

Thomas R. Hensley, professor of political science at Kent State University, was named the 1991 Ohio Professor of the Year by the Council for the Advancement and Support of Higher Education. In addition, he has also recently won the Kent State University Distinguished Teaching Award in 1990, the Kent State University Honors College first annual Distinguished Faculty Award in 1991, and the New Student Orientation Outstanding Instructor Award in 1991.

Edward A. Kolodziej, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, has received an Apple Grant Strategic Development Program Award for development and testing of educational software.

Edward Perkins, Ambassador to the United Nations, received George Washington University's 1992 Distinguished Statesman Award.

Margaret K. McMillion, political counselor for the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok, and **Jonathan Zimmer**, executive director of ACTION-Housing, Inc., were honored as 1992 distinguished alumni of the University of Pittsburgh's Graduate School of Public and International Affairs.

Stuart S. Nagel, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, has been elected a fellow to the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Richard Rose, University of Strathclyde, was awarded the \$25,000 first prize in the 1992 AMX Bank Review essay competition for his essay "Eastern Europe's Need for a Civil Economy." The competition is run by American Express Bank, Ltd., to promote new writing and analysis on current international economics and financial issues.

Gertrude Steuernagel, professor of political science at Kent State University, won the Kent State University Distinguished Teaching Award in 1990 and the Golden Key National Honor Society Award for Excellence in Teaching in 1991.

Sidney Tarrow received the American Sociological Association Section on Collective Behavior and Social Movement's 1992 Book Award for *Democracy and Disorder: Protest*

and Politics in Italy, 1965-1975 (Clarendon Books).

Edward Tufte, professor of political science and statistics and senior critic in graphic design, Yale University, has received the Joseph Rigo Award for contributions to software documentation from the Association for Computing Machinery. The Rigo Award is the highest honor given by the ACM Special Interest Group on Documentation.

Betty Miller Unterberger, of Texas A&M University, and **Diane B. Kunz**, of Yale University, are the co-winners of the 1991 Myrna F. Bernath Book Prize. Unterberger's book, *The United States, Revolutionary Russia, and the Rise of Czechoslovakia*, was published in 1989 by the University of North Carolina Press in Chapel Hill. Kunz's book, *The Economic Diplomacy of the Suez Crisis*, was published in 1991 by the University of North Carolina Press in Chapel Hill.

Nelson Wikstrom, associate professor of political science at Virginia Commonwealth University, received the 1992 Outstanding Alumni Award in Education from Northeastern University.

In Memoriam

Karl W. Deutsch

When Karl Wolfgang Deutsch died of cancer in November 1992 the worldwide social scientific community lost a friend at once innovative, productive, and, as those who worked with him will attest, tireless.

Deutsch's interest in politics came from the womb of his native Prague. His parents had met before World War I as social democratic activists; his mother was the Czechoslovak parliament's first woman member; and by the time the boy, born in 1912, became a man, his homeland was a seething cauldron of nationalistic strife. Nazi intrusions in 1938 led the young law graduate, known at Charles University for his outspoken antinazism, his wife Ruth, and his parents to flee Czechoslovakia—in the nick of time.

Deutsch came to the United States in 1938 to attend Eleanor Roosevelt's World Youth Congress. A year later he enrolled at Harvard University for graduate studies in political science. He perspicaciously saw that his scientific background—he had trained four years in Prague and London to become a master optician—opened new insights for understanding such phenomena as ultra-nationalism. He joined intellectually the small band of political scientists who applied quantitative methods and assembled data to study international processes. After a hiatus including teaching at Choate School and M.I.T. and working with the wartime Office of Strategic Services, in 1951 he completed his award-winning dissertation, *Nationalism and Social Communication* (1953).

Subsequent years saw Deutsch undertaking several data-related projects to further the scientific analysis of world politics:

- Insightful articles inventing the field of political cybernetics, brought together and expanded in *The Nerves of Government* (1963);
- After being invited to coordinate and summarize a project begun at Princeton University, both *Political Community at the International Level* (1954) and Deutsch et al., *Political Community and the North Atlantic Area* (1957);
- Yale Political Data Program: Bruce M. Russett et al., *World Handbook of Political and Social Indicators* (1964) and subsequent World Handbooks in 1972 and 1983;
- Yale Arms Control Projects, persuading U.S. foreign policymakers to pay attention to data and empirical findings, reported in Deutsch et al., *France, Germany and the Western Alliance*; and
- Global Modeling, Science Center Berlin: Stuart A. Bremer et al., *The GLOBUS Model* (1987).

These projects are having major impacts on the profession. In addition, he has published textbooks such as *The Analysis of International Politics* (1968) and *Politics and Government* (1970) and monographs such as *Germany Rejoins the Powers* (1959, with Lewis J. Edinger).

Deutsch's professional career was

just as outstanding. From his position at M.I.T. (1942-57) he moved to Yale University (1957-67) and then back to Harvard (1967-85). In 1977-87 he directed the International Institute for Comparative Political Research, Science Center Berlin. He presided over the American Political Science Association during the turbulent year 1969-70, and the International Political Science Association during years of expanding Third World membership and a world congress in Moscow (1976-79). Besides a half dozen honorary degrees, he received Germany's highest honor, Grand Cross of Merit.

Above all, Deutsch's students, his many scientific colleagues, and those who met him casually will doubtless remember best a sprightly mien and a brilliant mind tempered by a strong sense of humanity and fairness. He brought sparks to any lecture or private discussion: One had to work hard *not* to find something new and exciting. Moreover, he was eager to listen to any who had something interesting to tell him, to share his gifts with any who would pay heed. By the same token those insecure in their thoughts and excessively concerned about their status sometimes found him overwhelming. But those he touched personally or professionally—and they are legion not only in the United States but around the world—are glad that Karl came our way.

Richard L. Merritt
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Charles B. Hagan

Charles B. Hagan died on October 12, 1991 in Houston, Texas at the age of 87. He was a member and former chair of the department of political science at the University of Illinois from 1935 until his retirement in 1967. He then taught for eight years at the University of Houston.

Charles combined publications and service to the profession with an unflinching courtesy and commitment to standards of fairness in the education, hiring, and promotion of women and blacks long before that commitment was fashionable. As chair of the department of political

science at the University of Illinois, he hired the first woman to ever teach in that department and lined up her first presentation at an APSA meeting (Betty Glad, one of the contributors to this memoir). He sought out black and minority graduate students and encouraged them; and he was unfailingly helpful to younger colleagues. On one occasion, he went looking at apartments with a graduate student from the Indian subcontinent. It was Charles' way of assuring the landladies of East Champaign that they could not turn the young man away on the basis of his color.

Another contributor to this memoir (Murray Edelman) was Charles' student before becoming his colleague, and like many others, remains his student still. In addition to subject matter, Charles' students learned that politics is a natural part of daily activity.

In addition to his years at Illinois and at the University of Houston, Charles Hagan taught at Emory and Henry College, Smith College, Harvard University, Duke University, and served in the U.S. Department of State. He received his Ph.D. from Duke University, was a Carnegie Fellow in International Law at Harvard University, and a Fulbright Fellow at the University of Sydney in Australia. Within the APSA, he served as a member of the Council, the Editorial Board of the *APSR*, and the Executive Committee, among others. His scholarship was wide ranging in the area of economic policy and legislative voting. Publications included *Blueprint for Our Economic Democracy* (co-written with Neil F. Garvey), three chapters in *American Government and Economy* by Emmette S. Redford, and the article "Geopolitics," which appeared in the *Journal of Politics* (November, 1942).

In the early 1950s he was a pioneer in the movement to establish the influence of Arthur Bentley and group theory in political science. Because of his efforts the University of Illinois became a leading center of that movement.

Together with Mulford Sibley, Charles established a lively chapter of the Socialist Party in Urbana in the late 1940s and even became its

candidate for City Council, enjoying the campaign though he failed to gain office.

He married Dorothy Veinus, who had been his colleague at Smith College. She was a good friend of many of his colleagues, a witty conversationalist and an outstanding musicologist. Dorothy died in 1980.

Charles is survived by a daughter, Patricia Kuwayama, and a son, John Lee Hagan. Other survivors are his sister, Rozelle Hagey of Bristol, Tennessee, and four grandsons.

Betty Glad
University of South Carolina
Murray Edelman
University of Wisconsin-Madison

Thomas Ralph Solomon

Thomas Ralph Solomon, professor emeritus of political science at Prairie View A&M University, died on September 28, 1991 at the age of 87 in Houston, Texas. He was born March 18, 1904 in Macon, Georgia and attended private and public schools there, graduating as salutatorian from Ballard Normal High School on May 30, 1923.

He started his college education at Talladega College in Alabama where he remained until he married and moved to Detroit, Michigan. In Detroit he attended the City College of Detroit (now Wayne State University), receiving his A.B. in 1929 and his Masters degree in 1933. He continued his education at the University of Michigan while working full time as a postal clerk in the Detroit Post Office. Because of the way in which he combined graduate study and work he became a kind of folk hero. For example, *The Detroit News*, June 17, 1939, states "For two years Solomon has worked 5 days a week as a clerk in the Roosevelt Park Annex of the Detroit Post Office. He worked Saturdays and Sundays so he would be able to attend classes on Tuesdays and Thursdays. . . . Solomon was a porter in a downtown Detroit hotel when he decided to go back to college. . . . He worked four hours in the early afternoon as a substitute postal clerk. He also worked from 11 pm to 6 am in