

Donald E. Boles

Donald Edward Boles died on Monday, February 12, at his home in Marieta, California, due to complications from a massive stroke he had suffered in November 1999. He was 74 years old. For more than 36 years (1955–91) Don was a faculty member in the Department of Political Science, Iowa State University.

Don was born in Wausau, Wisconsin on July 8, 1926; graduated from Wausau High School in 1944; joined the U.S. Navy that year and served in the Pacific for two years as a radio man. From 1946 to 1956, he was a student at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, eventually earning his Ph.D. in 1956. While there, Don became a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Kappa Phi. He taught high school for two years, and was subsequently a research associate in the Wisconsin State Government for two more years.

However, from 1955 to 1991, Iowa State University was Boles's academic "home." He was a Fulbright Professor at the Johns Hopkins School for Advanced International Studies in Bologna, Italy in 1961–62, and during the academic year 1972–73, he was a Visiting Distinguished Professor at California State University, Los Angeles. But his well-deserved reputation and renown were a product of his teaching, research, and publications accomplishments during his years on the ISU faculty.

Boles's field of expertise was U.S. constitutional and administrative law, and he demanded high-quality work from his students. Many practicing lawyers, in Iowa and around the nation, continue to comment on his demand for excellence in their academic studies. In 1989, Don received the Outstanding Professor of the Year award, which attests to the high regard and respect he had attained with his students.

His publication record was certainly impressive. Religion in the public schools of America was the central thrust of his research and publications. *The Bible, Religion and the Schools*, first published in 1965, gave him a national reputation. *The Two Swords: Cases and Commentaries on Religion, Education and the Law* (1967) gave another large boost to his growing reputation, as did his *Mr. Justice Rehnquist, Judicial Activist: The Early Years* (1987). He also published extensively in the *Journal of Reli-*

gion and Public Education and the *Journal of Church and State*, among other professional journals.

At Iowa State, Boles carried a very full load. He served as President of the AAUP Chapter for six years, along with numerous other departmental, college, and university committees and special assignments, too many to give full recognition here.

Outside the university and into the world of Iowa government and politics, Boles played an important role, especially in the late 1950s and throughout the 1960s. He was General Counsel to Iowa Governor Herschel Loveless in 1957–60 and Iowa Governor Harold Hughes in 1962–63. He chaired the Iowa Governor's Commission on Human Rights (1957–60, 1963–65) and the Story County Conservation Board (1977–80). A dedicated photographer and avid outdoorsman, much of his vacation time was spent hunting and fishing near his cabin in Wisconsin.

In his honor, the Professor Donald E. Boles Distinguished Graduate Student in Political Science Annual Award has been established at Iowa State University.

Ross Talbot
James McCormick
Iowa State University

Victor H. Gibean Jr.

Victor H. Gibean Jr., Professor Emeritus at the University of Alabama, died at his residence in Tuscaloosa on April 10, 2001. He was 73.

Born in 1928 at Christiansted, St. Croix, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Victor received a Ph.D. in political science from the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill in 1953. Following four years of service in the U.S. Air Force, he joined the faculty at Alabama in 1957, where he served without interruption until his retirement in May 1990.

Throughout his academic career, his primary interest was teaching in the areas of comparative politics and international relations. He was especially devoted to the instruction of undergraduates and served for more than two decades as the department's director of undergraduate studies. In this capacity he gave unselfishly of his time, counseling thousands of students, many of whom remained among his closest friends throughout his lifetime.

Victor's commitment to the develop-

ment of student leaders was recognized by his induction as a faculty member into every major leadership society on campus, including Jasons and Omicron Delta Kappa. Prior to his retirement, he was presented with the Penny Allen Award, the University's highest honor for service and leadership.

A longtime member of the American Political Science Association, Victor was also active in matters of faculty governance. He served two terms on the University Council, predecessor to the present Faculty Senate, whose charter he helped draft.

But it was his abiding concern for young students that made Victor a special person. Recalling his own days as an occasionally bewildered 17-year-old entering Chapel Hill in 1945, he was always there to help some fumbling freshman find his or her bearings. For those kindnesses, he will never be forgotten.

Joseph C. Pilegge
University of Alabama

Michael I. Handel

Michael I. Handel, who held the Philip A. Crowl Chair of Comparative Strategy at the U.S. Naval War College in Newport, Rhode Island, died of cancer on June 14, 2001.

Born on November 1, 1942 in Haifa, in what was then British Palestine, Handel was the only child of refugees from Hitler's Austria. Most of his extended family perished in the Holocaust. He came to the vocation of scholarship after an academically indifferent youth, in which he recalled spending most of his time playing soccer and reading voraciously but unsystematically. After completing service in the Israeli army he worked in a bank before attending university and discovering the thrill of intellectual combat. Once he recalled to me his experience in the bank, "It was a disaster. I had dreams thirty years later that they were still correcting my mistakes."

Handel is known as one of the leading theorists of strategic surprise and deception and as an interpreter of classic philosophers of war. After undergraduate studies at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem in the 1960s he came to the United States to study for his Ph.D., which he received in 1974 from the government department at Harvard. In addition to his service as a Teaching Fellow at Harvard, he taught briefly at the

University of Massachusetts at Boston. His dissertation became his first book—*Weak States in the International System* (London: Frank Cass, 1981)—which began a long association with the British publisher.

Before completing his dissertation, Handel published a monograph, one of the first major analyses of Israeli strategy: *Israel's Political-Military Doctrine*, Occasional Paper No. 30 (Harvard University Center for International Affairs, 1973). This appeared on the eve of the October War in the Middle East. Like many Israelis, Handel was shocked by the Arabs' successful surprise, and turned his attention to analyzing the political, technical, and psychological reasons for the Israeli intelligence failure. He published his findings in a monograph with the Leonard Davis Institute at Hebrew University, and as an article in *International Studies Quarterly*.

The project on the Yom Kippur War started Handel on a lifelong career in theorizing about strategic surprise, misperception, and intelligence warning and their effects on international politics and military strategy. His second book was *The Diplomacy of Surprise: Hitler, Nixon, Sadat* (Harvard Center for International Affairs, 1981). He published a Davis Institute monograph, "Military Deception in Peace and War," an article on diplomatic surprise in *International Security*, and three major edited volumes: *Strategic and Operational Deception in the Second World War* (Cass, 1987); *Leaders and Intelligence* (Cass, 1989); and *Intelligence and Military Operations* (Cass, 1990). Other work on the subject appeared in his collection of essays, *War, Strategy, and Intelligence* (Cass, 1989).

In the mid-1980s Handel convinced Frank Cass to undertake publication of a new journal to be called *Intelligence and National Security*. A number of scholars tried to dissuade him, fearing that there would not be enough high-quality academic analyses in the newly developing field to sustain a journal beyond several issues. He persevered, co-edited the journal for the past 15 years with Christopher Andrew of the University of Cambridge, and proved the skeptics wrong by establishing it as a prestigious outlet for historical and theoretical studies of the subject.

The second main area in which Handel's work became renowned was the interpretation of the Prussian philosopher of war, Carl von Clausewitz. In his study, crowded with several thousand books, he kept a half-dozen dog-eared, densely annotated copies of the Clausewitz classic *On War*—in English and

German—which he revisited frequently. In his first major project on the subject he organized a conference and produced an unusually innovative edited collection, *Clausewitz and Modern Strategy* (Cass, 1986). Unlike many students of strategy who discover the singularity of Clausewitz's insights, Handel was not an uncritical acolyte (for example, his essay "Clausewitz in the Age of Technology" was a critique of the blind spots in the master's work). His principal work in the latter stage of his career was an evolving comparative study of Clausewitz, Sun Tzu, Jomini, Machiavelli, and Mao-Tse Tung which initially appeared in 1990, and most recently as *Masters of War: Classical Strategic Thought*, third edition (Cass, 2001).

After Harvard, Handel took up his academic career in Israel, becoming a tenured member of the faculty of international relations at Hebrew University. He had become a U.S. citizen at the time he finished graduate school, however, and he felt drawn to the United States. At the end of the 1970s he returned to do research on a Ford Foundation fellowship at MIT, married an American, Jill Schindler, and returned briefly to Israel. In the early 1980s he and his growing family once again came back to the United States on a research fellowship at the Foreign Policy Research Institute in Philadelphia, and this time they stayed for good. Handel became a professor at the U.S. Army War College in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. There he instructed the elite of the Army officer corps and organized conferences that brought together military leaders, historians, political scientists, and intelligence officials. In 1990 he moved to the Naval War College to join the Department of Strategy and Policy, which is known for its unique critical mass of high-powered civilian faculty in military and diplomatic history.

Handel was a political scientist, but he perched halfway between that discipline and history. In his work he sought patterns and generalizations, but was always anchored in the careful study of great international events of the past 200 years—most of all, the epochal issues associated with World War II. He was instinctively and determinedly theoretical, but skeptical of the recently dominant theoretical trends in mainstream political science. He lived in the world of books more than of journal articles. He was devoted to teaching and won several awards for his performance. His beard and occasionally bohemian idiosyncrasies, and, most of all, his intense, no-nonsense, argumentative style,

marked him as something of a character in the military environments in which he taught. His teaching method was Socratic, which proved a particularly salutary and often novel experience for the legions of colonels and captains who passed through his seminars.

Like so many of the statesmen and commanders he studied, Handel was caught by surprise. Never having been seriously sick, he went for a checkup, had some tests, and was abruptly told that he had a few months to live. When they heard the news his colleagues and superiors in Newport moved to dedicate the Naval War College's annual conference to him. True to form, Handel took over the planning of the agenda and the contributors, and the table of contents of the volume to result from it, and finished shaping the conference shortly before he died.

Handel's first marriage, to Mary Shapiro, ended in divorce. He is survived by his wife Jill, son Ethan, and daughter Sarah at home in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, and daughter Yael of Wellesley College and son Benjamin of Princeton University, as well as his mother Ilse Handel of Haifa.

Richard K. Betts
Columbia University

Thomas McEnroe

Thomas McEnroe, emeritus professor of political science at California State University, Los Angeles, died on May 22, 2001.

Tom received his B.A. and M.A. from UCLA in 1951 and 1952, respectively. He then left California and completed his Ph.D. at the University of Minnesota in 1960. Under the direction of Mulford Sibley, Tom wrote his thesis, which he later described as "universally acclaimed as the greatest dissertation on the political theory of the Wobblies that was accepted on August 4, 1960, anywhere." Even when writing official documents Tom was unable to suppress his wry sense of humor.

From 1957 to 1960, Tom was an instructor at Wayne State University. When the opportunity to leave the cold and snow of the Midwest arose, Tom moved with his wife Millie and his sons Pat and Tom Jr. to take a position as assistant professor of government at Los Angeles State College in 1960. When Tom arrived at LASC, the thirteen-year old college shared a campus with Los Angeles City College west of downtown. Tom received tenure at LA State, but by the end of his term as department chair in 1967, LA State had become Califor-

nia State College, Los Angeles and was located on its own campus east of downtown. Shortly after Tom was promoted to full professor in 1969 the department was renamed the Department of Political Science. By the time Tom retired, Cal State, LA had become California State University, Los Angeles and both he and the department had found a new home in the College of Natural and Social Science.

Tom was a leader of the department during a period of rapid growth and transformation. His leadership was crucial in the recruitment of new faculty from institutions across the nation. During this period the department hired new faculty with doctoral training from Boston University, Chicago, Columbia, Denver, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan State, Northwestern, Pennsylvania, Stanford, Texas, and Washington. Tom served as a role model to the host of new, young faculty joining the department. Not only was he an outstanding classroom instructor and advisor, Tom was an editor of the *Western Political Quarterly*, 1966–69; President of the Southern California Political Science Association 1966–67; and President of the CCLA chapter of the American Association of University Professors (AAUP), 1968–69. Tom relished his roles in academic governance, serving in the academic senate and a multitude of key committees. Popular with both his colleagues and students, Tom was one of the first recipients of the Outstanding Professor Award, which he received in 1970.

In addition to teaching a variety of theory classes, Tom was the department expert on British and Canadian politics. He combined his love of travel with his quest for knowledge by visiting both countries as often as possible. In 1967–68, he and his family spent the entire academic year in England. Thereafter he made five extended visits to Canada and the United Kingdom before he retired. A prolific and excellent letter writer, Tom provided his colleagues with amazingly detailed accounts of the people and politics he encountered on those trips. Students in his British politics classes enjoyed hearing these accounts from a master storyteller.

After his retirement, Tom continued to travel and to stay in touch with his colleagues both at Cal State LA and abroad. In recent years he traveled to England to see his British colleague and friend, Sir Trevor Smith, who became Lord Smith. Tom always found genuine joy in the successes of his friends and colleagues. He will be greatly missed by

his colleagues in the department and in the university.

Edward S. Malecki
J. Theodore Anagnoson
California State University, Los Angeles

Robert John “Bob” Mundt

Robert John Mundt, known as Bob to all, died April 1, 2001, after a long battle against leukemia. He was born December 31, 1938 in Eureka, South Dakota, son of the late Harry and Edna Mundt.

Bob was raised in Mobridge, South Dakota, where his father was a judge. He received an undergraduate degree from the University of South Dakota, where he was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Omicron Delta Kappa. Upon graduation, Bob went to the University of Strasbourg on a Fulbright Fellowship.

Bob served in the United States Army, drawing tours of duty in Vietnam, the Army Language School in Monterey, California, and Paris, France. Upon leaving the Army, Bob matriculated at Stanford University, earning an M.A. in 1968 and a Ph.D. in 1972. While at Stanford, Bob was a student of Gabriel Almond and the two became not only student and teacher but longtime friends and collaborators.

Bob joined the faculty at the University of North Carolina, Charlotte in 1972. In addition to his teaching duties, Bob served in a variety of leadership positions at UNCC. He was Faculty President in 1979–80. He became Acting Chair of the Department of Political Science in 1980 and Chair from 1981 to 1987; he would have been reelected by his colleagues, but he chose to support a two-term limit. He then served the University as a roving administrator in “tough” jobs: Interim Chair of Criminal Justice, 1987–88; and Interim Dean, College of Education and Allied Professions, 1992–93. At the time of his death, Bob was Associate Vice-Chancellor for Graduate Programs and Dean of the Graduate School. Bob’s succeeded as an administrator by dealing with hard questions and treating everyone, even those who lost, with fairness.

Bob’s administrative duties did not interfere with his research interests or productivity. He considered himself a “comparativist,” which for him meant that everything could be compared to something. He did extensive research comparing gun control laws and their impact in cities in the United States and Canada. With Peggy Helig, he wrote *Your Voice at City Hall*, one of the landmark studies of the impact of district elections in American cities.

Bob’s principal academic interest was

African politics. He authored *Historical Dictionary of Cote d’Ivoire (The Ivory Coast)* which appeared in two editions. With Ola Aborisade, Bob wrote *Politics in Nigeria*; a second edition has been completed, with the last revisions submitted two days before Bob’s death. He coauthored a textbook, *Comparative Politics: A Theoretical Framework*. Bob’s research was always marked by a bright curiosity and genuine interest in politics.

Bob led two faculty groups to Nigeria as part of the United States Information Agency’s “Democracy in Africa Program.” There was no one better suited for so noble a task than Bob Mundt. Half a dozen years ago, Bob, accompanied by his wife Carol, spent a semester teaching at the Moscow Linguistics University.

Bob was active in the larger community as well. He was active in the vigorous Sister Cities program of the City of Charlotte. He was an original member of the parish of St. Thomas Aquinas Catholic Church, near the University campus. He was a model parishioner, serving as a lector and longtime coordinator of the community blood drives at the church. He was also on the Board of Directors of the University City YMCA.

Generations of students have come to know Bob as a caring leader. He was a mentor to many, some who went on the graduate school and some who went on to lead productive lives outside of academic pursuits.

A faithful supporter of UNCC athletics, Bob attended basketball games when his beloved 49ers were good and when they were not. UNCC soccer was also one of Bob’s favorites. His principal pride, though, was his family. He is survived by Carol Girard Mundt, to whom he was married for 38 years. Also surviving: son, Dr. John Mundt and his wife Sandra of Oak Park, Illinois; daughter, Michelle Mundt and husband Tim Ryan of Washington, D. C. and their daughter, Caitlin Ryan; and daughter, Angela Mundt of Boulder, Colorado. A brother and sister also survive.

Bob and I ran together for more than 20 years. We punned our way around the neighborhood. We resolved the political and economic problems of the world, our state and community, the University, and our families. Bob was one of the rare persons for whom the French phrase *joie de vivre* was coined. All who knew Bob will miss his good humor, his passion for life and its wonders, his sound judgment, and his fairness and integrity.

Timothy D. Mead
Professor Emeritus
University of North Carolina, Charlotte

Ivan Volgyes

On June 15, 2001, when a light plane crashed on the plains of southern Hungary during a business trip, the political science community lost one of a kind. Emeritus Professor Ivan Volgyes was born August 25, 1936, in Budapest. Never one to demur from embellishing an already good story, the facts of his early years are sometimes difficult to discern. This much we know. At the age of eight, he, along with a substantial portion of the Hungarian Jewish community, was herded by the Nazis into ghettos. The end of the war spared him from one enemy but gave him another. When his beloved native country was pulled into the Soviet orbit, Volgyes reacted against the authorities. Eventually, during the revolt of 1956, when it became apparent to him that Hungary would not be free for some time, he fled across the Austrian frontier, eventually settling in Washington, DC.

He was quickly drawn to higher education, receiving his B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. degrees from the American University in 1960, 1961, and 1969, respectively. In 1966 the University of Nebraska, Lincoln hired him to teach and do research in what was then called Eastern European/Soviet Studies. He excelled at both. In the classroom, he was a showman: a multiaward-winning teacher, not above climbing on desks, shouting profanity, and challenging unprepared students. Unsurprisingly, not every student enjoyed his classes, but most did—and none forgot him. In research, he established himself as one of the leading emigré scholars of his native region's politics, authoring well over two dozen books and scores of articles. He was nothing if not prolific. His expertise was widely desired outside of academia

and Volgyes was a regular advisor for the CIA, the USIA, and all the intelligence organizations within the Defense Department. Although his restless mind and active pen covered all manner of topics over the years—from women's liberation in Hungary to Hungarian POWs in the Soviet Union—he took time to become the world's leading expert on the reliability and capability of the various Eastern bloc armies.

With the fall of the Iron Curtain, everything changed for Ivan Volgyes. He had a deep love for his adopted country, and for his two American daughters. Still, the only thing he did not love about his native country was the Communist system that had been imposed upon it during his entire adult life. With the removal of that system, he longed to return to Hungary to do what he could to help solidify democracy there. And return he did, off and on in the early 1990s, and then full-time beginning in 1995 after he resigned his full professorship from the University he had served for nearly three decades. Once back in Budapest, he advised many organizations, public and private. He was asked to take the lead in writing the rules governing the new Hungarian Civil Service and threw himself into this daunting task. The respect now accorded the Hungarian bureaucracy relative to that of many fledgling democracies is a credit to many things, but one of those things is the expertise and foresight of Ivan Volgyes.

With the government established, Volgyes applied his entrepreneurial skills to a variety of tasks. For several years, he was the main liaison between General Electric and the Hungarian government. GE, of course, was one of the very few early success stories of a western corporation merging with the new

business opportunities in Eastern and Central Europe. Volgyes was instrumental in launching what soon became the second-largest information technology firm in Hungary. The firm had an office in Yugoslavia and it was during a return flight from visiting that office that lightning tore off the tail of his plane and sent the rest of it into a death spin. Volgyes was killed along with three other high-ranking company officials, including the CEO. The firm's value fell 15% on the Hungarian Stock Exchange when news of the crash was announced.

Ivan Volgyes was anything but a simple man. He was often controversial and never politically correct. By instinct, he opposed quantitative research but ultimately encouraged, by his example and otherwise, his area-studies colleagues to employ quantitative research where appropriate. He was fiercely anticommunist and in many respects politically conservative. At the same time, he was a staunch opponent of the Vietnam War, achieving some notoriety for leading campus protests, and on domestic issues he could be surprisingly liberal. He was eager to add value to his estate but was proud of his humble beginnings and was clearly most comfortable when around working class people. He was thoroughly and happily Americanized right down to being a devotee of American football, but returned to his native land on a permanent basis as soon as he could. He had an amazing capacity to keep many balls in the air at the same time. He was an accomplished chef, loved good wine, good conversation (usually with him holding court), a good card game, and, primarily, the art of the deal. Mostly, he loved life and lived it in a way few academics—indeed, few people—do.

John R. Hibbing
University of Nebraska-Lincoln