

ical science, Brown University, has received a \$1,000 Outstanding Teaching Award from Brown.

Judy Hohmann, a senior public and education program specialist at the New York State Archives and Records Administration, has received the Philip M. Hamer-Elizabeth Hamer Kegan Award for her coordination of the production of the acclaimed video, *Let the Record Show: Practical Uses for Historical Documents*.

Mark Kessler, associate professor of political science, Bates College, received the Pi Sigma Alpha Award for the best paper delivered at the 1989 annual meetings of the Northeastern Political Science Association, for "Legal Mobilization for Social Reform: Power and the Politics of Agenda Setting."

Barbara Lakeberg, department of political science, Brown University, has received a grant of \$14,520 from the Fund for Research on Dispute Resolution. She will use it to support her dissertation research project in Norway.

Joseph A. Melusky, associate professor of political science, Saint Francis College (PA), was selected by his faculty colleagues as recipient of the 1990 Swatsworth Faculty Merit Award. The award recognizes accomplishments in teaching, scholarship, and institutional service.

David Pfeiffer, professor of public management, School of Management, Suffolk University, Boston, was awarded a Whitney-Carnegie Award by the American Library Association to complete an annotated bibliography of disability studies.

J. David Singer, University of Michigan, is recipient of the newly created Lifetime Achievement Award of the APSA Conflict Analysis group. After delivering the Olin Lecture at the U.S. Air Force Academy in December 1990, he will be on sabbatical in Vienna working with East and West European colleagues on the problems of global de-militarization.

Frank J. Sorauf, department of political science, University of Minnesota, received the Samuel Eldersveld Award of the Political Organizations

and Parties Organized Section of the American Political Science Association for a "lifetime of distinguished scholarly and professional service to the field."

John L. Sullivan, department of political science, University of Minnesota, and his colleagues, **John Aldrich**, department of political science, Duke University, and **Eugene Borghida**, department of psychology, University of Minnesota, have won the Heinz Eulau Award. The paper is entitled, "Foreign Affairs and Issue Voting: Do Presidential Candidates 'Waltz Before a Blind Audience?'" published in *American Political Science Review*.

Alan S. Zuckerman, professor of political science and Judaic sciences and director of the social science data center at Brown University, has been awarded the Fulbright Chair in Comparative Politics at the University of Pisa, spring semester 1991.

In Memoriam

Christian Bay

Christian Bay of the University of Toronto died on May 6, 1990, following a prolonged illness. He was 69.

Christian combined extensive civic and professional activism with a distinguished career as a scholar. Throughout his career his scholarly work reflected and illuminated a deep commitment to human values. He consistently argued that *the* purpose of politics is to preserve and enhance human life, all human life. His work took its bearings from his early political experience in Norway, where he was born and educated. While still a student, his record of political activity forced him to escape his homeland in 1943 following the closing of the University of Oslo. For the remainder of the war he worked for the Norwegian government in exile interviewing refugees and preparing cases to be brought against the Nazis following the war.

In 1946, Christian first came to North America and spent two years studying at Harvard and the University of Chicago as well as visiting at

Berkeley. He then returned to Norway and the newly formed Institute for Social Research in Oslo for several years only to return in the mid-fifties to Berkeley and then the Center for Advanced Studies in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford. It was at the Center that he wrote the main portion of *The Structure of Freedom*, which later brought him the Woodrow Wilson Prize from the American Political Science Association.

Over the years, Christian held teaching positions at Michigan State, Berkeley, Stanford, Alberta as well as at Toronto. He also took up visiting posts at a number of universities in both Europe and North America. He was very active in the profession serving in a variety of official capacities in the American Political Science Association, the Caucus for a New Political Science and the International Society of Political Psychology. He was also a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.

Throughout his life, Christian was always deeply involved in the peace movement. He was among the first to take a firm stand against the war in Vietnam. He consistently opposed the death penalty and vigorously defended the cause of human rights around the world. Christian touched the lives of many not only through his activism but also through his teaching, lecturing, and writing. His many former graduate students now hold teaching positions in universities across North America. His lectures were often published, as in his book, *Strategies of Emancipation*. He also published numerous scholarly articles in a wide range of journals and collections, including his often reprinted "Politics and Pseudopolitics" and "Civil Disobedience: Prerequisite for Democracy in Mass Society."

A central theme in Christian's intellectual life, as well as in his professional and political activities, was a strong, unwavering commitment to human freedom and dignity. He stood for these values, tirelessly and with genuine courage and extraordinary resilience. His commitment was firm yet calm and always marked by humility, consistent with his great personal integrity. And his activism was coupled with a warmth and gentleness that touched

his friends, colleagues, students, and strangers.

His brilliant and productive career as a political scientist both drew upon and reinvigorated his personal and political commitment to preserving and enhancing all human life. He was a man as good and kindly as his scholarship was great.

He received strength from his many friends and most of all from his family. He is survived by his wife, Juanita, and their children, Marit, Mia and Helge. His presence is deeply missed.

Joseph Fletcher
Alkis Kontos
University of Toronto

Guy Renfro Donnell

Guy R. Donnell, Oklahoma State University emeritus professor of political science, 86, died on November 2. For 25 years he taught politics to students enthralled by his quick wit and carefree cynicism. Students flocked to enroll in his classes, and when the time finally came for him to retire in 1970, he was honored with a scholarship fund from which awards are granted annually in his memory.

With Guy Donnell's passing, another gallant witness to pioneer times in the Southwest is gone. His mother, Iva May, came to Texas with her parents after a nine-week trip by covered wagon from Illinois. She married John Donnell, whose father had fought with the Mississippi Regiment in the Civil War. She strongly encouraged their three children to excel in school, and between them they went on to earn seven university degrees. When Guy Donnell graduated from Saint Jo High School, Montague County, he was the valedictorian of his class. He studied for one year at what was then called North Texas State Teachers College in Denton, after which, at the ripe age of 18, he secured the first of several teaching jobs in small county schools. Living frugally, he managed to squeeze in semesters at college between teaching jobs. It took him nine years to get his bachelors degree, which was awarded by the University of Oklahoma, and several more years to get master's

and doctoral degrees from the University of Texas in Austin.

When World War II broke out, Donnell joined the U.S. Army Air Corps. He served as a flight commander at the Aviation Cadet Center in San Antonio, which was then regarded as the elite school for army aviators. Donnell abhorred pomp and pretentiousness. He had a reputation for being kind and considerate to cadets, who were often the butt of harsh discipline administered by younger officers with heads freshly swelled at West Point. Thanks to friendships formed in those days, Donnell received shortly after the war a welcome invitation to join the political science faculty at Oklahoma A&M in Stillwater.

Donnell became a mainstay of the political science department, which he managed almost single-handedly while the nominal head of the department busied himself with more lucrative ventures. Donnell planned the class schedules, attended countless committee meetings, advised hundreds of students, and taught three or four courses a semester, all the time delighting students with wicked anecdotes and sarcasms he found it inadvisable to repeat outside of the classroom. His familiarity with state and local politics affected both his view of human nature and his view of academic political science. He would often merrily dismiss a piece of scholarly writing by comparing its author's intelligence unfavorably to that of his cat, Cochise.

Donnell was a great favorite of faculty members of all departments. His election to serve on the university's Faculty Council testified to their respect for him. He himself took special pride, however, in his service on the university's Athletic Cabinet, appointment to which, as the only university committee from which faculty members drew any tangible benefits, was incontrovertible proof he was not a chump.

After his retirement from the OSU faculty Donnell continued to frequent the campus and to regale friends and colleagues with amusing stories and outrageous insights. Even as he coped valiantly with the loss of his wife, Sue, and three serious illnesses, his intelligence and sense of humor never faltered. Vigorous and

charming into his ninth decade, he found a new and valued friend, Mary Elizabeth Jones, who joined him in marriage and brought him new happiness.

Bertil Hanson
Oklahoma State University

Cecelia Kenyon

Cecelia Marie Kenyon (Cele as she was more generally known) died in her home in Northampton on January 22, 1990. She was born in Gainesville, Georgia, in 1922, and received her Ph.D. from Radcliffe in 1949. She had come to Smith the year before as an instructor and remained a member of the Smith faculty until she retired in 1984. She was named the Charles N. Clark Professor of Government in 1969.

Her field was European and American political theory, and most of her scholarly writing dealt with the political theoretical arguments surrounding the birth of the American Republic. For a variety of reasons she did not publish much, but the articles and books she did publish have become classics in her field to be cited, discussed, and argued about by others. This is especially true of her seminal essay, "Men of Little Faith: The Anti-Federalists on the Nature of Representative Government," which was originally published in 1955 and then, expanded to over 100 pages, served as an introductory essay to her edited volume *The Anti-Federalists*, published in 1966.

In recognition of her contribution to our understanding of the foundations of the American political order, Cele was awarded an honorary degree by Rutgers University in 1976. In the same year, she spoke before the U.S. Congress at a program marking the birthday of Thomas Jefferson, one of her heroes. Two years earlier, in 1974, she had been chosen to address the United States House of Representatives at a program marking the 200th anniversary of the First Continental Congress. She also served as a member of the Board of Trustees of Oberlin College, where she had received her B.A. degree.

If Cele was a creative scholar, she was also a respected and revered