



CHARLES W. KEGLEY

monies on May 12, 1989, includes a \$3,000 stipend.

Henry W. Ehrmann, Dartmouth College, was awarded a *Docteur Honoris Causa* from the Institut Politique de Paris, the first such degree "Science Po" has granted.

William Joseph Gould, Ph.D. candidate at Georgetown University, has received a Charlotte W. Newcombe Doctoral Dissertation Fellowship. His proposed dissertation title is: "The Challenge of Liberal Political Culture in the Thought of John Courtney Murray."

Thomas W. Heilke, political science, Duke University, has received a Spencer Dissertation-Year Fellowship in Research Related to Education, from the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, for "Paideia and Transformation—Friedrich Nietzsche's Concept of Political Education." Heilke was an honorary winner of the Charlotte W. Newcombe Dissertation Awards for 1989.

Charles W. Kegley, University of South Carolina, has been named to the Pearce Professor of International Relations Chair.

Ellen Mickiewicz, Emory University, has received the Electronic Media Book of the Year Award from the National Association of Broadcasters and Broadcast Education Association for her book, *Split Signals: Television and Politics in the Soviet Union*.

Chan Woo Park, Franklin and Marshall College, received the best paper award at the 1988 meeting of the Pennsylvania Political Science Association for his study, "Home Study in a Developing Polity: How South Korean Legislators Communicate with Their Constituents."

Melvin Richter, Hunter College and the Graduate School of City University of New York, has been selected as a fellow of the National Humanities Center for the 1989-90 academic year. His research project is "Tocqueville, the Two Napoleons, and Bonapartism."

Allen Schick is the recipient of the 1988-89 Dwight Waldo Award for outstanding contributions to the literature and leadership of public administration throughout an extended career.

Richard Wang, Arkansas State University, is the recipient of the 1989 Clifford Kaufman Prize for best work in urban politics done at Wayne State University by a graduate student.

Kenneth K. Wong, University of Chicago, has been selected as a National Academy of Education Spencer Fellow to conduct postdoctoral research on "Politics of State Share in Public School Financing in the U.S.: Contextual Explanations and Policy Consequences."

Peter J. Steinberger, professor of political science at Reed College, received Reed's Burlington Northern Award for distinguished teaching.

In Memoriam

Kenneth C. Cole

Kenneth C. Cole died April 1, 1988, at the age of 90. He received a Bachelor's Degree from Oxford University in 1924,

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and his Ph.D. from Harvard in 1930. He was a Rhodes Scholar. Cole joined the faculty of the University of Washington in 1924 and served until he retired in 1967. He was the department's chairman from 1951 to 1959.

Kenneth was among the founders of the Pacific Northwest Political Science Association and was elected as its first president in 1948. At its first meeting in 1949 he delivered a memorable address on "Academic Freedom as a Civil Right" which was printed in the *Western Political Quarterly*. It was a landmark presidential address which challenged academics to probe the meaning of the concept. It provided the subject for panels at ensuing political science meetings.

Cole had great impact on a whole generation of graduate students who regarded his political theory seminars and critiques as brilliant. His questions on Ph.D. examinations and in classes were particularly penetrating and, during many of his years, political theory was regarded as the strongest field in the department.

Kenneth was a friend and admirer of Francis Coker. He brought many leading theorists and philosophers to the campus, thus enriching the opportunities of graduate students for first-hand meetings with Eastern scholars. The absence of easy air travel and sparse travel funds kept Seattle an outpost and these efforts during the first half of his tenure were especially rewarding for the department and its students.

Cole's father was a law professor, and Kenneth became a careful student of public law and augmented the department's work in that area. One University of Washington law professor characterized him as "an intellect without peer" on the campus.

Although Kenneth contributed articles to the leading journals he never published a book. For years he had a volume in progress but its contents were unknown. When this writer prodded him to bring out the book, he characteristically replied, "I'm afraid book reviewers will be as unkind to me as I have been in my book reviews."

In addition to his fine quality of mind, Kenneth was known for his wit and social

graces. He and wife Alice could be counted upon to enliven parties. He enjoyed deep admiration, respect, and affection from his colleagues and his students. Many students found him intimidating yet always fair, personally kind, and an inspiration. Faculty regarded him as a super critic and skeptic who could be, but was not always, caustic. His barbs were moderated by a marvelous sense of humor, and he was a great story teller. He and I served as witnesses in court only four days before his death, and his intellectual faculties were as keen as ever. I found my erstwhile colleague unduly modest—he was an outstanding political scientist.

Hugh A. Bone
University of Washington

Willard N. Hogan

Willard N. Hogan was born in Dry Ridge, Kentucky, on March 26, 1909. On March 16, 1989, just short of what would have been his eightieth birthday, he died in Lincoln, Nebraska. He is survived by his wife, Hildur, of Lincoln, Nebraska; by his son, Edward, of Lincoln, Nebraska; by his daughters, Carolyn Rounds Boris of Wappinger Falls, New York, and Jeanette Tigh of Davis, California; by his son-in-law, Robert Boris of Wappinger Falls, New York; and by five grandchildren and three stepgrandchildren.

Although he spent the last quarter century of his life in Nebraska, Willard's educational and professional roots were in the state of his birth, Kentucky. It was there that he received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Transylvania College in 1930, and his Master of Arts degree from the University of Kentucky in 1934. After a year of study at the Brookings Institution (1935-36), he obtained his doctoral degree at the University of Chicago in 1939. During the period 1937-45—a period which partially overlapped his last years in graduate school—he held a number of research and administrative positions with the United States Government, mostly with the Federal Works Agency. In 1945, he was appointed to a position at Berea College in Kentucky, where he taught for the