

Luther A. Allen

Luther A. Allen, born 1921, died Feb. 27, 1998, was a good political scientist; more important, he was a good person, whose presence enriched a host of students and friends. Born in Plattsburgh, New York, he was educated at Williams College, Iowa State University, and the University of Chicago, where he earned a Ph.D. in international relations. He first visited Europe in 1939 with a student travel association, confirming his intention to devote his life to the study and teaching of international relations. He served in the armed forces during World War II in England and France, where, an unlikely enlisted man, he struck up friendships with such figures as Noel Brailsford and Jacques (Duchamp) Villon. He joined the faculty of the University of Massachusetts, Amherst in 1952, retired in 1985, and moved to Montreal, Quebec, where he died suddenly while swimming.

At the University of Massachusetts he played a major role in the department's undergraduate program, organized and moderated public radio broadcasts of the "Great Decisions" program for years, and lived as Professor in Residence in the Orchard Hill residential education program (1964–85), which he helped shape into a real living/learning environment. In 1985 he was awarded a University Chancellor's Medal for Distinguished Service as "scholar, educator, and mentor."

Throughout his career he had a special interest in French politics and visited France regularly. In 1944 the young soldier wrote home: "I arrive in Paris. What a city! What color and vitality. So urban, modern, beautiful. . . . I am so anxious to get out and take it all in." And indeed he did over the next fifty years. These visits fed not only his interest in French politics, but his love of the language and of cathedrals (an aesthetic rather than a religious passion). At the time of his death, he had just returned, full of enthusi-

asm, from a trip to Paris. To his sensitive love of architecture and art was joined a love of music that he himself called "obsessive." Flowing from his knowledge of France and international politics, in the late 1950s and early 1960s he closely followed Vietnamese affairs and was visiting professor at Saigon University, Vietnam. He was involved in efforts there and in the U.S. to build a liberal democratic regime. Failed efforts, he recognized.

After retirement he was active in Montreal politics of planning, and published essays on new towns and urban planning. He championed preservation of the Mount Royal Park and, at the time of his death, was preparing a study on the work of Frederick Law Olmstead. He was a sympathiser with Francophone political efforts, though always the astute political commentator who could chuckle at anyone's foolish excesses. His phone answering machine spoke first its "Bonjour" message, then its equally warm welcome of "Hi, Anglos!"

In May 1998, a memorial service was held on campus, with family, friends, colleagues, students, and a student string quartet (which we believe would specially have pleased him). Jean Elshtain affectionately wrote: "Luther was the gentlest of men and a sprite in the form of an academician." The occasion formally ended: "remembering in awe, in joy and sorrow, a good man's rich and other-enriching life. We shall never again know such a one as Luther."

Lewis C. Maizner

University of Massachusetts, Amherst

Robert H. Dix

Robert H. Dix died on October 3, 1998, in Houston, Texas, at the age of 68, from complications arising from multiple sclerosis and cancer. Bob carried on courageously as an inspiring teacher and exacting scholar long after his disease had left him in a wheelchair.

Bob earned a B.A. and M.A. at

Harvard, then entered the Foreign Service. After a tour of duty in Bogota, Colombia, he chose to leave the Foreign Service and pursue his passion for Latin America in an academic setting. He returned to Harvard for a Ph.D., taught political science at Yale from 1962–66, then, in 1968, after a year of research in Chile, and another as associate at the Harvard Center for International Affairs, joined the political science department at Rice University, where he served until retirement in 1994. From 1987 to 1994 he was the Lena Gohlman Fox Professor of Political Science.

As a Latin Americanist, Bob is perhaps best known for his work on Colombia, including two books, *Colombia: The Political Dimensions of Change* (Yale, 1967), and *The Politics of Colombia* (Praeger, 1987), and a number of articles. He also had a close familiarity with politics and society in other Latin American countries. In 1985 he received the Hoover Institution Prize for the best article of the year on Latin American politics.

As a political scientist, Bob sought to make sense of the Latin American experience in four broad areas: political parties, populism, revolutionary movements, and the conditions of democracy. Using some of the theories and methods of mainstream political science, combined with an extensive knowledge of Latin America, he made important contributions to our understanding of the conditions under which revolutions succeed, populist movements emerge, and democracies take hold. He wrote the chapter on Latin America in Robert Dahl's *Regimes and Oppositions* (Yale, 1967). It is noteworthy that one of his last publications, building on his work with Latin American revolutions, dealt with the overthrow of communism in Eastern Europe. His life and work serve as clear evidence that area expertise and a commitment to political science as a discipline need not be mutually exclusive. Indeed,

he demonstrated that, in the hands of a skilled researcher, the interaction of Latin American studies with empirical political theory enriches both.

Bob never gave up, even when health prevented him from conducting field research. He turned instead to a broad, comparative analysis of some of the big questions. Bob was a man of high integrity and great courage. He leaves behind his wife, Mary, many friends, and more than a generation of grateful undergraduate and graduate students. He will be sorely missed.

John S. Ambler
Rice University

Ferdinand Aloys Hermens

Ferdinand A. Hermens was born on December 20, 1906, in Nieheim, Germany, and died on February 2, 1998, in Rockville, Maryland. He was awarded the Diploma in Economics at the University of Bonn in 1928 and the doctorate three years later. His research on anti-parliamentary parties, study abroad in Rome and Paris, and publications in the areas of political sociology and representative institutions during the period 1930–33 made him *persona non grata* to the newly empowered National Socialist regime in Germany. He was compelled to emigrate, first to England, where he was a Research Fellow at the London School of Economics, and then to the United States, where he accepted a position as assistant professor of economics at The Catholic University of America in Washington, DC, 1935–38. He then moved to Indiana as an associate professor of politics at Notre Dame University, where he was named professor of politics in 1945.

Ferdinand Hermens' works on the inter-relationships of political and economic institutions continued throughout his life and were published mainly in Austria, Germany, and France. He became well known in the United States with the 1941 publication of *Democracy or Anarchy? A Study of Proportional Representation*, with an Introduction by Karl Friedrich. Work on the political consequences of constitutional

forms, and above all the modes of parliamentary representation, dominated his research and writing for the remainder of his life and is, perhaps, most comprehensively treated in *The Representative Republic* (1958), published in German as *Verfassungslehre* (Frankfurt, 1964). Italian and Hebrew translations also appeared in 1968.

During and after World War II, Ferdinand Hermens was active in helping lay the groundwork for the democratic reconstitution of Europe and especially of Germany. *The Tyrants' War and the Peoples' Peace*, with an Introduction by R.M. MacIver, appeared in 1944; *Democracy or Anarchy* appeared in German translation in 1951. As a U.S. State Department Specialist/Adviser, he provided counsel and analysis relevant to the constitution of the German Federal Republic and its role in the emerging European and North Atlantic communities. He served as visiting professor at the universities of Münster and Bonn in 1948 and the University of Munich in 1953–54.

He left Notre Dame in 1959 to accept an appointment as professor of political science and director of seminar for political science at the University of Köln, from which he retired in 1972. He was also director of the Research Institute for Political Science and European Questions, 1960–72. While at Köln he directed some 30 published Ph.D. dissertations as well as numerous Diploma theses, and edited the following series:

1. *Kölner Schriften zur Politischen Wissenschaft*
2. *Demokratie und Frieden*
3. *Demokratische Existenz Heute*
4. *Verfassung und Verfassungswirklichkeit*

In addition to numerous articles and book chapters touching on "political form," electoral systems, and the relations of class, economic, and political institutions, Ferdinand Hermens served on the German Ministry of Interior Advisory Committees on Electoral Systems (1954, 1967–68) and as a constitutional consul-

tant in Israel, Ireland, Sri Lanka, Trinidad, and Tabago. The United States Information Agency sponsored a lecture trip to Spain, Germany, and Italy in 1978 and he gave testimony before the U.S. Senate Committee on the Judiciary regarding the nomination and election of the president and vice-president (1949, 1955) and before the Joint Economic Committee on "Divided Powers and Economic Policy."

On his retirement, Professor Hermens was awarded the Grosses Verdienstkreuz der Bundesrepublik (1972) and spent the following academic year as a Fellow of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. He was research professor at American University, Washington, DC, from 1977 to 1989, and a visiting scholar at The Catholic University of America from 1989 to 1998. He continued his research and writing until the week of his death from cancer. His library was bequeathed to Catholic University's Mullen Library, whose archival collection is the repository for his papers and other biographic materials. He is interred at Mount Olivet Cemetery, Washington, DC, and survived by his wife of 60 years, Mary Ruth Roberts Hermens; their daughter, Mary Theresa Hardering of Miami; and a grandson.

Charles R. Dechert
The Catholic University of America

Darrell P. Hammer

Darrell P. Hammer, our friend, mentor, and colleague, died on March 25, 1998, in Bloomington, Indiana. He was 67 years old; we had expected to have him with us much longer.

Darrell was Professor Emeritus of Political Science at Indiana University, and had retired in 1996 after a long and productive career in the field of Soviet, and then Russian, politics. He was born in Burlington, Iowa, on November 18, 1930, and earned a bachelor's degree from Wichita State University in 1952. He then moved on to the University of Washington, from which he received his master's degree in 1954, and he earned his doctorate from Columbia University in 1962. His training in