

Parties: A Canadian-American Comparison.”

Other Awards

Mark Cichock, associate professor of political science, University of Texas at Arlington, was nominated by the College of Liberal Arts for the Chancellor’s Teaching Award for 1993–94.

Charles W. Dunn, professor of political science, Clemson University, received the first annual Michelin Award for Excellence in Teaching. The Award, funded by the Michelin Tire Corporation, includes an all-expenses-paid trip to Europe. The Clemson University student government unanimously chose Dunn to receive the Michelin Award.



Charles W. Dunn

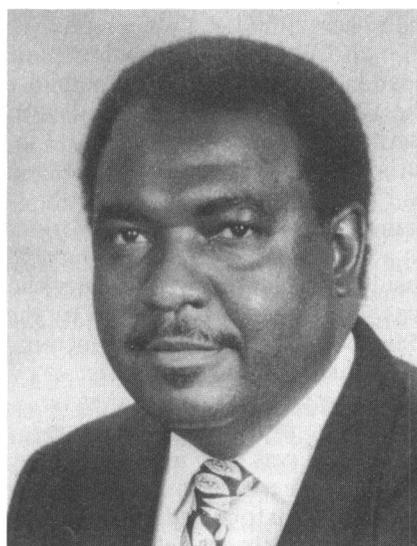
Joseph A. Ignagni, assistant professor of political science, University of Texas at Arlington, has been named an outstanding teacher at UTA and nominated by the university College of Liberal Arts for the Minnie Piper Teaching Award for 1993–94.

Douglas W. Lemke, department of political science, Florida State University, has been awarded the Walter Isard Award for the Best Dissertation in Peace Science, 1992–1994, given by the Peace Science Society at its annual meeting in November 1994.

John Leslie, Washington, DC, has been awarded a Robert Bosch Foundation Fellowship for 1995–1996. Leslie will join 14 other young American professionals in full-time internships in Germany during the nine month program.

Deena Abu-Lughod, department of political science, New School for Social Research, has been awarded a Fulbright grant to complete field research in Nicaragua. Abu-Lughod will be working on her dissertation entitled, “Land Reform from Below: 1979–1994.”

Huey L. Perry, dean, school of public policy and urban affairs, and professor, department of political science, Southern University-Baton Rouge, has been awarded a \$150,000 research grant from the Political Science Program of the National Science Foundation to conduct a three-year study on the impact of black participation in urban politics. The study will examine impact of black political participation on the governmental allocation of benefits to blacks in 14 cities: Atlanta, Birmingham, Charlotte, Chicago, Dallas, Houston, Kansas City, KS, Los Angeles, Miami, Mobile, New Orleans, New York, Richmond, and San Antonio.



Huey L. Perry

David Pion-Berlin, associate professor of political science, University of California-Riverside, has been awarded a Fulbright grant under

the American Republics Research Program. Pion-Berlin will be conducting field research in Chile and Uruguay as part of a book-length study of civil-military relations in the Latin American Cone.



Gregory A. Raymond

Gregory A. Raymond, professor of political science, Boise State University, was selected as the 1994 Idaho Professor of the Year by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. Raymond has been the recipient of Boise State’s Outstanding Researcher Award (1994), Outstanding Teacher Award (1985), and Distinguished Faculty (1989).

In Memoriam

Paul L. Beckett

Paul L. Beckett, professor emeritus at Washington State University, died in Pullman on January 9, 1995 at the age of 81.

In his native Illinois he attended the Roseville public schools, earned a baccalaureate degree in English at Monmouth College, and was awarded an M.A. in political science by the University of Illinois. He completed his doctoral work at the University of California, Los Angeles in 1949.

His first full-time teaching position was at the University of New Mexico. In 1947 he joined the fac-

ulty of what was then Washington State College to develop a curriculum in public administration. Earlier he had held appointments with the Haynes Foundation of Los Angeles, the Los Angeles County Bureau of Administrative Research, and the United States Bureau of the Budget.

In 1956, when a separate Department of Political Science was established at Washington State University, Beckett became its first chair, and served in that position for eight years. From 1956 until his retirement in 1977, he was departmental coordinator of graduate studies.

He was active in national and regional political science and public administration organizations, published in their journals, and was often sought out for his editing skills. He authored *From Wilderness to Enabling Act: The Evolution of a State of Washington*. He was celebrated by colleagues and students alike for the meticulous attention he gave to his teaching, research, and administrative responsibilities.

In 1951 Beckett took a two-year leave of absence to establish a program in public administration at the University of Beirut. In 1957, as a member of a Harvard–Ford Foundation team, he was consultant to the Pakistan Planning Board in Karachi.

He is survived by his wife Harriett in Pullman, his daughter Linda Yost of Moscow, Idaho, his son Paul of Madison, Wisconsin, a brother Elmer of Hillsboro, Oregon, and three grandsons.

H. Paul Castleberry
Thor Swanson
Washington State University

Henry Ehrmann¹

Henry Ehrmann, my friend and collaborator, died over Christmas weekend at the age of 86. His health had been declining for about six months, but his spirit, his sense

¹ This article was first published in *French Politics and Society*, Vol. 13, No. 1 (Winter, 1995). My thanks to the editors for agreeing to publish it here.

of humor and his mental acuity never flagged. Indeed, just a few days before his death he and I completed a new chapter on France for the sixth edition of Almond and Powell, *Comparative Politics Today*.

In different ways, I have known Henry all of my adult life. His book on French labor, *French Labor From Popular Front to Liberation* (1947) influenced my own decision to work on the French trade union movement while I was still in graduate school. He was my daughter's teacher at Dartmouth in the 1980s, where he continued to teach regularly long after his formal "retirement," and he was influential in her decision to pursue graduate work in political science after graduation. I first met Henry, and his wife Claire, at Dartmouth, and we quickly became friends. When he asked me to work with him on the fifth edition of *Politics in France*, I felt that this was an offer and an honor that I could not refuse. Our collaboration was deep and mutual, a real learning process that extended over five years, and I am grateful for the time that we had together.

From the very beginning of his career, Henry Ehrmann's scholarly work was informed by his background, his political commitments and his interest in France. Born in 1908, he studied at the famous French Lycée in Berlin, which had been established by Huguenots in the 17th century. He studied law in Berlin, and earned his doctorate in jurisprudence from the University of Freiburg in 1932. When Hitler came to power, Henry was working as a legal scholar in Berlin. As a result of illegal political activity, he was imprisoned and tortured by the Gestapo, but escaped to France in 1934. As a journalist in Paris, where he met his wife Claire, he was active in the anti-Nazi resistance, and was also a research associate of the International Institute for Social History and the Frankfurt Institute for Social Research. He was also a *militant* in the Socialist Party (SFIO) during those years, with close links to Léon Blum.

With the aid of Varian Fry and the Emergency Rescue Committee

(which provided the visas for the entry into the United States), Henry and Claire escaped across the Pyrenees in 1940. The story of their escape, and of Varian Fry's heroic rescue of thousands of European intellectuals, was documented in the 1989 PBS film, *Exiles*. I was somewhat startled to find pictures of Henry and Claire in the exhibit of the Varian Fry mission mounted by the U.S. Holocaust Museum in 1993.

The Ehrmanns arrived in the United States in 1940. Henry became an associate of the University in Exile of the New School for Social Research, and later directed a reeducation program for German prisoners of war. His first full academic appointment at the University of Colorado resulted from the publication of his book on French labor in 1947. He moved to Dartmouth in 1961, and taught at McGill from 1971–73, before he retired to his house on the Dartmouth campus.

In "retirement," he remained active both as a scholar and as a teacher. He taught regularly as a visiting professor at Dartmouth during the spring quarter, and at U.C. San Diego during the winter. He was also visiting professor at many universities both in the United States and Europe. From all reports, Henry was a wonderful teacher whose only problem was keeping class size within manageable limits. He also continued to give occasional lectures and to participate in academic conferences with considerable enthusiasm.

Henry Ehrmann was a political scientist whose scholarship contributed to the foundations of the field of comparative politics. He was a pioneer in the comparative study of interest groups (*Interest Groups on Four Continents*, 1964), wrote a book on comparative jurisprudence and legal cultures (*Comparative Legal Cultures*, 1976), and contributed to the efforts of the Committee on Comparative Politics of the Social Science Research Council to develop a framework for comparative analysis. He was also a member of the Editorial Board of the *American Political Science Review*.

But his primary love, from his