 11 languages, won many prizes, sold by the hundreds of thousands around the world, and gave her a huge worldwide following, inviting comparison to Claremont’s greatest mass-audience authors of her time: Peter Drucker, David Foster Wallace, and Jamaica Kincaid.

She was an accomplished singer and musician and a longtime member of the Claremont Chorale. She also sang in the choir at St. Mark’s Episcopal Church in Upland. But her artistic interests went beyond music. In her younger years, she was a flamenco dancer, and research for one of her novels led to an interest in stained glass art, which she created until recently.

Her deepest passion was teaching. “Teaching is central to my life,” she noted in an article when asked about giving up

teaching to pursue writing full-time. “I enjoy teaching too much to stop now. Teaching is what keeps me going. It’s too much fun.”

Students and colleagues remember her as a supremely gifted storyteller, teacher, and colleague, with penetrating social science insights into the various ways that people arrange their lives. She had an eye for the telling example, especially the odd, outlandish, dramatic, and funny one. She also had a wicked, perceptive sense of humor and a native cheerfulness, curiosity, and zest, which she kept to the end.

Professor Merkle is survived by her daughter Elizabeth and son Marlow; two grandchildren, Graham and Iris Johnson; two brothers, Ralph and Ted Merkle, and generations of her grateful students.

Ward E. Y. Elliott
Claremont McKenna College
Frederick R. Lynch
Claremont McKenna College

JOHN OH

The passing of John Kie-chang Oh is a vivid reminder of how much political science is driven by political responsibility. As a young man in Seoul, John Oh found himself at the center of the great upheaval that was the Korean War. His enrollment in law at the prestigious Seoul National University was cut short, and the prospect of a career in law and politics was put permanently on hold. Even worse, as he recalled, he could not depart from the city, as he was recovering from an appendectomy. The bright optimism of a 20-year-old had been shattered on that September morning in 1950, as he suddenly found himself on the run in his own native land.

Oh’s remembrance of those traumatic events fifty years later captures the terror and the resolve born within them:

The North Koreans in Seoul now engaged in methodical hunts for able-bodied men to be impressed into their various “volunteer” units. I moved nine times from relatives’ houses to friends’ places to stay a step ahead of the occupation soldiers—who were spreading their dragnets ever wider. We heard rumors about “kangaroo courts” held at city squares where any “reactionaries” were bludgeoned to death. I was undoubtedly a “reactionary” by their definition. For the first time I knew fear and hunger, as food was extremely scarce.