

his Ph.D. from Duke University, where he met and married his wife, Adelaide.

Arriving at Sweet Briar College in Virginia as an instructor in government and economics in 1947, he began a remarkably successful career that spanned four decades. It was there that he and Adelaide raised their two children, Milan and Mary. In 1967 he won Sweet Briar's Kampmann Award for Excellence in Teaching. In 1973 he was nationally honored as an Outstanding Educator of the Year, and in 1985 he was honored as the first recipient of Sweet Briar's Distinguished Teaching Award, which was established by the College's Student Government Association. He was the recipient of many other awards and honors including the Distinguished Service Citation from Beloit College.

His research grants included Fulbright, Carnegie and Sweet Briar Faculty Fellowships. His scholarly interests were manifold, but he focused on two topics during the latter part of his career: Czechoslovakian politics between the two World Wars, and environmental policy in socialist countries. He wrote many articles on these subjects and at the time of his death was working on a book on Czechoslovakia. While his primary teaching responsibilities were in comparative politics, Hapala was very interested in interdisciplinary education and was instrumental in the development, at Sweet Briar College, of both an Asian Studies program and an Environmental Studies program. For many years, he was a Research Associate in the Russian and East European Center at the University of Illinois in Urbana.

When Milan Hapala came to Sweet Briar College, he may not have intended to stay for over 40 years. However, stay he did, and while there he raised a family and enriched the lives of countless students and colleagues. To honor his retirement and their commencement, the Class of 1990 invited him to deliver their commencement address.

Milan Hapala will long be remembered by those who knew him as a master teacher, a distinguished colleague, and an excellent friend.

Kenneth Grimm
Sweet Briar College

Fritz Nova

Fritz Nova died at the age of 80 on August 31, 1995. He earned his bachelor's and master's degrees at Haverford College in 1940, and his doctorate at

the University of Pennsylvania in 1943. He was professor of political science at Villanova university from 1953 through his retirement in 1985, having served as chair of the department from 1962–1968. He then moved to Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, with his wife Coleta Halewyn Nova and taught part-time at Dickenson College, the Mont Alto campus of Penn State, and Shippensburg University.

Nova was born in Berlin; because of his Jewish background, he fled Germany in 1936. He later joined the U.S. Army and returned to Germany after the war to interrogate Nazi war criminals and others. His father and other relatives died in Nazi concentration camps. He had studied at the University of Bonn and the University of Milan in Italy. He won a Quaker scholarship to Haverford, which permitted him to receive a U.S. visa and safe refuge from the Nazis.

Nova was fluent in seven languages. He published six books, including one about Nazi theorist, Alfred Rosenberg, who was hanged by the Allies after World War Two. He once summed up his view of democratic society and his own accomplishments by saying, "It means respect for fellow men, participation in all levels wherever possible, the ability to be able to criticize and discuss the government, and toleration of others' views. I'm sure I've reached a great many of my students. I taught them something useful to their life."

The Medallion, awarded each year to the Villanova Political Science major with the best academic record, is named in his honor, as is the annual Social Science Forum lecture at Villanova University. He is remembered fondly and with respect by all who knew him.

Lowell S. Gustafson
Villanova University

Donald Stuart Strong

Donald Stuart Strong, Professor Emeritus of Political Science at the University of Alabama, died at age 82 on August 28, 1995, in Austin Texas.

Donald Strong was born in New York City on December 31, 1912. He did his undergraduate work at Oberlin College from which he graduated with a B.A. degree in 1934. He received his Ph.D. degree at the University of Chicago in 1939.

While Strong also served on the faculties of Western Reserve (1937–1939) and the University of Texas (1939–1946), most of his teaching career was

spent at the University of Alabama where he taught from 1946 until his retirement as a Professor of Political Science on May 31, 1979. During his long career Strong also was recognized with visiting professorships at Brandeis, Tennessee, North Carolina State, and the University of Texas. He was a masterful teacher and his course on southern politics was one of the most popular on the campuses on which he taught. He was a very witty person and a delightful colleague.

Donald Strong first achieved national prominence when, in the late 1940s, he served as an assistant to V. O. Key, Jr., in the development of the classic *Southern Politics in State and Nation*. Strong at this time was an Assistant Professor at the University of Alabama. For two summers he was engaged in field work with Key and, when this phase was done, he assisted Key in the preparation of the manuscript for submission to Alfred A. Knopf.

At the present time, when strong Republican support in the South is taken for granted, it should be pointed out that Donald Strong was among the first to recognize the growth in GOP support and the foundations of this support. His major findings were published first in *The 1952 Presidential Election in the South* (1955) and *Urban Republicanism in the South* (1960).

Strong handled masterfully every subject to which he turned his attention, from his first examination of anti-semitism in the United States in 1941 (the subject of his doctoral dissertation) to his last major reassessment of party realignment in 1977, two years before his retirement.

In addition to these subjects, Strong was also interested in the problem of African-American voting and glaringly exposed white supremacist efforts to continue the subjugation of blacks through all sorts of disfranchising techniques. His findings in this area found principal expression in monographs, *Registration of Voters in Alabama* (1956) and *Negroes, Ballots, and Judges* (1955). Two of his journal articles were published in the *American Political Science Review*.

Donald Strong not only influenced the direction of political science research through his own writing, but through his editorship of the *Journal of Politics*. Strong brilliantly led the *JOP* from 1971–1974. The editorship followed his service as president of the *JOP*'s sponsoring organization, the Southern Political Science Association, in 1970–1971. He also served on the executive council of the SPSA and was involved in committee work with the American Political Science Association.

Upon his retirement Donald moved to Austin, Texas. During this period of his life he was active in the St. John's United Methodist Church and worked for many years in the local Meals-on-Wheels program. He was also a member of the Gray Panthers. Donald loved flowers, especially daylilies, and was active in the Austin Hemerocallis Society.

Donald's first wife, Emily, predeceased him. He is survived by his widow, Anne Strong, and three children, Stuart and Kathleen, both of Austin, and Elizabeth Gitlitz of Bloomington, Indiana. He is also survived by three grandchildren. He will be greatly missed.

William H. Stewart
The University of Alabama

Marie-France Toinet

Marie-France Toinet, one of France's premiere interpreters of American political life, passed away on July 31, 1995 at the age of fifty-three. Passion, commitment and integrity defined her scholarship as well as her relations with countless friends and colleagues. As a young Parisian high school student, she came to Delaware on an AFS exchange for one year. This first in-depth experience in America as it entered the 1960's was to shape her entire intellectual life and serve as the foundation upon which she built her scholarly interest. Many other extensive stays in the United States followed. She was a Harkness Fellow from 1968 to 1970 studying at the University of California, Berkeley and the JFK School of Government, Harvard University. During 1968-69, she also was an APSA Congressional Fellow. In subsequent years, she would be awarded a number of other prestigious fellowships including ICPR Fellow, University of Michigan (1972), Salzburg Seminar in American Studies Fellow (1974), Fulbright Fellow (1978), German Marshall Fund Fellow (1980) and Eisenhower Fellow (1987). Toinet did her studies at the Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Paris and received her doctorate in 1969 from the University of Paris. While her basic position in France was as Director of Research at the Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches Internationales of the Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, she also taught at the university and at Sciences Po in Paris. Given her extraordinary grasp of French as well as American politics, joined with great pedagogical skills, Marie-France Toinet came to the United States frequently as

a Visiting Professor: University of California, Irvine (1974 and 1992), University of Iowa (1978), University of Michigan, Ann Arbor (1984), Yale University (1984), and New York University (1988).

Her premature death deprives us of an extremely creative and productive scholar, who was among the most prominent foreign political scientists interpreting the United States and its governmental institutions. As is more common in Europe, she wrote for the mass media including *Le Monde* and *Le Monde Diplomatique*, as well as dozens of articles in such leading French professional journals as the *Revue française de science politique*, *Pouvoirs*, *Revue d'histoire moderne et contemporaine*, and the *Revue française d'études américaines*. She published a number of books including not only the most important French analyses of Congress (*Le Congrès des Etats Unis*, PUF 1972), the supreme court (*La Cour Suprême des Etats-Unis: les grands arrêts*, Nancy, Presses universitaires de Nancy, 1989), and McCarthyism (*La chasse aux sorcières*, Editions Complexe, 1984), but also the basic French textbook on the American political system [*Le système politique des Etats-Unis*, Paris: PUF, 1987, and 1990 (Second Edition)]. Her most recently completed major work was a co-authored (with Françoise Subileau) comparative study of non-voting in France and the United States (*Les chemins de l'abstention: une comparaison franco-américaine*, Paris: Le Découverte, 1993).

The passion which underlay Marie-France Toinet's scholarship was a dual commitment to democratic equality and to the role of the state as guardian of each and every citizen's basic welfare. In America, she saw the hope (alas unachieved) of equality. She resonated with our openness and search for betterment, while she condemned our non-voting (because the system denied mobilizing choices to a large proportion of the potential electorate) as well as our categorical thinking as revealed in political correctness. In France, she was always the most faithful of socialists; in contrast to most of her "comrades", she avoided both any search for influence or political office and cynicism with the Mitterrand presidency as it evolved from 1981 to 1995. In both countries, she systematically spoke and wrote what she believed, never modifying or shaping her views in order to curry favor or placate a potential benefactor. This characteristic was one which her friends cherished even more than her adversaries respected.

Marie-France Toinet was energized by people as well as ideas. She was a gregarious, dynamic, thoughtful, and warm person. Friendship was important to her: she made friends easily and she was a good friend always there to help you through personal or intellectual trials and tribulations. For a whole generation of Americanists and students of French politics, she was a treasured friend. She went out of her way to facilitate the work of American political scientists working in France or just passing through, assisting them in every possible way: feeding them, housing them, introducing them, and providing them with attention as well as intellectual sustenance. Her unparalleled generosity and warmth will by sorely missed by the scores of us who were fortunate enough to be able to say: Marie-France was my friend. Without her, for us Paris will never again be quite what it was. The City of Lights shines less brightly.

William R. Schonfeld
University of California, Irvine

Franz von Sauer

Franz von Sauer, Oklahoma State University political science professor, passed away on August 16, 1995. He remained, despite a prolonged illness, amiable and jovial to the very end.

As a fresh Georgetown Ph.D., Franz von Sauer was invited to OSU for a job interview in June, 1969. He was an instant hit. He sparkled with the intelligence, charm, and *savoir-faire* that distinguished him all his life.

Born February 27, 1942, in Vienna, Austria, the second son of world famous pianists Emil von Sauer and Angelica Morales, he fell heir to a rich classical tradition and took an abiding interest in politics and world affairs.

Von Sauer quickly became one of OSU's more colorful faculty members. He published a path-breaking book on Mexico's major opposition party which only recently became the political factor he presciently foresaw it becoming. He carried his school's flag abroad as visiting professor at the University of the Americas, Mexico City, the *Universidad Simon Bolivar*, Caracas, and the *Universidad Central de Venezuela*, Caracas. He served with such distinction as a Fulbright lecturer in Venezuela in 1989 that he was asked to extend his stay an additional year. He wrote at the time, "Many of my colleagues here at the UCV think I'm nuts to want to stay in a country where so many of its own citizens are dying to get out, but se-